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# **OmniSwitch CLI Reference Guide**

Alcatel-Lucent 

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**This user guide documents release 6.1.5 of the OmniSwitch 6800 Series, OmniSwitch 6850 Series, and OmniSwitch 9000 Series and release 6.2.1 of the OmniSwitch 6850 Series.  
The functionality described in this guide is subject to change without notice.**

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This OmniSwitch product contains components which may be covered by one or more of the following U.S. Patents:

- U.S. Patent No. 6,339,830
- U.S. Patent No. 6,070,243
- U.S. Patent No. 6,061,368
- U.S. Patent No. 5,394,402
- U.S. Patent No. 6,047,024
- U.S. Patent No. 6,314,106
- U.S. Patent No. 6,542,507
- U.S. Patent No. 6,874,090



**26801 West Agoura Road  
Calabasas, CA 91301  
(818) 880-3500 FAX (818) 880-3505  
support@ind.alcatel.com  
US Customer Support—(800) 995-2696  
International Customer Support—(818) 878-4507  
Internet—service.esd.alcatel-lucent.com**

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# About This Guide

This *OmniSwitch CLI Reference Guide* is a comprehensive resource to all Command Line Interface (CLI) commands available on the OmniSwitch 6800 Series, OmniSwitch 6850 Series, and OmniSwitch 9000 Series switches.

## Supported Platforms

This information in this guide applies to the following products:

- OmniSwitch 9600
- OmniSwitch 9700
- OmniSwitch 9800
- OmniSwitch 6800 Series
- OmniSwitch 6850 Series

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**Note.** This *OmniSwitch CLI Reference Guide* covers Release 6.1.5, which is supported on the OmniSwitch 6800 Series, OmniSwitch 6850 Series, and OmniSwitch 9000 Series switches and 6.2.1, which is supported on the OmniSwitch 6850 Series switches. OmniSwitch 6600 Family, OmniSwitch 7700/7800, and OmniSwitch 8800 switches use Release 5.x. Please refer to the 5.x user guides for those switches.

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## Unsupported Platforms

The information in this guide does not apply to the following products:

- OmniSwitch (original version with no numeric model name)
- OmniSwitch 6600 Family
- OmniSwitch 7700/7800
- OmniSwitch 8800
- Omni Switch/Router
- OmniStack
- OmniAccess

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## Who Should Read this Manual?

The audience for this user guide is network administrators and IT support personnel who need to configure, maintain, and monitor switches and routers in a live network. Anyone wishing to gain knowledge on the details of all CLI commands available on the OmniSwitch will benefit from the material in this reference guide. However, advanced users who have already familiarized themselves with the OmniSwitch CLI commands will benefit most from the detailed content in this guide.

## When Should I Read this Manual?

Read this guide whenever you want detailed information on individual CLI commands. Although this guide provides helpful information during any stage of the configuration process, it is a good idea to first familiarize yourself with the software features available on the switch before investigating the detailed command information in this guide.

Overview information, procedures, and live network examples on switch software features may be found in the *OmniSwitch 6800/6850/9000 Switch Management Guide*, *OmniSwitch 6800/6850/9000 Network Configuration Guide*, and the *OmniSwitch 6800/6850/9000 Advanced Routing Configuration Guide*. Once you are familiar with the procedures and base CLI commands in these configuration guides you can obtain more detailed information on the individual commands in this guide.

## What is in this Manual?

This reference guide includes information on every CLI command available in the switch. Command reference information is included for base software commands as well as commands associated with optional software packages, such as Advanced Routing (multicast routing protocols and OSPF). The information provided for each CLI command includes:

- Command description.
- Syntax.
- Description of all keywords and variables included in the syntax.
- Default values.
- Usage guidelines, which include tips on when and how to use the command.
- Examples of command lines using the command.
- Related commands with descriptions.
- Release history, which indicates the release when the command was introduced.
- SNMP information, such as the MIB files related to a set of CLI commands. In addition each CLI command includes the corresponding MIB variables that map to all parameters included in a command.

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## What is Not in this Manual?

Primarily a reference, this guide does not provide step-by-step instructions on how to set up particular features on the switch. It also does not provide overview or application examples on software features. For comprehensive information on how to configure particular software features in the switch, consult the appropriate configuration guide.

This guide also does not provide any information on the network management applications, WebView and OmniVista. Further information on WebView and OmniVista can be found in the context-sensitive on-line help available with those applications.

## How is the Information Organized?

Each chapter in this guide includes reference material for all commands related to a single software feature, such as server load balancing or link aggregation. Typically commands in a single chapter will share a common prefix.

## Text Conventions

The following table contains text conventions and usage guidelines for CLI commands as they are documented in this guide.

<b>bold text</b>	Indicates basic command and keyword syntax. Example: <b>show snmp station</b>
<i>italicized text</i>	Indicates user-specific information such as IP addresses, slot numbers, passwords, names, etc. Example: <b>no snmp station</b> <i>ip_address</i>  Italicized text that is not enclosed with straight brackets ([ ]) indicates required information.
[ ] (Straight Brackets)	Indicates optional parameters for a given command. Example: <b>show aaa server</b> [ <i>server_name</i> ] Here, you can enter either of the following options: <b>show aaa server</b> <b>show aaa server</b> <i>server_name</i> (where <i>server_name</i> is the user-specified server name, e.g., <b>show aaa server myserver1</b> )  Note that this example includes <i>italicized text</i> . The optional parameter in this case is a user-specified server name.
{ } (Curly Braces)	Indicates that the user must choose between one or more parameters. Example: <b>port mirroring</b> { <b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b> } Here, you must choose one of the following: <b>port mirroring enable</b> or <b>port mirroring disable</b>

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(Vertical Pipes)	Used to separate parameter choices within a command string. For example, the command string <b>show health threshold [rx   txrx   memory   cpu]</b> separates the choices <b>rx</b> , <b>txrx</b> , <b>memory</b> , and <b>cpu</b> . Examples: <b>show health threshold rx</b> <b>show health threshold txrx</b> <b>show health threshold memory</b> <b>show health threshold cpu</b>
“ ” (Quotation Marks)	Used to enclose text strings that contain spaces. The quotation marks are required input on the command line. Example: <b>vlan 2 “new test vlan”</b>

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# Documentation Roadmap

The OmniSwitch user documentation suite was designed to supply you with information at several critical junctures of the configuration process. The following section outlines a roadmap of the manuals that will help you at each stage of the configuration process. Under each stage, we point you to the manual or manuals that will be most helpful to you.

## Stage 1: Using the Switch for the First Time

**Pertinent Documentation:** *Getting Started Guide*  
*Release Notes*

A hard-copy *Getting Started Guide* is included with your switch; this guide provides all the information you need to get your switch up and running the first time. This guide provides information on unpacking the switch, rack mounting the switch, installing modules, unlocking access control, setting the switch's IP address, and setting up a password. It also includes succinct overview information on fundamental aspects of the switch, such as hardware LEDs, the software directory structure, CLI conventions, and web-based management.

At this time you should also familiarize yourself with the Release Notes that accompanied your switch. This document includes important information on feature limitations that are not included in other user guides.

## Stage 2: Gaining Familiarity with Basic Switch Functions

**Pertinent Documentation:** *Hardware Users Guide*  
*Switch Management Guide*

Once you have your switch up and running, you will want to begin investigating basic aspects of its hardware and software. Information about switch hardware is provided in the platform-specific *Hardware Users Guide*. This guide provides specifications, illustrations, and descriptions of all hardware components—chassis, power supplies, Chassis Management Modules (CMMs), Network Interface (NI) modules, uplink modules, stacking modules, and cooling fans. It also includes steps for common procedures, such as removing and installing switch components.

The *Switch Management Guide* for your switch platform is the primary user guide for the basic software features on a single switch. This guide contains information on the switch directory structure, basic file and directory utilities, switch access security, SNMP, and web-based management. It is recommended that you read this guide before connecting your switch to the network.

## Stage 3: Integrating the Switch Into a Network

**Pertinent Documentation:** *Network Configuration Guide*  
*Advanced Routing Configuration Guide*

When you are ready to connect your switch to the network, you will need to learn how the OmniSwitch implements fundamental software features, such as 802.1Q, VLANs, Spanning Tree, and network routing protocols. The *Network Configuration Guide* for your switch platform contains overview information, procedures and examples on how standard networking technologies are configured in the OmniSwitch.

The *Advanced Routing Configuration Guide* includes configuration information for networks using advanced routing technologies, such as OSPF and multicast routing protocols (DVMRP and PIM-SM).

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## Anytime

The *OmniSwitch CLI Reference Guide* contains comprehensive information on all CLI commands supported by the switch. This guide includes syntax, default, usage, example, related CLI command, and CLI-to-MIB variable mapping information for all CLI commands supported by the switch. This guide can be consulted anytime during the configuration process to find detailed and specific information on each CLI command.

## Related Documentation

The following are the titles and descriptions of all the related OmniSwitch 6800/6850/9000 user manuals:

- *OmniSwitch 6800 Series Getting Started Guide*  
Describes the hardware and software procedures for getting an OmniSwitch 6800 Series switch up and running. Also provides information on fundamental aspects of OmniSwitch software and stacking architecture.
- *OmniSwitch 6850 Series Getting Started Guide*  
Describes the hardware and software procedures for getting an OmniSwitch 6850 Series switch up and running. Also provides information on fundamental aspects of OmniSwitch software and stacking architecture.
- *OmniSwitch 6800 Series Hardware Users Guide*  
Detailed technical specifications and procedures for the OmniSwitch 6800 Series chassis and components. Also includes comprehensive information on assembling and managing stacked configurations.
- *OmniSwitch 6850 Series Hardware User Guide*  
Complete technical specifications and procedures for all OmniSwitch 6850 Series chassis, power supplies, and fans. Also includes comprehensive information on assembling and managing stacked configurations.
- *OmniSwitch 9000 Series Getting Started Guide*  
Describes the hardware and software procedures for getting an OmniSwitch 9000 Series up and running. Also provides information on fundamental aspects of OmniSwitch software architecture.
- *OmniSwitch 9000 Series Hardware Users Guide*  
Complete technical specifications and procedures for all OmniSwitch 9000 Series chassis, power supplies, fans, and Network Interface (NI) modules.
- *OmniSwitch CLI Reference Guide*  
Complete reference to all CLI commands supported on the OmniSwitch 9000 Series. Includes syntax definitions, default values, examples, usage guidelines and CLI-to-MIB variable mappings.
- *OmniSwitch 6800/6850/9000 Switch Management Guide*  
Includes procedures for readying an individual switch for integration into a network. Topics include the software directory architecture, image rollback protections, authenticated switch access, managing switch files, system configuration, using SNMP, and using web management software (WebView).

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- *OmniSwitch 6800/6850/9000 Network Configuration Guide*

Includes network configuration procedures and descriptive information on all the major software features and protocols included in the base software package. Chapters cover Layer 2 information (Ethernet and VLAN configuration), Layer 3 information (routing protocols, such as RIP), security options (authenticated VLANs), Quality of Service (QoS), and link aggregation.

- *OmniSwitch 6800/6850/9000 Advanced Routing Configuration Guide*

Includes network configuration procedures and descriptive information on all the software features and protocols included in the advanced routing software package. Chapters cover multicast routing (DVMRP and PIM-SM), and OSPF.

- *OmniSwitch Transceivers Guide*

Includes information on Small Form Factor Pluggable (SFPs) and 10 Gbps Small Form Factor Pluggables (XFPs) transceivers.

- *Technical Tips, Field Notices*

Includes information published by Alcatel-Lucent's Customer Support group.

- *Release Notes*

Includes critical Open Problem Reports, feature exceptions, and other important information on the features supported in the current release and any limitations to their support.

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# User Manual CD

All user guides for the OmniSwitch are included on the User Manual CD that accompanied your switch. This CD also includes user guides for other Alcatel-Lucent data enterprise products. In addition, it contains a stand-alone version of the on-line help system that is embedded in the OmniVista network management application.

Besides the OmniVista documentation, all documentation on the User Manual CD is in PDF format and requires the Adobe Acrobat Reader program for viewing. Acrobat Reader freeware is available at [www.adobe.com](http://www.adobe.com).

---

**Note.** In order to take advantage of the documentation CD's global search feature, it is recommended that you select the option for *searching PDF files* before downloading Acrobat Reader freeware.

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To verify that you are using Acrobat Reader with the global search option, look for the following button in the toolbar:



---

**Note.** When printing pages from the documentation PDFs, de-select Fit to Page if it is selected in your print dialog. Otherwise pages may print with slightly smaller margins.

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## Technical Support

An Alcatel-Lucent service agreement brings your company the assurance of 7x24 no-excuses technical support. You'll also receive regular software updates to maintain and maximize your Alcatel-Lucent product's features and functionality and on-site hardware replacement through our global network of highly qualified service delivery partners. Additionally, with 24-hour-a-day access to Alcatel-Lucent's Service and Support web page, you'll be able to view and update any case (open or closed) that you have reported to Alcatel-Lucent's technical support, open a new case or access helpful release notes, technical bulletins, and manuals. For more information on Alcatel-Lucent's Service Programs, see our web page at [service.esd.alcatel-lucent.com](http://service.esd.alcatel-lucent.com), call us at 1-800-995-2696, or email us at [support@ind.alcatel.com](mailto:support@ind.alcatel.com).

# 1 CMM Commands

The Chassis Management Module (CMM) CLI commands allow you to manage switch software files in the working directory, the certified directory, and the running configuration.

MIB information for the CMM commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Chassis.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-CHASSIS-MIB

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1ConfigMgr.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-CONFIG-MGR-MIB DEFINITIONS

A summary of available commands is listed here:

---

**reload**  
**reload working**  
**copy running-config working**  
**write memory**  
**copy working certified**  
**copy working certified**  
**copy flash-synchro**  
**takeover**  
**show running-directory**  
**show reload**  
**show microcode`**  
**show microcode history**

---

## reload

Reboots the CMM to its startup software configuration.

**reload** [**primary** | **secondary**] [**with-fabric**] [**in** [*hours:*] *minutes* | **at** *hour:minute* [*month day* | *day month*]]

**reload** [**primary** | **secondary**] [**with-fabric**] **cancel**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>primary</b>   <b>secondary</b>	Reboot the primary or secondary CMM to its startup software configuration. If the primary CMM is already running the startup version, a primary reboot will result in a secondary takeover.
<b>with-fabric</b>	Performs a complete CMM reload.
<b>in</b> [ <i>hours:</i> ] <i>minutes</i>	Optional syntax. Schedules a reload of the software to take effect in the specified minutes or hours and minutes within the next 24 hours.
<b>at</b> <i>hour:minute</i>	Optional syntax. Schedules a reload of the software to take place at the specified time using a 24-hour clock. If you do not specify the month and day, the reload takes place at the specified time on the current day provided the specified time is later than the time when the CLI command is issued. If the specified time is earlier than the current time, the reload will take place on the following day.
<i>month day</i>   <i>day month</i>	The name of the month and the number of the day for the scheduled reload. Specify a month name and the day number. It is unimportant if the month or day is first. See examples below for further explanation.
<b>cancel</b>	Cancels a pending time delayed reboot.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command causes the specified CMM to reboot. If no CMM is specified, the primary CMM reboots.
- The CPM, CFM and CPU of CMM can be reset independently.
- If a reload command is issued and the local/remote fabric module is in up state, only the CPM will be reset.
- If a reload command is issued and the local/remote fabric module is in a down state, then the complete CMM will be reloaded.

- If a reload command is issued, and another reload is currently scheduled, a message appears informing the user of the next reload time and asks for confirmation to change to the new reload time.
- If the switch has a redundant CMM and the primary CMM is rebooted, the switch will fail over to the secondary CMM. For more information on CMM failover, see “Managing CMM Directories” in the *OmniSwitch 6800/6850/9000 Switch Management Guide*.
- If the switch is part of an OmniSwitch 6800 Series stack or an OmniSwitch 6850 Series stack with three or more switches, the next switch in “idle” mode becomes the secondary CMM, and the original primary CMM becomes “idle.” For more information on stacks, see “Managing Stacks” in the appropriate *Hardware Users Guide*. The **cancel** keyword stops a pending reboot.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

## Examples

```
-> reload
-> reload primary
-> reload primary with-fabric
-> reload primary in 15:25
-> reload primary at 15:25 august 10
-> reload primary at 15:25 10 august
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [reload working](#)

Immediate primary CMM reboot to the working software configuration without secondary CMM takeover.

## MIB Objects

```
chasEntPhysicalTable
  csEntPhysicalIndex
  chasEntPhysAdminStatus
chasControlRedundantTable
  chasControlDelayedRebootTimer
```

---

## reload working

Immediately reboots the primary CMM from the working directory. There is no CMM fail over during this reboot, causing a loss of switch functionality during the reboot. All NIs reboot as well, including the secondary CMM.

**reload working** {**rollback-timeout** *minutes* | **no rollback-timeout**} [**in** [*hours:*] *minutes* | **at** *hour:minute*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>rollback-timeout</b> <i>minutes</i>	Sets a timeout period, in minutes. The switch immediately reboots from the working directory and then at the end of this time period, automatically reboots again from the certified directory. The range is 1–15.
<b>no rollback-timeout</b>	Specifies no timeout to rollback. If the command is issued with this keyword, then the switch will continue to run from the working directory until manually rebooted.
<b>in</b> [ <i>hours:</i> ] <i>minutes</i>	Optional syntax. Schedules a reload of the working directory to take effect in the specified minutes or hours and minutes within the next 24 hours.
<b>at</b> <i>hour:minute</i>	Optional syntax. Schedules a reload of the working directory to take place at the specified time using a 24-hour clock. If you do not specify the month and day, the reload takes place at the specified time on the current day provided the specified time is later than the time when the CLI command is issued. If the specified time is earlier than the current time, the reload will take place on the following day.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to reload the primary CMM from the working directory as opposed to the certified CMM. The working directory reload takes place immediately unless a time frame is set using the **in** or **at** keywords.
- The **in** or **at** keywords allow you to schedule a working reload sometime in the future. A schedule working reboot is called an **activate**.
- If a reload or an immediate working reload is initiated before a scheduled activate is enacted, a message appears displaying the number of seconds until the scheduled activate and if it should be overridden.
- If a timeout is set, the switch reboots again after the set number of minutes, from the certified directory. The reboot can be halted by issuing a cancel order as described in the **reload** command.



- If the switch is a part of an OmniSwitch 6800 Series stack or an OmniSwitch 6850 Series stack, using this command synchronizes the working directories of all the switches in the stack to the working directory of the primary CMM switch.

### Examples

```
-> reload working rollback-timeout 5
-> reload working no rollback-timeout
-> reload working no rollback-timeout in 50
-> reload working rollback-timeout 10 at 12:50
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**reload** Reboots the CMM to its startup software configuration.

### MIB Objects

```
chasControlModuleTable
  csEntPhysicalIndex
  chasControlActivateTimeout
```

---

## copy running-config working

Copies the running configuration (RAM) to the working directory.

**[configure] copy running-config working**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to copy the changes made using the CLI commands from the running configuration (RAM) to the working directory.
- This command is only valid if the switch is running from the working directory. Use the [show running-directory](#) command to check from where the switch is running.
- This command performs the same function as the [write memory](#) command.

---

**Note.** The saved `boot.cfg` file will be overwritten if the [takeover](#) command is executed after the [copy running-config working](#) or [write memory](#) commands, in an OmniSwitch set up with redundant CMMs.

---

### Examples

```
-> configure copy running-config working
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****write memory**

Copies the running primary RAM version of the CMM software to the working primary flash.

**copy flash-synchro**

Copies the startup primary flash version of the CMM software to the startup secondary flash version of the CMM software.

**MIB Objects**

chasControlModuleTable  
  csEntPhysicalIndex  
  chasControlVersionMngt

---

## write memory

Copies the running configuration (RAM) to the working directory.

**[configure] write memory**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to copy the changes made using the CLI commands from the running configuration (RAM) to the working directory.
- This command is only valid if the switch is running from the working directory. Use the [show running-directory](#) command to check from where the switch is running.
- This command performs the same function as the [copy running-config working](#) command.

---

**Note.** The saved **boot.cfg** file will be overwritten if the [takeover](#) command is executed after the [copy running-config working](#) or [write memory](#) commands, in an OmniSwitch set up with redundant CMMs.

---

### Examples

```
-> configure write memory
-> write memory
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <a href="#">copy running-config working</a> | Copies the running primary RAM version of the CMM software to the working primary flash. Or copy the startup primary flash version of the CMM software to the working primary flash. |
| <a href="#">copy flash-synchro</a>          | Copies the startup primary flash version of the CMM software to the startup secondary flash version of the CMM software.   |

**MIB Objects**`configManager``configWriteMemory`

---

## copy working certified

Copies the working directory version of the CMM software to the certified directory, on the primary CMM. This command also allows you to synchronize the primary and secondary CMMs.

[configure] copy working certified [flash-synchro]

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to overwrite the contents of the certified directory with the contents of the working directory. This should only be done if the contents of the working directory have been verified as the best version of the CMM files.
- The **flash-synchro** keyword, when used with the **copy certified working** command, synchronizes the files between the primary and secondary CMMs by overwriting the contents of the secondary CMM certified directory with the contents of the primary CMM certified directory. If the switch is part of an OmniSwitch 6800 Series stack or an OmniSwitch 6850 Series stack, all switches in the stack are updated with the primary CMM files.
- In order for this command to work, the amount of free space in flash must equal the size of the files being copied. If there isn't enough free space, the copy attempt will fail and an error message is generated. Only image files, the boot.cfg file, and the certs.pem file should be kept in the working directory.
- This command will not work if the switch is running from the certified directory. To view where the switch is running from, see the [show running-directory](#) command.

### Examples

```
-> copy working certified
-> copy working certified flash-synchro
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **copy working certified**

Copies the running primary RAM version of the CMM software to the working primary flash. Or copy the startup primary flash version of the CMM software to the working primary flash.

### **copy flash-synchro**

Copies the startup primary flash version of the CMM software to the startup secondary flash version of the CMM software.

## MIB Objects

```
chasControlModuleTable  
  csEntPhysicalIndex  
  chasControlVersionMngt
```

---

## copy flash-synchro

Copies the certified directory version of the primary CMM software to the certified directory of the secondary CMM.

**[configure] copy flash-synchro**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to synchronize the certified directories of the primary and secondary CMMs. The two CMMs must be in synchronization if a fail over occurs, otherwise switch performance is lost.
- If the switch is part of an OmniSwitch 6800 Series stack or an OmniSwitch 6850 Series stack, all switches in the stack are updated with the primary CMM files.

### Examples

```
-> copy flash-synchro  
-> configure copy flash-synchro
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

#### [copy working certified](#)

Copies the running primary RAM version of the CMM software to the working primary flash. Or copies the startup primary flash version of the CMM software to the working primary flash.

#### [copy working certified](#)

Copies the working primary flash version of the CMM software to certified primary flash. Or copies the working primary flash version of the CMM software to startup secondary flash.

### MIB Objects

```
chasControlModuleTable  
  csEntPhysicalIndex  
  chasControlVersionMngt
```

---



## takeover

The current secondary CMM assumes the role of primary CMM.

**takeover [with-fabric]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

**with-fabric**                      Performs a complete CMM reload.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command causes the secondary CMM to take over the functions of the primary CMM. After this command, the old primary CMM is the new secondary CMM.
- Before issuing the **takeover** command, be sure that the secondary CMM has all software (i.e., image and configuration files) required to continue CMM operations.
- For information on synchronizing the primary and secondary CMM software before issuing the **takeover** command, see the [copy flash-synchro](#) command.
- When the CMM modules switch primary and secondary roles, the console session to the new primary CMM is disconnected. To continue managing the switch, be sure that you have physical connections to both CMMs *or* local access to the switch in order to move your Ethernet or serial cable from one CMM to the other.
- The CPM, CFM and CPU of CMM can be reset independently.
- If a takeover command is issued and the local/remote fabric module is in up state, only the CPM will be reset.
- If a takeover command is issued and the local/remote fabric module is in a down state, then the complete CMM will be reloaded.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.
- If the switch is part of an OmniSwitch 6800 Series stack or an OmniSwitch 6850 Series stack with three or more switches, the next switch in “idle” mode becomes the secondary CMM, and the original primary CMM becomes “idle.” For more information on stacks, see “Managing Stacks” in the *Hardware Users Guide*.

---

**Note.** The saved **boot.cfg** file will be overwritten if the **takeover** command is executed after the [copy running-config working](#) or [write memory](#) commands, in an OmniSwitch set up with redundant CMMs. Refer to the “[NIs Reload On Takeover](#)” description on [page 1-16](#) for more information on the **takeover** command and redundant management modules.

---

## Examples

```
-> takeover  
-> takeover with-fabric
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Command

**reload** Reboots the CMM to its startup software configuration.

## MIB Objects

```
chasEntPhysicalTable  
  csEntPhysicalIndex  
  chasEntPhysAdminStatus
```

---

## show running-directory

Shows the directory from where the switch was booted.

**show running-directory**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Once a switch has booted and is running, it will run either from the working or certified directory. If running from the certified, changes made to the running configuration using CLI commands cannot be saved. A switch must be running from the working directory in order to save the current running configuration.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

The following is an example of the display on OmniSwitch 9000 switches:

```
-> show running-directory
```

```
CONFIGURATION STATUS
  Running CMM           : PRIMARY,
  CMM Mode              : MONO CMM,
  Current CMM Slot     : A,
  Running configuration : WORKING,
  Certify/Restore Status : CERTIFY NEEDED
SYNCHRONIZATION STATUS
  Running Configuration : SYNCHRONIZED,
  NIs Reload On Takeover : NONE
```

The following is an example of the display on OmniSwitch 6800 Series and OmniSwitch 6850 Series switches:

```

-> show running-directory

CONFIGURATION STATUS
  Running CMM           : PRIMARY,
  CMM Mode              : DUAL CMMs,
  Current CMM Slot      : 1,
  Running configuration : WORKING,
  Certify/Restore Status : CERTIFY NEEDED
SYNCHRONIZATION STATUS
  Flash Between CMMs    : SYNCHRONIZED,
  Running Configuration : NOT AVAILABLE,
  Stacks Reload on Takeover: ALL STACKS (SW Activation)

```

### output definitions

<b>Running CMM</b>	The CMM currently controlling the switch, either PRIMARY or SECONDARY.
<b>CMM Mode</b>	Displays whether the primary and secondary CMMs are synchronized. In the case that there is no secondary CMM, MONO-CMM-CHASSIS is shown.
<b>Current CMM Slot</b>	The slot number of the primary CMM.
<b>Running Configuration</b>	Where the switch is running from, either WORKING or CERTIFIED. A switch running from the certified directory will not be able to manipulate files in the directory structure.
<b>Certify/Restore Status</b>	Indicates if the CM has been certified (i.e., the Working directory matches the Certified directory).
<b>Flash Between CMMs</b>	Displays whether the Working and Certified directories are the same.
<b>NIs Reload On Takeover</b> <b>Stacks Reload on Takeover</b>	<p>Displays how many Network Interface (NI) modules or switches in a stack will be reloaded in the event of a management module takeover. Options include NONE, ALL, or a list of specific NIs.</p> <p>If there are <i>no</i> unsaved configuration changes <i>and</i> the flash directories on both the primary and secondary management modules have been synchronized via the <b>copy flash-synchro</b> command, no NIs will be reloaded if a management module takeover occurs. As a result, data flow is not interrupted on the NIs during the takeover.</p> <p>If a configuration change is made to one or more NI modules (e.g., a VLAN is configured on several different interfaces), and <i>the changes are not saved via the write memory</i> command, the corresponding NIs will automatically reload if a management module takeover occurs. Data flow on the affected NIs will be interrupted until the reload is complete. Note that the NIs will reload whether or not the flash synchronization status shows SYNCHRONIZED. This is because the unsaved changes have occurred in the running configuration (i.e., RAM), and have not been written to the flash directory's configuration file. In this case, a list of only the affected NIs displays in the table output (e.g., 1 6 9 12).</p> <p>If the flash directories on the primary and secondary management modules are <i>not synchronized</i> (e.g., a <b>copy flash-synchro</b> command has not been issued recently), all NIs will be reloaded automatically if a management module takeover occurs. Data flow will be interrupted on all NIs until the reload is complete.</p>

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**reload**

Reboots the CMM to its startup software configuration.

**write memory**

Copies the running configuration (RAM) to the working directory.

**copy flash-synchro**

Copies the certified directory version of the primary CMM software to the certified directory of the secondary CMM.

## MIB Objects

chasControlModuleTable

```
chasControlRunningVersion
chasControlActivateTimeout
chasControlVersionMngt
chasControlDelayedActivateTimer
chasControlCertifyStatus
chasControlSynchronizationStatus
```

---

## show reload

Shows the status of any time delayed reboot(s) that are pending on the switch.

**show reload [status]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- It is possible to preset a reboot on a CMM by using the **reload** command. If this is done, use the **show reload** command to see when the next scheduled reboot will occur.
- If the **reload working** command was used, and a rollback timeout was set, the time the rollback will occur is shown using the **show reload** command.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> show reload status
Primary   Control Module Reload Status: No Reboot Scheduled,
Secondary Control Module Reload Status: No Reboot Scheduled
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**reload** Reboots the primary or secondary CMM to its startup software configuration.

**reload working** Immediate primary CMM reboot to the working software configuration without secondary CMM takeover.

## show microcode

Displays microcode versions installed on the switch.

**show microcode [working | certified | loaded]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>working</b>	Specifies the switch's working directory; only microcode information from the working directory will be displayed.
<b>certified</b>	Specifies the switch's certified directory; only microcode information from the certified directory will be displayed.
<b>loaded</b>	Specifies that only loaded (i.e., currently-active) microcode versions will be displayed. Idle microcode versions will not be displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If no additional parameters are entered (i.e., **working**, **certified**, or **loaded**), microcode information for the running configuration will be displayed.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> show microcode
Package           Release           Size           Description
-----+-----+-----+-----
Jbase.img         6.1.1.403.R01    10520989      Alcatel-Lucent Base Software
Jos.img           6.1.1.403.R01    1828255       Alcatel-Lucent OS
Jadvrout.img      6.1.1.403.R01    1359435       Alcatel-Lucent Advanced Routing
```

*output definitions*

---

<b>Package</b>	File name.
<b>Release</b>	Version number.
<b>Size</b>	File size.
<b>Description</b>	File description.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[show microcode history](#) Displays the archive history for microcode versions installed on the switch.

---



## show microcode history

Displays the archive history for microcode versions installed on the switch.

**show microcode history [working | certified]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

**working** The history for the working directory's microcode will be displayed.

**certified** The history for the certified directory's microcode will be displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If no additional parameters are entered (i.e., **working** or **certified**), the microcode history for the running directory will be displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show microcode history  
Archive Created 8/27/05 23:45:00
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show microcode](#) Displays microcode versions installed on the switch.

---



# 2 Chassis Management and Monitoring Commands

Chassis Management and Monitoring commands allow you to configure and view hardware-related operations on the switch. Topics include basic system information, as well as Network Interface (NI) module and chassis management.

---

**Additional Information.** Refer to your separate *Hardware Users Guide* for detailed information on chassis components, as well as managing and monitoring hardware-related functions.

---

MIB information for the Chassis Management and Monitoring commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Chassis.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-CHASSIS-MIB

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1System.MIB  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-SYSTEM-MIB

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1StackManager.MIB  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-STACK-MANAGER-MIB

A summary of available commands is listed here:

---

<b>Management Commands</b>	<code>system contact</code> <code>system name</code> <code>system location</code> <code>system date</code> <code>system time</code> <code>system time-and-date synchro</code> <code>system timezone</code> <code>system daylight savings time</code> <code>update</code> <code>update lanpower</code> <code>reload ni</code> <code>reload all</code> <code>reload pass-through</code> <code>power ni</code> <code>temp-threshold</code> <code>stack set slot</code> <code>stack clear slot</code>
<b>Monitoring Commands</b>	<code>show system</code> <code>show hardware info</code> <code>show chassis</code> <code>show cmm</code> <code>show ni</code> <code>show module</code> <code>show module long</code> <code>show module status</code> <code>show power</code> <code>show fan</code> <code>show temperature</code> <code>show stack topology</code> <code>show stack status</code>

---

## system contact

Specifies the switch's administrative contact. An administrative contact is the person or department in charge of the switch. If a contact is specified, users can easily find the appropriate network administrator if they have questions or comments about the switch.

**system contact** *text\_string*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*text\_string*

The administrative contact being specified for the switch. The system contact can range from 1 to 254 characters in length. Text strings that include spaces must be enclosed in quotation marks. For example, **"Jean Smith Ext. 477 jsmith@company.com"**.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> system contact "Jean Smith Ext. 477 jsmith@company.com"  
-> system contact engineering-test@company.com
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">system name</a>	Modifies the switch's current system name.
<a href="#">system location</a>	Specifies the switch's current physical location.
<a href="#">show system</a>	Displays the basic system information for the switch.

### MIB Objects

```
system  
  systemContact
```

---

## system name

Modifies the switch's current system name. The system name can be any simple, user-defined text description for the switch.

**system name** *text\_string*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*text\_string*

The new system name. The system name can range from 1 to 254 characters in length. Text strings that include spaces must be enclosed in quotation marks. For example, "**OmniSwitch 6850**".

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> system name "OmniSwitch 6850"  
-> system name OS-6850
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">system contact</a>	Specifies the switch's administrative contact (e.g., an individual or a department).
<a href="#">system location</a>	Specifies the switch's current physical location.
<a href="#">show system</a>	Displays the basic system information for the switch.

### MIB Objects

system  
    systemName

---

## system location

Specifies the switch's current physical location. If you need to determine the switch's location from a remote site, entering a system location can be very useful.

**system location** *text\_string*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*text\_string*

The switch's physical location. For example, **TestLab**. The system location can range from 1 to 254 characters in length. Text strings that include spaces must be enclosed in quotation marks. For example, "**NMS Test Lab**".

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> system location "NMS Test Lab"  
-> system location TestLab
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">system contact</a> | Specifies the switch's administrative contact (e.g., an individual or a department). |
| <a href="#">system name</a>    | Modifies the switch's current system name.   |
| <a href="#">show system</a>    | Displays the basic system information for the switch.                                |

### MIB Objects

```
system  
  systemLocation
```

---

## system date

Displays or modifies the switch's current system date.

**system date** [*mm/dd/yyyy*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*mm/dd/yyyy*

The new date being specified for the system. Enter the date in the following format: *mm/dd/yyyy*, where *mm* is the month, *dd* is the day, and *yyyy* is the year. For example, **08/08/2005**.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If you do not specify a new system date in the command line, the current system date will be displayed.
- For more information on setting time zone parameters (e.g., Daylight Savings Time), refer to the [system timezone command on page 2-9](#).

### Examples

```
-> system date 08/08/2005
-> system date
08/08/2005
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[system time](#)

Displays or modifies the switch's current system time.

[system timezone](#)

Displays or modifies the time zone for the switch.

### MIB Objects

```
systemServices
  systemServicesDate
```

---



## system time

Displays or modifies the switch's current system time.

`system time [hh:mm:ss]`

---

### Syntax Definitions

*hh:mm:ss*

The new time being specified for the system. To set this value, enter the current time in 24-hour format, where *hh* is the hour, *mm* is the minutes, and *ss* is the seconds. For example, **14:30:00**.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify a new system time in the command line, the current system time will be displayed.

### Examples

```
-> system time 14:30:00
-> system time
15:48:08
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[system date](#)

Displays or modifies the switch's current system date.

[system timezone](#)

Displays or modifies the time zone for the switch.

### MIB Objects

```
systemServices
  systemServicesTime
```

---

## system time-and-date synchro

Synchronizes the time and date settings between primary and secondary CMMs.

**system time-and-date synchro**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The **system time-and-date synchro** command applies only to switches with redundant CMM configurations.
- Synchronizing date and time settings is an important step in providing effective CMM failover for switches in redundant configurations. Be sure to periodically synchronize the primary and secondary CMMs using this command.
- For detailed redundancy information on OmniSwitch 9000 switches, refer to the “Chassis Management Module (CMM)” chapter in the *Hardware Users Guide*, and “Managing CMM Directory Content” in the *Switch Management Guide*. For OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches, refer to “Managing Stacks” in addition to “Managing CMM Directory Content”.

### Examples

```
-> system time-and-date synchro
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

#### [copy flash-synchro](#)

Copies the certified directory version of the primary CMM software to the certified directory of the secondary CMM.

### MIB Objects

systemServices

---

## system timezone

Displays or modifies the time zone for the switch.

**system timezone** [*timezone\_abbrev* | *offset\_value* | *time\_notation*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*timezone\_abbrev*

Specifies a time zone for the switch and sets the system clock to run on UTC. Refer to the table below for a list of supported time zone abbreviations. If you specify a time zone abbreviation, the hours offset from UTC will be automatically calculated by the switch.

*offset\_value*

Specifies the number of hours offset from UTC. Values may range from -13 through +12. The switch automatically enables UTC. However, if you do not want your system clock to run on UTC, simply enter the offset +0 for the system time zone. This sets UTC to run on local time.

*time\_notation*

Specifies a non-integer time-notation offset for areas that are offset from UTC by increments of 15, 30, or 45 minutes (e.g., 05:30).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- To display the current time zone for the switch, enter the syntax **system timezone**.
- When Daylight Saving Time (DST)—also referred to as *summertime*—is enabled, the clock automatically sets up default DST parameters for the local time zone.
- Refer to the table below for a list of supported time zone abbreviations.

Abbreviation	Name	Hours from UTC	DST Start	DST End	DST Change
nzst	New Zealand	+12:00	1st Sunday in Oct. at 2:00 a.m.	3rd Sunday in Mar. at 3:00 a.m.	1:00
zp11	No standard name	+11:00	No default	No default	No default
aest	Australia East	+10:00	Last Sunday in Oct. at 2:00 a.m.	Last Sunday in Mar. at 3:00 a.m.	1:00
gst	Guam	+10:00	No default	No default	No default
acst	Australia Central Time	+09:30	Last Sunday in Oct. at 2:00 a.m.	Last Sunday in Mar. at 3:00 a.m.	1:00
jst	Japan	+09:00	No default	No default	No default
kst	Korea	+09:00	No default	No default	No default
awst	Australia West	+08:00	No default	No default	No default

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Hours from UTC</b>	<b>DST Start</b>	<b>DST End</b>	<b>DST Change</b>
zp8	China; Manila, Philippines	+08:00	No default	No default	No default
zp7	Bangkok	+07:00	No default	No default	No default
zp6	No standard name	+06:00	No default	No default	No default
zp5	No standard name	+05:00	No default	No default	No default
zp4	No standard name	+04:00	No default	No default	No default
msk	Moscow	+03:00	Last Sunday in Mar. at 2:00 a.m.	Last Sunday in Oct. at 3:00 a.m.	1:00
eet	Eastern Europe	+02:00	Last Sunday in Mar. at 2:00 a.m.	Last Sunday in Oct. at 3:00 a.m.	1:00
cet	Central Europe	+01:00	Last Sunday in Mar. at 2:00 a.m.	Last Sunday in Oct. at 3:00 a.m.	1:00
met	Middle Europe	+01:00	Last Sunday in Mar. at 2:00 a.m.	Last Sunday in Oct. at 3:00 a.m.	1:00
bst	British Standard Time	+00:00	Last Sunday in Mar. at 1:00 a.m.	Last Sunday in Oct. at 3:00 a.m.	1:00
wet	Western Europe	+00:00	Last Sunday in Mar. at 1:00 a.m.	Last Sunday in Oct. at 3:00 a.m.	1:00
gmt	Greenwich Mean Time	+00:00	No default	No default	No default
wat	West Africa	-01:00	No default	No default	No default
zm2	No standard name	-02:00	No default	No default	No default
zm3	No standard name	-03:00	No default	No default	No default
nst	Newfoundland	-03:30	1st Sunday in Apr. at 2:00 a.m.	Last Sunday in Oct. at 2:00 a.m.	1:00
ast	Atlantic Standard Time	-04:00	1st Sunday in Apr. at 2:00 a.m.	Last Sunday in Oct. at 2:00 a.m.	1:00
est	Eastern Standard Time	-05:00	1st Sunday in Apr. at 2:00 a.m.	Last Sunday in Oct. at 2:00 a.m.	1:00
cst	Central Standard Time	-06:00	1st Sunday in Apr. at 2:00 a.m.	Last Sunday in Oct. at 2:00 a.m.	1:00
mst	Mountain Standard Time	-07:00	1st Sunday in Apr. at 2:00 a.m.	Last Sunday in Oct. at 2:00 a.m.	1:00
pst	Pacific Standard Time	-08:00	1st Sunday in Apr. at 2:00 a.m.	Last Sunday in Oct. at 2:00 a.m.	1:00
akst	Alaska	-09:00	1st Sunday in Apr. at 2:00 a.m.	Last Sunday in Oct. at 2:00 a.m.	1:00
hst	Hawaii	-10:00	No default	No default	No default
zml1	No standard name	-11:00	No default	No default	No default

## Examples

```
-> system timezone mst
-> system timezone -7
-> system timezone +0
-> system timezone +12
-> system timezone 12
-> system timezone 05:30
-> system timezone 00:00 hour from UTC
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">system date</a>	Displays or modifies the switch's current system date.
<a href="#">system time</a>	Displays or modifies the switch's current system time.

## MIB Objects

```
systemServices
  systemServicesTimezone
  systemServicesTimezoneStartWeek
  systemServicesTimezoneStartDay
  systemServicesTimezoneStartMonth
  systemServicesTimezoneStartTime
  systemServicesTimezoneOffset
  systemServicesTimezoneEndWeek
  systemServicesTimezoneEndDay
  systemServicesTimezoneEndMonth
  systemServicesTimezoneEndTime
  systemServicesEnabledDST
```

---

## system daylight savings time

Enables or disabled Daylight Savings Time (DST) on the switch.

```
system daylight savings time [{enable | disable} | start {week} {day} in {month} at {hh:mm} end {week}
{day} in {month} at {hh:mm} [by min]]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables DST. The switch clock will automatically adjust for DST as specified by one of the default time zone or by the specifications set with the system daylight savings time start command.
<b>disable</b>	Disables DST. The switch clock will not change for DST.
<b>start</b>	For non-default time zone, you can specify the <i>week</i> , <i>day</i> , <i>month</i> , and <i>hour</i> for DST to start. (You must also specify the <i>week</i> , <i>day</i> , <i>month</i> , and <i>hour</i> for DST to end.)
<b>end</b>	For non-default time zone, if you specify the <i>week</i> , <i>day</i> , <i>month</i> , and <i>hour</i> for DST to end, you must also specify the <i>week</i> , <i>day</i> , <i>month</i> , and <i>hour</i> for DST to end.
<i>week</i>	Indicate whether first, second, third, fourth, or last.
<i>day</i>	Indicate whether Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday.
<i>month</i>	Indicate whether January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, or December.
<i>hh:mm</i>	Use two digits between 00 and 23 to indicate hour. Use two digits between 00 and 59 to indicate minutes. Use as for a 24 hour clock.
<b>by min</b>	Use two digits to indicate the number of minutes your switch clock will be offset for DST. The range is from 00 to 50.

### Defaults

- By default, DST is disabled.
- Unless a different value is set with the **by** syntax, the system clock will offset one hour for DST.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If your timezone shows a default value in the DST Start and DST End columns of the “Time Zone and DST Information Table” found in Chapter 2, “Managing System Files,” of the OmniSwitch 6800/6850/9000 *Switch Management Guide*, you do not need to set a start and end time. Your switch clock will automatically adjust for DST as shown in the table.

- You must enable DST whether you use a default DST timezone or if you specify your offset using the **daylight savings time start** syntax.

### Examples

```
-> system daylight savings time enable
-> system daylight savings time disable
-> system daylight savings time start first Sunday in May at 23:00 end last Sunday
in November at 10:00
-> system daylight savings time start first Sunday in May at 23:00 end last Sunday
in November at 10:00 by 45
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">system time</a>	Displays or modifies the switch's current system time.
<a href="#">system timezone</a>	Displays or modifies the timezone for the switch.
<a href="#">system date</a>	Displays or modifies the switch's current system date.

### MIB Objects

```
systemServices
  systemServicesTimezone
  systemServicesEnableDST
```

---

## update

Updates the versions of Uboot, FPGA, BootROM, or Miniboot. Refer to the Release Notes and/or any available Upgrade Instructions for the new release before performing this type of update on the switch.

**update** {uboot {cmm | ni {all | slot}} uboot-miniboot | fpga cmm | bootrom {all | slot} | [default | backup] miniboot [all | slot] }

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>uboot</b>	Updates the uboot version. <i>Not supported on OmniSwitch 6800 switches.</i>
<b>cmm</b>	Specifies that the update is performed for the Chassis Management Module (CMM). <i>Not supported on OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches.</i>
<b>all</b>	Specifies that the update is performed for all slots within a chassis or all switches within a stack.
<i>slot</i>	Specifies the number of the NI module within a chassis or the switch number within a stack for which the update is performed.
<b>uboot-miniboot</b>	Updates the uboot <i>and</i> the miniboot version on all available slots within a chassis or on all available switches within a stack. <i>Not supported on OmniSwitch 6800 switches.</i>
<b>fpga</b>	Updates the FPGA version. <i>Not supported on OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches.</i>
<b>bootrom</b>	Updates the bootrom version. <i>Not supported on OmniSwitch 6850 and OmniSwitch 9000 switches.</i>
<b>default</b>	Specifies a default miniboot update. <i>Not supported on OmniSwitch 6850 and OmniSwitch 9000 switches.</i>
<b>backup</b>	Specifies a backup miniboot update. <i>Not supported on OmniSwitch 6850 and OmniSwitch 9000 switches.</i>
<b>miniboot</b>	Updates the miniboot version.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000



## Usage Guidelines

- On OmniSwitch 9000 switches, the *slot* parameter is not allowed with the **cmm** parameter.
- Note that when performing an update, it is important that the correct update file is used and that the file is located in the **/flash** directory on the switch. Specifying the wrong file may impact the operation of the switch.
- A different update file is required depending on the type of switch and the type of update. The following table provides a list of the required update files:

OmniSwitch	Update Type	Update File
6800	BootROM	bootrom.bin
	Default Miniboot	miniboot.default
	Backup Miniboot	miniboot.backup
6850	Uboot	kuboot.bin
	Uboot and Miniboot	kuboot.bin kminiboot.uboot
	Miniboot	kminiboot.uboot
9000	Uboot	uboot.bin
	Uboot and Miniboot	uboot.bin miniboot.uboot
	FPGA	Jfpga.upgrade_kit
	Miniboot	miniboot.uboot

## Examples

```
OS6800-> update bootrom all
OS6800-> update default miniboot all
OS6800-> update default miniboot 3
OS6800-> update backup miniboot 4
```

```
OS6850-> update uboot 3
OS6850-> update uboot-miniboot
OS6850-> update miniboot all
```

```
OS9000-> update uboot ni all
OS9000-> update uboot-miniboot
OS9000-> update uboot cmm
OS9000-> update fpga cmm
OS9000-> update miniboot 2
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.2; *slot* and **bootrom** parameters were added.

Release 6.1.3; **uboot** support for OmniSwitch 6850 added, **uboot-miniboot** parameter added, *file\_path* parameter deprecated.

**Related Commands****reload all**

Reloads all the NIs and CMMs in a chassis.

**MIB Objects**

systemServices

  systemServicesArg1

  systemServicesAction

---

## update lanpower

Uploads new firmware to the POE controller. Please contact your Alcatel-Lucent support representative before using this command.

**update lanpower** {*lanpower\_num* | **all**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>lanpower_num</i>	The POE unit number to update.
<b>all</b>	Updates all POE units in the switch.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> update lanpower 3  
-> update lanpower all
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">update</a>	Updates the versions of Uboot, FPGA, BootROM, or Miniboot.
------------------------	--

---

## reload ni

Reloads (i.e., reboots) a specified Network Interface (NI) module.

**reload ni** [**slot**] *number*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>slot</b>	Optional command syntax.
<i>number</i>	Slot (i.e., switch) number within a stack that represents the NI module to be reloaded.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- On OmniSwitch 9000 switches, the **reload ni** command reboots only the specified NI. Other modules installed in the chassis, including primary and secondary CMMs, are not affected.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches, the **reload ni** command reboots only the specified switch. However, if you use this command on a switch that has a primary CMM role in a stack, it will no longer be primary. Instead, it will be secondary in a two-switch stack and idle in a stack consisting of three or more switches.

### Examples

```
-> reload ni slot 2  
-> reload ni 2
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>reload all</b>	Reloads all the NIs and CMMs in a chassis.
<b>power ni</b>	Turns the power on or off for a specified Network Interface (NI) module.
<b>show ni</b>	Shows the hardware information and the current status for Network Interface (NI) modules currently running in the chassis.

## MIB Objects

```
chasEntPhysicalTable  
  chasEntPhysAdminStatus  
  reset
```

---

## reload all

Reloads (i.e., reboots) all the Network Interfaces (NIs) and Chassis Management Module (CMMs) in an OmniSwitch 9000 chassis and all the switches in an OmniSwitch 6800 Series or OmniSwitch 6850 Series stack.

**reload all** [**in** [*hours:*] *minutes* | **at** *hour:minute* [*month day* | *day month*]]

**reload all cancel**

---

### Syntax Definitions

**in** [*hours:*] *minutes*

Optional syntax. Schedules a reload of all modules to take effect in the specified minutes or hours and minutes within the next 24 hours.

**at** *hour:minute*

Optional syntax. Schedules a reload of all modules to take place at the specified time using a 24-hour clock. If you do not specify the month and day, the reload takes place at the specified time on the current day provided the specified time is later than the time when the CLI command is issued. If the specified time is earlier than the current time, the reload will take place on the following day.

*month day* | *day month*

The name of the month and the number of the day for the scheduled reload. Specify a month name and the day number. It is unimportant if the month or day is first. See examples below for further explanation.

**cancel**

Cancels a pending time delayed reload.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> reload all
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>reload ni</b>	Reloads a specific NI module.
<b>power ni</b>	Turns the power on or off for a specified Network Interface (NI) module.
<b>show ni</b>	Shows the hardware information and current status for Network Interface (NI) modules currently running in the chassis.

## MIB Objects

```
chasEntPhysicalTable  
  chasEntPhysAdminStatus  
  reset
```

---

## reload pass-through

Reloads (i.e., reboots) a switch in an OmniSwitch 6800 Series stack or an OmniSwitch 6850 Series stack that has been forced into the pass-through mode. The pass-through mode is a state in which a switch has been assigned a slot number that is not available in the current stacked configuration. When a switch is in the pass-through mode, its Ethernet ports are brought down (i.e., they cannot pass traffic). However, its stacking ports are fully functional and can pass traffic through to other switches in the stack; in this way, pass-through mode provides a mechanism to prevent the stack ring from being broken.

---

**Note.** If a switch is forced into the pass-through mode, the rest of the virtual chassis (i.e., stack) will not be disrupted. Any elements in the stack *not* operating in pass-through mode continue to operate normally.

---

**reload pass-through** *slot-number*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot-number*

The virtual chassis slot number of the switch currently in the pass-through mode (1001–1008). For more information on pass-through slot numbering, refer to the “Usage Guidelines” section below.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Switches in the pass-through mode are given distinct slot numbers. These slot numbers are *not* related to their position in the stack. Instead, they are assigned the prefix “100,” followed by the numerical order in which they were forced into pass-through. In other words, if only one switch in a stack is forced into the pass-through mode, it is given the slot number 1001. If multiple switches in a stack are forced into pass-through, the first switch in pass-through is given the slot number 1001, the second switch is given the slot number 1002, the third switch is given the slot number 1003, etc.
- Before issuing the **reload pass-through** command, be sure that the corresponding switch has been given a unique *saved slot* number. The saved slot number is the slot number the switch will assume after it has been rebooted. If the saved slot number is not unique, the switch will simply return to pass-through mode. To view the current and saved slot numbers for all switches in a stack, use the **show stack topology** command. To assign a unique saved slot number to a switch before rebooting, use the **stack set slot** command.

### Examples

```
-> reload pass-through 1001
```

### Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

[show stack topology](#)

Displays the current operating topology of switches within a stack.

[stack set slot](#)

Assigns a new saved slot number to a switch in a stacked configuration.

## MIB Objects

alaStackMgrChassisTable

    alaStackMgrSlotNINumber

    alaStackMgrCommandAction

    reloadPassThru

---

## power ni

Turns the power on or off for a specified Network Interface (NI) module.

**power ni** [slot] *slot-number*

**no power ni** [slot] *slot-number*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>slot</b>	Optional command syntax.
<i>slot-number</i>	The chassis slot number containing the NI module being powered on or off.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- For OmniSwitch 9000 switches, use the **no** form of this command to power off an NI module. When the **no** form of this command is used on OmniSwitch 6850 Series switches, the corresponding switch will be powered off.
- The **power ni** and **no power ni** commands are not supported on OmniSwitch 6800 Series switches.

### Examples

```
-> power ni slot 1  
-> power ni 7
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">reload ni</a>	Reloads (i.e., reboots) a specified Network Interface (NI) module.
<a href="#">show ni</a>	Shows the hardware information and current status for Network Interface (NI) modules currently running in the chassis.

### MIB Objects

```
chasEntPhysicalTable  
  chasEntPhysAdminStatus  
  powerOn  
  powerOff
```

---

## temp-threshold

Sets the CPU warning temperature threshold for the switch.

**temp-threshold** *temp slot slot-number*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>temp</i>	The new temperature threshold value, in Celsius (15–80 on OmniSwitch 6800 switches, 15–94 on 6850 switches, and 15-70 on 9000 switches).
<i>slot-number</i>	The chassis slot number for which the CPU warning temperature threshold is set. <i>This parameter is supported only on OS6800 and OS6850.</i>

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>temp</i>	60

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the [show temperature](#) command to display the current value for the temperature warning threshold. Do not use the [show health threshold](#) command as it does not display temperature threshold information.

### Examples

```
-> temp-threshold 45
-> temp-threshold 55 slot 2
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
Release 6.1.5; **slot** parameter added.

### Related Commands

[show temperature](#) Displays the current operating chassis ambient temperature, as well as current temperature threshold settings.

### MIB Objects

```
chasChassisTable
  chasTempThreshold
```

---

## stack set slot

Sets the *saved slot* number for OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches in a stacked configuration. The saved slot number is the slot position the switch will assume following a reboot. The **stack set slot** command also provides syntax for immediately rebooting the corresponding switch.

**stack set slot** *slot-number saved-slot saved-slot-number [reload]*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot-number</i>	The current slot position used by the switch (1–8; 1001–1008). Note that the valid slot number range also includes slot positions 1001 through 1008, reserved for switches in pass-through mode.
<i>saved-slot-number</i>	The new (i.e., saved) slot number (1–8). The saved slot number is the slot position the switch will assume following a reboot.
<b>reload</b>	Optional command syntax. When <b>reload</b> is entered in the command line, a confirmation prompt is issued. If the user approves the reload, the corresponding switch will be rebooted immediately and the new (i.e., saved) slot number will take effect when the switch comes back up—barring any pass-through mode conditions, such as duplicate slot numbers.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- When the **stack set slot** command is issued, the new saved slot value is written to the **boot.slot.cfg** file. This file is located in the switch's /flash directory and is used when assigning a slot number for the switch during the boot process.
- In order to avoid duplicate slot numbers within the virtual chassis—which can force one or more switches into pass-through mode—be sure that the saved slot number being configured is not already being used by another switch in the stack. To view the saved slot numbers currently assigned, use the **show stack topology** command. For detailed information on assigning saved slot numbers, as well as information on pass-through mode, refer to the “Managing OmniSwitch 6800 Series Stacks” chapter in the *OmniSwitch 6800 Series Hardware Users Guide* or “Managing OmniSwitch 6850 Series Stacks” chapter in the *OmniSwitch 6850 Series Hardware Users Guide*.

### Examples

```
-> stack set slot 2 saved-slot 3
-> stack set slot 1001 saved-slot 4 reload
```

## Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- stack clear slot** Clears the current saved slot information for a switch within OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 stacked configuration.
- show stack topology** Displays the current operating topology of switches within a stack.

## MIB Objects

```
alaStackMgrChassisTable  
  alaStackMgrSlotNINumber  
  alaStackMgrSavedSlotNINumber  
  alaStackMgrCommandAction  
  alaStackMgrCommandStatus
```

---

## stack clear slot

Clears the current saved slot information for a switch within OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 stacked configuration. When the saved slot information has been cleared via the **stack clear slot** command, the corresponding switch will automatically be assigned a unique slot number following a reboot. The command also provides optional syntax for immediately forcing the corresponding switch into pass-through mode.

**stack clear slot** *slot-number* [**immediate**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot-number</i>	The current slot position used by the switch (1–8; 1001–1008). Note that the valid slot number range also includes slot positions 1001 through 1008, reserved for switches in pass-through mode.
<b>immediate</b>	Optional command syntax. When <b>immediate</b> is entered in the command line, the corresponding switch is essentially manually forced into pass-through mode at the time the command is entered. All traffic on the switch's Ethernet ports is stopped. Unprocessed traffic (if applicable) will continue to be passed through the stacking cables to other switches in the stack. A limited number of management commands on the switch are also supported.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- When the **stack clear slot** command is issued, the **boot.slot.cfg** file is immediately removed from the switch's /flash directory. As a result, no slot assignment information will be found the next time the switch is booted. Because the switch's slot will be considered *undefined* during the boot process, the switch is automatically assigned a unique slot number.
- Primary and secondary management modules *cannot* be forced into pass-through mode using the **stack clear slot** command. If the user attempts to force the secondary management module into pass-through, the secondary switch will reboot and assume idle status when it comes back up. Meanwhile, an idle switch within the stack is selected and rebooted; when it comes up it assumes the secondary role.

### Examples

```
-> stack clear slot 1002
-> stack clear slot 3 immediate
```

### Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- stack set slot** Sets the saved slot number for OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches in a stacked configuration.
- show stack topology** Displays the current operating topology of switches within a stack.

## MIB Objects

```
alaStackMgrChassisTable  
  alaStackMgrSlotNINumber  
  alaStackMgrSavedSlotNINumber  
  alaStackMgrCommandAction  
  alaStackMgrCommandStatus
```

---

## show system

Displays basic system information for the switch. Information includes a user-defined system description, name, administrative contact, and location, as well as object ID, up time, and system services.

**show system**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command may be used when logged into the switch that performs either the primary or secondary CMM role in a stack.

### Examples

```
-> show system
System:
  Description: 6.1.2.63.R02 Development, February 21, 2006.,
  Object ID:   1.3.6.1.4.1.6486.800.1.1.2.1.6.1.2,
  Up Time:    0 days 5 hours 20 minutes and 49 seconds,
  Contact:    Alcatel-Lucent, www.alcatel-lucent.com/enterprise/en,
  Name:       Kite_135,
  Location:   NMS_LABORATORY,
  Services:   72,
  Date & Time: FRI FEB 24 2006 16:21:30 (PST)
```

```
Flash Space:
  Primary CMM:
    Available (bytes): 31266816,
    Comments           : None
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>System Description</b>	The description for the current system. This description shows the current software version and the system date.
<b>System Object ID</b>	The SNMP object identifier for the switch.
<b>System Up Time</b>	The amount of time the switch has been running since the last system reboot.
<b>System Contact</b>	An user-defined administrative contact for the switch. This field is modified using the <a href="#">system contact</a> command.
<b>System Name</b>	A user-defined text description for the switch. This field is modified using the <a href="#">system name</a> command.



*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>System Location</b>	The user-defined physical location of the switch. This field is modified using the <b>system location</b> command.
<b>System Services</b>	The number of current system services.
<b>System Date &amp; Time</b>	The current system date and time. This field is modified using the <b>system date</b> and <b>system time</b> commands.
<b>Flash Space: Primary CMM: Available (bytes)</b>	The available flash memory space available on the switch's <i>primary</i> management module.
<b>Flash Space: Primary CMM: Comments</b>	Comments regarding the available flash memory space available on the switch's primary management module, if applicable.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>system contact</b>	Specifies the switch's administrative contact (e.g., an individual or a department).
<b>system name</b>	Modifies the switch's current system name.
<b>system location</b>	Specifies the switch's current physical location.

**MIB Objects**

```
system
  systemContact
  systemName
  systemLocation
```

---

## show hardware info

Displays the current system hardware information. Includes CPU, flash, RAM, NVRAM battery, jumper positions, BootROM, and miniboot and FPGA information.

**show hardware info**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command may be used when logged into the switch that performs either as the primary or secondary CMM role in a stack.

### Examples

```
-> show hardware info
CPU Type                : PowerPC 8245,
Flash Manufacturer      : TOSHIBA,
Flash size              : 67108864 bytes (64 MB),
RAM Manufacturer        : (null),
RAM size                : 268435456 bytes (256 MB),
NVRAM Battery OK ?     : YES,
BootROM Version         : 6.1.2.20.R02 ,
Backup Miniboot Version : 6.1.2.20.R02,
Default Miniboot Version : 6.1.2.20.R02,
Product ID Register     : 54
Hardware Revision Register : 00
CPLD Revision Register  : 06
XFP Module ID           : 02
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>CPU Type</b>	The manufacturer and model number of the CPU used on the CMM.
<b>Flash Manufacturer</b>	The manufacturer of the flash memory used on the CMM.
<b>Flash size</b>	The total amount of flash memory (i.e., file space) on the CMM. This field specifies the total flash memory size only and does not indicate the amount of memory free or memory used.
<b>RAM Manufacturer</b>	The manufacturer of the RAM memory used on the CMM.
<b>RAM size</b>	The total amount of RAM memory on the CMM. This field specifies the total RAM memory only and does not indicate the amount of memory free or memory used.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>NVRAM Battery OK</b>	The current status of the NVRAM battery. If the battery is OK, YES is displayed in this field. If the battery charge becomes low, NO is displayed in this field.
<b>BootROM Version</b>	The current BootROM version.
<b>Backup Miniboot Version</b>	The current backup miniboot version.
<b>Default Miniboot Version</b>	The current default miniboot version.
<b>Product ID Register</b>	The register number of the product ID.
<b>Hardware Revision Register</b>	The register number of the hardware revision.
<b>CPLD Revision Register</b>	The register number of the CPLD revision.
<b>XFP Module ID</b>	The ID number of the XFP module.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- show chassis** Displays the basic configuration and status information for the switch chassis.
- show cmm** Displays the basic hardware and status information for CMM modules running in the chassis.

**MIB Objects**

```

systemHardware
  systemHardwareBootCpuType
  systemHardwareFlashMfg
  systemHardwareFlashSize
  systemHardwareMemoryMfg
  systemHardwareMemorySize
  systemHardwareNVRAMBatteryLow
  systemHardwareJumperInterruptBoot
  systemHardwareJumperForceUartDefaults
  systemHardwareJumperRunExtendedMemoryDiagnostics
  systemHardwareJumperSpare
  systemHardwareBootRomVersion
  systemHardwareBackupMiniBootVersion
  systemHardwareDefaultMiniBootVersion
  systemHardwareFpgaVersionTable
  systemHardwareFpgaVersionEntry
  systemHardwareFpgaVersionIndex

```

---

## show chassis

Displays the basic configuration and status information for the switch chassis.

**show chassis** [*number*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*number* Specifies the slot (i.e., switch) number within a stack of OmniSwitch 6800 or 6850 switches. The valid range of slot numbers is 1–8, depending on the size of the stack.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command may be used when logged into either the primary or secondary CMM.
- The *number* parameter is not an option when using this command on a single-chassis, standalone switch, such as the OmniSwitch 9000.

### Examples

```
-> show chassis
```

```
Chassis 1
  Model Name:          OS6800-48,
  Description:         10/100/1000,
  Part Number:         902274-10,
  Hardware Revision:   002,
  Serial Number:       E23L9052,
  Manufacture Date:    JUN 09 2004,
  Admin Status:        POWER ON,
  Operational Status:  UP,
  Number Of Resets:    115
```

```
Chassis 2
  Model Name:          OS6800-48,
  Description:         10/100/1000,
  Part Number:         902274-10,
  Hardware Revision:   004,
  Serial Number:       432L0008,
  Manufacture Date:    SEP 08 2004,
  Admin Status:        POWER ON,
  Operational Status:  UP,
  Number Of Resets:    115
```

```

Chassis 3
  Model Name:          OS6800-48,
  Description:         10/100/1000,
  Part Number:         902274-10,
  Hardware Revision:   002,
  Serial Number:       E23L9037,
  Manufacture Date:    JUN 09 2004,
  Admin Status:        POWER ON,
  Operational Status:  UP,
  Number Of Resets:    115

```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Model Name</b>	The factory-set model name for the switch. This field cannot be modified.
<b>Description</b>	The factory-set description for the switch. This field cannot be modified.
<b>Part Number</b>	The Alcatel-Lucent part number for the chassis.
<b>Hardware Revision</b>	The hardware revision level for the chassis.
<b>Serial Number</b>	The Alcatel-Lucent serial number for the chassis.
<b>Manufacture Date</b>	The date the chassis was manufactured.
<b>Admin Status</b>	The current power status of the chassis. Because chassis information is obtained from a running CMM, the value will always be POWER ON.
<b>Operational Status</b>	The current operational status of the chassis.
<b>Number of Resets</b>	The number of times the CMM has been reset (i.e., reloaded or rebooted) since the last cold boot of the switch.

---

### **Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### **Related Commands**

<a href="#">show hardware info</a>	Displays the current system hardware information.
<a href="#">show power</a>	Displays the hardware information and current status for chassis power supplies.
<a href="#">show fan</a>	Displays the current operating status of chassis fans.

### **MIB Objects**

```

chasChassisTable
  chasFreeSlots
  chasPowerLeft

```

---

## show cmm

Displays basic hardware and status information for the CMM modules in a standalone switch or the switches that perform the CMM role running in a stack.

**show cmm** [*number*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*number* Specifies the CMM slot number within a standalone switch or the CMM switch number within a stack switches.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- On OmniSwitch 9000 switches, a CMM installed in the left CMM slot position is defined as CMM-A. A CMM installed in the right position is CMM-B. CMM modules on these switches are made up of two subcomponents: the fabric board and the processor board. The fabric board is CMM subcomponent 1; the processor board is subcomponent 2.
- On OmniSwitch 9000 switches a CMM installed in the top CMM slot position is defined as CMM-A. A CMM installed in the bottom position is CMM-B.
- On OmniSwitch 9000 switches, CMM information is displayed separately for each subcomponent. For example, on OmniSwitch 9000 switches, CMM-A-1 refers to the fabric board of a CMM installed in the left position; on OmniSwitch 9000 switches CMM-A-2 refers to the processor board of the same CMM.
- If a switch, which performs a secondary CMM role is installed and runs in a stack, the hardware and status information for both the switches that perform the primary and secondary CMM role will be displayed.
- This command may be used when logged into the switch that performs either the primary or secondary CMM role in a stack.

## Examples

```
-> show cmm
CMM in slot 1
Model Name:                OS6800-24,
Description:               10/100/1000,
Part Number:               902271-10,
Hardware Revision:         002,
Serial Number:             E23L9059,
Manufacture Date:         JUN 08 2004,
Firmware Version:         N/A,
Admin Status:              POWER ON,
Operational Status:       UP,
Power Consumption:         0,
Power Control Checksum:    0x0,
MAC Address:               00:d0:95:a3:e5:09,
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Model Name</b>	The model name of the switch. Note that on OmniSwitch 9000 switches, CMM modules are made up of two major subcomponents: the fabric board and the processor board. Fabric boards are denoted as OS9*00-CMM and processor boards are denoted as CMM-PROC. Information for each board is displayed separately.
<b>Description</b>	A factory-defined description of the associated board (e.g., BBUS Bridge or PROCESSOR).
<b>Part Number</b>	The Alcatel-Lucent part number for the board.
<b>Hardware Revision</b>	The hardware revision level for the board.
<b>Serial Number</b>	The Alcatel-Lucent serial number for the board.
<b>Manufacture Date</b>	The date the board was manufactured.
<b>Firmware Version</b>	The firmware version for the board's ASICs.
<b>Admin Status</b>	The current power status of the CMM. Because information is obtained from a running CMM, the value will always be POWER ON.
<b>Operational Status</b>	The current operational status of the CMM.
<b>Power Consumption</b>	The current power consumption for the CMM.
<b>Power Control Checksum</b>	The current power control checksum for the corresponding CMM.
<b>MAC Address</b>	The MAC address assigned to the chassis. This base chassis MAC address is a unique identifier for the switch and is stored on an EEPROM card in the chassis. It is not tied to the CMM. Therefore, it will not change if the CMM is replaced or becomes secondary. The MAC address is used by the Chassis MAC Server (CMS) for allocation to various applications. Refer to the "Managing MAC Addresses and Ranges" chapter of the <i>Switch Management Guide</i> for more information.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>show chassis</b>	Displays the basic configuration and status information for the switch chassis.
<b>show ni</b>	Displays the basic hardware and status information for Network Interface (NI) modules currently installed in the switch.
<b>show module</b>	Displays the basic information for either a specified module or all the modules installed in the chassis.
<b>show module long</b>	Displays the detailed information for either a specified module or all modules installed in the chassis.
<b>show module status</b>	Displays the basic status information for either a specified module or all modules installed in the chassis.
<b>show system</b>	Displays the status and configuration of Switch Fabric Modules (SFMs) on OmniSwitch 9000 switches.

---



## show ni

Displays the basic hardware and status information for Network Interface (NI) modules currently installed in a standalone switch or in a stack.

**show ni** [*number*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*number* The slot number for a specific NI module installed in a standalone chassis or the switch number within a stack. If no slot number is specified, information for all the NI modules is displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command may be used when logged into the switch that performs either the primary or secondary CMM role in a stack.

### Examples

```
-> show ni 1
Module in slot 1
  Model Name:                OS9-GNI-C20L,
  Description:               RJ45 (Upgd) SFP,
  Part Number:               902434-90,
  Hardware Revision:         A07,
  Serial Number:             H03Q0008,
  Manufacture Date:          JAN 31 2007,
  Firmware Version:
  Admin Status:              POWER ON,
  Operational Status:        UP,
  Power Consumption:         49,
  Power Control Checksum:    0x0,
  MAC Address:               00:e0:b1:6a:43:10,
  ASIC - Physical 1:         BCM56504_B2
  CPLD - Physical 1:         0010/00
  UBOOT Version :            6.1.5.354.R01
  UBOOT-miniboot Version :   No Miniboot
  POE SW Version :           n/a
  C20L Upgd FailCount :     0
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Model Name</b>	The NI's module name. For example, OS9-GNI-C24 indicates a twenty four-port 10/100/1000BaseT Ethernet module.
<b>Description</b>	A general description of the NI. For example, 24pt 10/100/1000BaseT Mod indicates a twenty four-port 10/100/1000BaseT Ethernet module.
<b>Part Number</b>	The Alcatel-Lucent part number for the NI.
<b>Hardware Revision</b>	The hardware revision level for the NI.
<b>Serial Number</b>	The Alcatel-Lucent serial number for the NI's printed circuit board (PCB).
<b>Manufacture Date</b>	The date the NI was manufactured.
<b>Firmware Version</b>	The firmware version for the NI's ASICs.
<b>Admin Status</b>	The current power status of the NI. Options include POWER ON or POWER OFF.
<b>Operational Status</b>	The operational status of the NI. Options include UP or DOWN. The operational status can be DOWN while the power status is on, indicating a possible software issue.
<b>Power Consumption</b>	The current power consumption for the CMM.
<b>Power Control Checksum</b>	The current power control checksum for the corresponding NI.
<b>MAC Address</b>	The MAC address assigned to the NI.
<b>ASIC - Physical</b>	General information regarding the NI module's ASICs.
<b>CPLD - Physical</b>	General information regarding the CPLD.
<b>UBOOT Version</b>	UBOOT version of the NI.
<b>UBOOT-miniboot Version</b>	UBOOT-miniboot version of the NI.
<b>POE SW Version</b>	POE software version of the NI (POE modules only).
<b>C20L Upgd FailCount</b>	The number of failed upgrade attempts (C20L modules that have attempted to be upgraded only).

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.5; fields added.

## Related Commands

<b>reload ni</b>	Reloads (i.e., reboots) a specified Network Interface (NI) module.
<b>power ni</b>	Turns the power on or off for a specified Network Interface (NI) module.
<b>show module</b>	Displays the basic information for either a specified module or all modules installed in the chassis.
<b>show module long</b>	Displays the detailed information for either a specified module or all modules installed in the chassis.
<b>show module status</b>	Displays the basic status information for either a specified module or all modules installed in the chassis.

## MIB Objects

chasEntPhysOperStatus

---

## show module

Displays the basic information for either a specified module or all modules installed in a standalone switch chassis or a stack. Modules include switches performing the primary and secondary CMM roles and Network Interface (NI) in a stack.

**show module** [*number*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*number*                      The slot number for a specific module installed in a standalone switch chassis or the switch number within a stack. If no slot number is specified, information for all modules is displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command may be used when logged into the switch that performs either the primary or secondary CMM role in a stack.

### Examples

-> show module

Slot	Part-Number	Serial #	HW Rev	Mfg Date	Model Name
CMM-1	902271-10	E23L9059	002	JUN 08 2004	OS6800-24
NI-1	902271-10	E23L9059	002	JUN 08 2004	OS6800-24

### output definitions

---

<b>Slot</b>	The chassis slot position of the module. For detailed slot numbering information, refer to the “Chassis and Power Supplies” chapter of the <i>Hardware User Manual</i> . Refer to <a href="#">page 2-36</a> for additional information on CMM location callouts.
<b>Part-Number</b>	The Alcatel-Lucent part number for the module.
<b>Serial #</b>	The Alcatel-Lucent serial number for the module.
<b>Rev</b>	The hardware revision level for the module.
<b>Date</b>	The date the module was manufactured.
<b>Model Name</b>	The descriptive name for the module. For example, OS9-GNI-U24 indicates a twenty four-port Gigabit Ethernet module.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [show module long](#)

Displays the detailed information for either a specified module or all modules installed in the chassis.

### [show module status](#)

Displays the basic status information for either a specified module or all modules installed in the chassis.

---

## show module long

Displays the detailed information for either a specified module or all the modules installed in a standalone switch chassis or a stack. Modules include switches performing the primary and secondary CMM roles and Network Interface (NI) in a stack.

**show module long** [*number*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*number*                      The slot number for a specific module installed in a standalone switch chassis or the switch number within a stack. If no slot number is specified, detailed information for all the modules is displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When a module with a daughter board is viewed using the show module long command (e.g., an OS9-GNI-C24 module provides 24 10/100/1000 BaseT auto-sensing twisted-pair ports), information for the daughter board is also displayed.
- When a particular NI module is specified in the command line, output is the same as that of the [show ni](#) command.

This command may be used when logged into the switch that performs either the primary or secondary CMM role in a stack.

### Examples

```
-> show module long
CMM in slot 1
  Model Name:          OS6800-24,
  Description:         10/100/1000,
  Part Number:         902271-10,
  Hardware Revision:   002,
  Serial Number:       E23L9059,
  Manufacture Date:    JUN 08 2004,
  Firmware Version:    N/A,
  Admin Status:        POWER ON,
  Operational Status:  UP,
  Power Consumption:   0,
  Power Control Checksum: 0x0,
  MAC Address:         00:d0:95:a3:e5:09,

Module in slot 1
  Model Name:          OS6800-24,
  Description:         10/100/1000,
```

```

Part Number:          902271-10,
Hardware Revision:    002,
Serial Number:        E23L9059,
Manufacture Date:     JUN 08 2004,
Firmware Version:     N/A,
Admin Status:         POWER ON,
Operational Status:   UP,
Power Consumption:    200,
Power Control Checksum: 0x0,
MAC Address:          00:d0:95:a3:e5:0b,
ASIC - Physical 1 (hex): BCM5695_A1,
ASIC - Physical 2 (hex): BCM5695_A1,
ASIC - Physical 3 (hex): BCM5670_A1
CPLD - Physical 1 (hex): 0006/00

```

### output definitions

<b>Model Name</b>	The NI's module name. For example, OS9-GNI-C24 indicates a twenty four-port 10/100/1000BaseT Ethernet module.
<b>Description</b>	A general description of the NI. For example, 24pt 10/100/1000BaseT Mod indicates a twenty four-port 10/100/1000BaseT Ethernet module.
<b>Part Number</b>	The Alcatel-Lucent part number for the NI.
<b>Hardware Revision</b>	The hardware revision level for the NI.
<b>Serial Number</b>	The Alcatel-Lucent serial number for the NI's printed circuit board (PCB).
<b>Manufacture Date</b>	The date the NI was manufactured.
<b>Firmware Version</b>	The firmware version for NI's ASICs.
<b>Admin Status</b>	The current power status of the NI. Options include POWER ON or POWER OFF.
<b>Operational Status</b>	The operational status of the NI. Options include UP or DOWN. The operational status can be DOWN while the power status is on, indicating a possible software issue.
<b>Power Control Checksum</b>	The current power control checksum for the corresponding NI.
<b>MAC Address</b>	The MAC address assigned to the NI.
<b>ASIC - Physical</b>	General information regarding the NI's ASICs.
<b>CPLD - Physical</b>	General information regarding the CPLD.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">show module</a>	Displays the basic information for either a specified module or all modules installed in the chassis.
<a href="#">show module status</a>	Displays the basic status information for either a specified module or all modules installed in the chassis.

## show module status

Displays the basic status information for either a specified module or all modules installed in a standalone switch chassis or a stack. Modules include switches performing the primary and secondary CMM roles and Network Interface (NI) in a stack.

**show module status** [*number*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*number*                      The slot number for a specific module installed in a standalone switch chassis or the switch number within a stack. If no slot number is specified, status information for all modules is displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command may be used when logged into the switch that performs either as the primary or secondary CMM role in a stack.

### Examples

```
-> show module status
```

Slot	Operational Status	Admin-Status	Firmware Rev	MAC
CMM-1	UP	POWER ON	N/A	00:d0:95:a3:e5:09
NI-1	UP	POWER ON	N/A	00:d0:95:a3:e5:0b

### output definitions

---

<b>Slot</b>	The chassis slot position of the module. For detailed slot numbering information, refer to the “Chassis and Power Supplies” chapter of the <i>Hardware User Guide</i> . Refer to <a href="#">page 2-36</a> for additional information on CMM callouts.
<b>Operational Status</b>	The operational status of the module. Options include UP or DOWN. For NI and secondary CMM modules, the operational status can be DOWN while the power status is on, indicating a possible software issue.
<b>Admin-Status</b>	The current power status of the module. Options include POWER ON or POWER OFF.



*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Firmware Rev</b>	The firmware version for module's ASICs.
<b>MAC</b>	For the CMM, the base chassis MAC address is displayed. For detailed information on this base chassis MAC address, refer to the "Managing MAC Addresses and Ranges" chapter of the <i>Switch Management Guide</i> . For NI modules, the MAC address for the corresponding NI is displayed.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>show module</b>	Displays the basic information for either a specified module or all the modules installed in the chassis.
<b>show module long</b>	Displays the detailed information for either a specified module or all the modules installed in the chassis.

---

## show power

Displays the hardware information and current status for chassis power supplies.

**show power** [**supply**] [*number*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>supply</b>	Optional command syntax.
<i>number</i>	The single-digit number for a specific power supply installed in the chassis. If no power supply number is specified, information for all power supplies is displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When the **show power** command is entered on OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches, information is displayed only for power supplies that are installed in the chassis *and powered on*. If a power supply is present in a power supply bay, but the power supply is unplugged or its on/off switch is in the off position, the power supply is not listed in the command output.
- On OmniSwitch 9000 switches, power supplies are numbered from top to bottom. For example, a power supply installed in the top position in the chassis is Power Supply 1, or PS-1.
- On OmniSwitch 9000 switches, power supplies are numbered from left to right. For detailed slot numbering information, see the “Chassis and Power Supplies” chapter of your *Hardware Users Guide*.

### Examples

```
-> show power
Slot  PS   Wattage  Type   Status  Location
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
      1     600    AC    UP      Internal
      2     600    AC    UP      Internal
      3     --     --    --      --
      4     600    IP    UP      External
      5     600    IP    UP      External
      6     600    IP    UP      External
      7     600    IP    UP      External
```

```
-> show power 5
Module in slot PS-5
(Power Shelf slot 5)
  Model Name:          OS-IPS-600A,
  Description:        ILPS AC,
  Part Number:        902252-10,
  Hardware Revision:  A01,
```

```
Serial Number:          E51P4078,  
Manufacture Date:      JAN 07 2005,  
Operational Status:    UP,  
Power Provision:       600
```

---

**output definitions**

---

<b>Model Name</b>	The power supply's model number.
<b>Description</b>	A description of the associated power supply. This field will reflect the model name in most cases.
<b>Part Number</b>	The Alcatel-Lucent part number for the power supply.
<b>Hardware Revision</b>	The hardware revision level for the power supply.
<b>Serial Number</b>	The Alcatel-Lucent serial number for the power supply.
<b>Manufacture Date</b>	The date the power supply was manufactured.
<b>Type</b>	The type of power supply. Options include AC or IP.
<b>Location</b>	The location of the power supply. Options include Internal or External.
<b>Operational Status</b>	The operational status of the power supply. Options include UP or DOWN.
<b>Power Provision</b>	The number of Watts used by this power supply.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[show chassis](#) Displays the basic configuration and status information for the switch chassis.

---

## show fan

Displays the current operating status of chassis fans.

**show fan** [*number*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*number* Specifies the switch (slot) number of the chassis.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- On OmniSwitch 9000 switches, the valid range for the chassis fan is 1–4. If no fan number is specified, the status of all fans is displayed.
- This parameter specifies the switch (slot) number of the chassis. In a stack if no switch number is specified, then all the switches in a stack will be displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show fan
Chassis Fan  Status
-----+-----+-----
  1         1  Running
  1         2  Running
  1         3  Running
  1         4  Not Running
  1         5  Not Running
  1         6  Not Running
  2         1  Running
  2         2  Running
  2         3  Running
  2         4  Not Running
  2         5  Not Running
  2         6  Not Running
  3         1  Running
  3         2  Running
  3         3  Running
  3         4  Not Running
  3         5  Not Running
  3         6  Not Running
```

*output definitions*

---

<b>Chassis</b>	The number of the switch in a stack.
<b>Fan</b>	The fan number describing the fan position.
<b>Status</b>	The current operational status of the corresponding fan.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[show temperature](#) Displays the current operating chassis ambient temperature, as well as current temperature threshold settings.

---

## show temperature

Displays the current operating chassis ambient temperature, as well as current temperature threshold settings.

**show temperature** [*number*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*number* Specifies the slot (i.e., switch) number within the stack. The valid range of slot numbers is 1–8, depending on the size of the stack.

### Defaults

If a slot number is not specified with this command on an OmniSwitch 6800 or 6850, temperature information for all switches operating in the stack is displayed by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The *number* parameter is not an option when using this command on a single-chassis, standalone switch, such as the OmniSwitch 9000.

### Examples

```
-> show temperature
```

```
Temperature for chassis 1
  Hardware Board Temperature (deg C)           = 41,
  Hardware Cpu Temperature (deg C)             = N/A,
  Temperature Upper Threshold Range (deg C)    = 15 to 80,
  Temperature Upper Threshold (deg C)         = 57,
  Temperature Status                           = UNDER THRESHOLD,
  Temperature Danger Threshold (deg C)        = 80

Temperature for chassis 2
  Hardware Board Temperature (deg C)           = 40,
  Hardware Cpu Temperature (deg C)             = N/A,
  Temperature Upper Threshold Range (deg C)    = 15 to 80,
  Temperature Upper Threshold (deg C)         = 57,
  Temperature Status                           = UNDER THRESHOLD,
  Temperature Danger Threshold (deg C)        = 80

Temperature for chassis 3
  Hardware Board Temperature (deg C)           = 40,
  Hardware Cpu Temperature (deg C)             = N/A,
  Temperature Upper Threshold Range (deg C)    = 15 to 80,
  Temperature Upper Threshold (deg C)         = 57,
  Temperature Status                           = UNDER THRESHOLD,
  Temperature Danger Threshold (deg C)        = 80
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Hardware Board Temperature</b>	The current chassis temperature as determined by the built-in temperature sensor. The temperature is displayed in degrees Centigrade (i.e., Celsius). This temperature is checked against the upper threshold value. If the threshold is exceeded, a warning is sent to the user.
<b>Hardware Cpu Temperature</b>	The current CPU temperature. The temperature is displayed in degrees Centigrade (i.e., Celsius).
<b>Temperature Upper Threshold Range</b>	The supported threshold range. When you specify a threshold for the switch via the <a href="#">temp-threshold</a> command, values may range from 31–94.
<b>Temperature Upper Threshold</b>	The warning temperature threshold, in degrees Celsius. If the switch reaches or exceeds this temperature, the primary switch or CMM's TEMP LED displays amber and a warning is sent to the user. Values may range from 15–80 on OmniSwitch 6800 switches, 15–94 on 6850 switches, and 15–70 on 9000 switches. The default value is 60. For information on changing the upper threshold value, refer to the <a href="#">temp-threshold command on page 2-25</a> .
<b>Temperature Range</b>	The current threshold status of the switch. Displays whether the switch is UNDER THRESHOLD or OVER THRESHOLD. If the status is OVER THRESHOLD, the primary CMM's TEMP LED displays amber and a warning is sent to the user.
<b>Temperature Danger Threshold</b>	The factory-defined danger threshold. This field is not configurable. If the chassis temperature rises above 80 degrees Centigrade, the switch will power off all Network Interface (NI) modules until the temperature conditions (e.g., chassis air flow obstruction or ambient room temperature) have been addressed and the switch is manually booted.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[temp-threshold](#)

Sets the chassis warning temperature threshold.

[show fan](#)

Shows the hardware information and current status for the chassis fans.

**MIB Objects**

```

chasChassisTable
  chasHardwareBoardTemp
  chasHardwareCpuTemp
  chasTempRange
  chasTempThreshold
  chasDangerTempThreshold

```

---

## show stack topology

Displays the current operating topology of switches within a stack.

**show stack topology** [*slot-number*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot-number*

Optional syntax specifying a single slot number within the stack (1–8). When a slot number is specified, topology information for only the corresponding slot displays.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

-> show stack topology

NI	Role	State	Saved Slot	Link A State	Link A Remote NI	Link A Remote Port	Link B State	Link B Remote NI	Link B Remote Port
1	PRIMARY	RUNNING	1	UP	3	StackB	UP	2	StackA
2	IDLE	RUNNING	2	UP	1	StackB	UP	3	StackA
3	SECONDARY	RUNNING	3	UP	2	StackB	UP	1	StackA

### output definitions

#### NI

The current slot position for each switch in the virtual chassis (i.e., stacked configuration). Note that the order of the slot numbers does not necessarily correspond with the physical positions of switches within the stack. In other words, slot position 1 may not be the uppermost (top) switch in the stack. To manually assign these slot numbers via the CLI, use the [stack set slot](#) command.

#### Role

The current management role of the corresponding switch within the stack. Options include PRIMARY (the switch is the primary management module in the stack; standalone switches also display this role), SECONDARY (the switch is the secondary—or backup—management module in the stack), IDLE (the switch does not have a management role but is operating normally as a network interface module within the stack), PASS-THRU (the switch is operating in pass-through mode), UNDEFINED (the switch's current role is not known).



---

**output definitions (continued)**

---

<b>State</b>	The current operational state of the corresponding switch. Options include RUNNING (the switch is up and operating normally), DUP-SLOT (the switch has a duplicate saved slot number and has automatically entered pass-through mode), CLR-SLOT (the switch has been manually “cleared” via the <b>stack clear slot</b> command and is now in pass-through mode), OUT-SLOT (the current stacked configuration already has eight switches and therefore cannot accommodate this switch), OUT-TOK (there are not enough unused tokens remaining in the current stacked configuration to accommodate this switch), UNKNOWN (the switch’s current state is not known).
<b>Saved Slot</b>	The designated saved slot number for the corresponding switch. The saved slot number is the slot position the switch will assume following a reboot. A value of zero (0) indicates that the switch has been “cleared” and, as a result, is designated for pass-through mode. To assign saved slot numbers, use the <b>stack set slot</b> command. To clear a switch and designate it for pass-through mode, use the <b>stack clear slot</b> command.
<b>Link A State</b>	The current status of the stacking cable link at the switch’s stacking port A. Options include UP, DOWN, or UNKNOWN.
<b>Link A Remote NI</b>	The slot number of the switch to which stacking cable A’s <i>remote end</i> is connected. In other words, if a switch in slot position 1 displays a Link A Remote NI value of 3, this indicates that the stacking cable plugged into slot 1 stacking port A is connected to the <i>slot 3</i> switch. If no stacking cable link exists, the value 0 displays.
<b>Link A Remote Port</b>	The specific stacking port to which stacking cable A’s <i>remote end</i> is connected. Options include StackA, StackB, and 0. If stacking cable A’s remote end is connected to stacking port B on the other switch, the value displays StackB. If no stacking cable link exists, the value 0 displays.
<b>Link B State</b>	The current status of the stacking cable link at the switch’s stacking port B. Options include UP, DOWN, or UNKNOWN.
<b>Link B Remote NI</b>	The slot number of the switch to which stacking cable B’s <i>remote end</i> is connected. In other words, if a switch in slot position 6 displays a Link A Remote NI value of 7, this indicates that the stacking cable plugged into slot 6 stacking port B is connected to the <i>slot 7</i> switch.
<b>Link B Remote Port</b>	The specific stacking port to which stacking cable B’s <i>remote end</i> is connected. Options include StackA, StackB, and 0. If stacking cable B’s remote end is connected to stacking port B on the other switch, the value displays StackB. If no stacking cable link exists, the value 0 displays.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show stack status**

Displays the current redundant stacking cable status and token availability for a stacked configuration.

## MIB Objects

```
alaStackMgrChassisTable  
  alaStackMgrSlotNINumber  
  alaStackMgrSlotCMMNumber  
  alaStackMgrChasRole  
  alaStackMgrLocalLinkStateA  
  alaStackMgrRemoteNISlotA  
  alaStackMgrRemoteLinkA  
  alaStackMgrLocalLinkStateB  
  alaStackMgrRemoteNISlotB  
  alaStackMgrRemoteLinkB  
  alaStackMgrChasState  
  alaStackMgrSavedSlotNINumber  
  alaStackMgrCommandAction  
  alaStackMgrCommandStatus
```

---

## show stack status

Displays the current redundant stacking cable status and token availability for a stacked configuration.

**show stack status**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show stack status
```

```
Redundant cable status : present  
Tokens used           : 8  
Tokens available      : 24
```

### *output definitions*

---

#### **Redundant cable status**

Indicates whether a redundant stacking cable is currently installed. Options include **present** and **not present**. To provide added resiliency and redundancy, it is strongly recommended that a redundant stacking cable is connected from the top switch in the stack to the bottom switch in the stack at all times. For more information on stack redundancy, refer to the “Managing OmniSwitch 6800 Series Stacks” chapter in the *OmniSwitch 6800 Series Hardware Users Guide*.

---

**output definitions (continued)**

---

**Tokens used**

The number of tokens used in the current stacked configuration. Each OmniSwitch 6800 Series virtual chassis (also referred to as a stacked configuration) is allocated a total of 32 tokens per stack. OmniSwitch 6800-24 switches use two tokens per switch; OmniSwitch 6800-48 switches use four tokens per switch. If a switch is added to a stack in which there are not enough tokens available, the incoming switch is automatically placed in pass-through mode. For detailed information on stack-related topics, including tokens and pass-through mode, refer to the “Managing OmniSwitch 6800 Series Stacks” chapter in the *OmniSwitch 6800 Series Hardware Users Guide*.

**Tokens available**

The number of remaining tokens for any incoming switches in an OmniSwitch 6800 Series stack. As noted above, each stack is allowed a total of 32 tokens. Each OmniSwitch 6800-24 added to a stack requires two tokens; each OmniSwitch 6800-48 added to a stack requires four tokens.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****show stack topology**

Displays the current operating topology of switches within a stack.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaStackMgrStackStatus  
alaStackMgrTokensUsed  
alaStackMgrTokensAvailable
```

---

# 3 Chassis MAC Server (CMS) Commands

The Chassis MAC Server (CMS) manages MAC addresses on the switch. The MAC addresses managed via the CMS are used as identifiers for the following functions:

- Base chassis MAC address
- Ethernet Management Port (EMP)
- VLAN router ports

Similar to IP addresses, MAC addresses are assigned by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) and distributed to users in sequential blocks. A sequential block of MAC addresses is referred to as a MAC address *range*.

The MAC address range is stored on the switch's EEPROM. The switch supports one MAC address range only. By default, this MAC address range contains thirty-two (32) factory-installed, contiguous MAC addresses. Users may add additional MAC addresses; the maximum capacity for the switch's default range is 256 MAC addresses.

In stackable switches, CMS is responsible for sharing the base MAC address of the primary switch with all the other switches in the stack. This helps the secondary switch to retain the same MAC address during takeover. This is called MAC Address Retention.

---

**Note.** MAC Retention is only supported in Release 6.2.1 for the OmniSwitch 6850 Series.

---

MIB information for the Chassis MAC Server commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1MacServer.MIB  
*Module:* Alcatel-IND1-MAC-SERVER-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

**mac-range eeprom**  
**mac-retention status**  
**mac-retention dup-mac-trap**  
**mac-retention release**  
**show mac-range**  
**show mac-range alloc**  
**show mac-retention status**

---

## mac-range eeprom

Modifies the default MAC range on the switch's EEPROM.

---

**Note.** Use caution when modifying the default MAC range. Improper use of this command can disable your system and adversely affect your network. Contact Alcatel-Lucent Customer Support for further assistance.

---

**mac-range eeprom** *start\_mac\_address count*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>start_mac_address</i>	The first MAC address in the modified range. Enter the MAC address in the following format: <b>xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx</b> , where <b>x</b> is a hex value (0–f).
<i>count</i>	Specifies the number of MAC addresses in the range (1–256).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Because the factory-installed 32 MAC addresses are sufficient for most network configurations, this command should only be used by qualified network administrators for special network requirements.
- After modifying a MAC address range by using the **mac-range eeprom** command, you must reboot the switch. Otherwise, MAC addresses for existing VLAN router ports will not be allocated properly.
- All MAC addresses in a range must be contiguous (i.e., there cannot be any gaps in the sequence of MAC addresses).

### Examples

```
-> mac-range eeprom 00:20:da:23:45:35 32
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show mac-range**

Displays the MAC range table.

## MIB Objects

```
chasMacAddressRangeTable
  chasMacRangeIndex
  chasGlobalLocal
  chasMacAddressStart
  chasMacAddressCount
```

---

## mac-retention status

Enables or disables the MAC retention status.

`mac-retention status {enable | disable}`

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables the administrative status of MAC retention.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the administrative status of MAC retention.

### Defaults

Parameter	Status
enable   disable	disable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

When MAC retention is enabled, the stack uses the MAC address of the primary switch even after it has failed.

### Examples

```
-> mac-retention status enable
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show mac-retention status](#) Displays the MAC retention status.

### MIB Objects

```
chMacAddrRetentionObjects  
chMacAddrRetentionStatus
```

---



## mac-retention dup-mac-trap

Enables or disables the duplicate MAC address trap status.

**mac-retention dup-mac-trap {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

**enable** Enables the duplicate MAC address trap status.

**disable** Disables the duplicate MAC address trap status.

### Defaults

Parameter	Status
enable   disable	disable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

If the old primary switch is not detected and included in the stack within a pre-defined time period, an SNMP trap will be generated.

### Examples

```
-> mac-retention dup-mac-trap enable
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show mac-retention status](#) Displays the MAC retention status.

### MIB Objects

chasMacAddrRetentionObjects  
chasPossibleDuplicateMacTrapStatus

---

## mac-retention release

Releases the MAC address currently being used as the primary base MAC address.

**mac-retention release**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

The MAC address is released only if the address has not been derived from the EEPROM (i.e., it should be a retained MAC address of the old primary switch).

### Examples

```
-> mac-retention release
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

N/A

### MIB Objects

```
chasMacAddrRetentionObjects  
  chasBaseMacReleaseAction
```

---

## show mac-range

Displays the MAC range table.

**show mac-range** [*index*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*index* Identifies the MAC range by referring to its position in the MAC range table.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Because the switch currently supports one MAC address range only, index position 1 displays.

### Examples

```
-> show mac range
```

Mac Range	Row Status	Local/Global	Start Mac Addr	End Mac Addr
01	ACTIVE	GLOBAL	00:d0:95:6a:79:6e	00:d0:95:6a:79:8d

#### output definitions

---

<b>Mac Range</b>	The MAC range index number (1). Because the switch currently supports one MAC address range only, index position 1 displays.
<b>Row Status</b>	The current status of the MAC range. The status <b>ACTIVE</b> refers to MAC addresses that are available for allocation to VLAN router ports and other applications.
<b>Local/Global</b>	The Local/Global status for MAC addresses in the range. Local MAC addresses have the local bit set in the first byte of the address. Global MAC addresses (also referred to as <i>EEPROM</i> MAC addresses) have the global bit set in the first byte of the address and are stored on the switch's EEPROM. Because the switch's default MAC range is stored on EEPROM, the status GLOBAL displays.
<b>Start Mac Addr</b>	The first MAC address in the MAC address range.
<b>End Mac Addr</b>	The last MAC address in the MAC address range.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **mac-range eeprom**

Modifies the default MAC range on the switch's EEPROM.

## MIB Objects

```
chasMacAddressRangeTable
  chasMacRangeIndex
  chasGlobalLocal
  chasMacAddressStart
  chasMacAddressCount
  chasMacRowStatus
```

---

## show mac-range alloc

Displays all allocated addresses from the MAC range table.

**show mac-range** [*index*] **alloc**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*index* Identifies the MAC range by referring to its position in the MAC range table. Currently, index position 1 only is supported.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If you are assigning VLAN router ports while the switch is in *single MAC router mode*, all VLAN router ports will use the base chassis MAC address (ID value 0).

### Examples

```
-> show mac-range alloc
Range      Mac Address           Application      Id
-----+-----+-----+-----
01         00:d0:95:6b:09:40 CHASSIS         0
01         00:d0:95:6b:09:41 802.1X         0
01         00:d0:95:6b:09:5f CHASSIS         1
```

#### output definitions

---

<b>Range</b>	The MAC range's index number. The index number refers to the position of the range in the MAC range table. Values may range from 1–20. MAC ranges are divided by index number into four distinct categories. Refer to <a href="#">page 3-7</a> for more information.
<b>Mac Address</b>	Current MAC address allocated for a specific application.

**output definitions (continued)**

---

<b>Application</b>	The application for which the allocated MAC address is being used. Current options include <b>VLAN</b> , <b>802.1X</b> , and <b>CHASSIS</b> . <b>VLAN</b> refers to MAC addresses allocated to VLAN router ports in multiple MAC router mode. <b>CHASSIS</b> refers to MAC addresses used for the base chassis MAC address and the Ethernet Management Port (EMP).
<b>Id</b>	An ID number used to identify an allocated MAC address. ID numbers are used for the base chassis MAC address and Ethernet Management Port (EMP), as well as VLAN router ports. The ID value 0 is reserved for the switch's base chassis MAC address. The ID value 1 is reserved for the EMP MAC address. Router ports assigned to VLANs 2 through 4094 are given corresponding MAC IDs. For example, a router port configured on VLAN 44 receives an allocated MAC ID of 44. Because default VLAN 1 router ports use the base chassis MAC address by default, any router port configured on VLAN 1 is assigned the ID value 0.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**mac-range eeprom**                      Modifies the default MAC range on the switch's EEPROM.

**MIB Objects**

ChasMacAddressAllocTable  
  chasAppId  
  chasObjectId  
  chasAllocMacRangeIndex  
  chasAllocMacAddress

---

## show mac-retention status

Displays the MAC retention status.

**show mac-retention status**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show mac-retention status
MAC RETENTION STATUS
=====
Admin State           : Enabled
Trap admin state     : Enabled
EEPROM MAC address   : 00:d0:95:ea:7b:06
Current MAC address  : 00:0a:0b:0c:0d:0e
MAC address source   : Retained
Topology Status      : Ring present
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Admin State</b>	Displays the administrative status of MAC retention ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).
<b>Trap admin state</b>	Displays the administrative status of the duplicate MAC address trap ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).
<b>EEPROM MAC address</b>	Displays the MAC address stored in the EEPROM of the switch.
<b>Current MAC address</b>	Displays the MAC address currently used by the switch.
<b>MAC address source</b>	Displays the source of the currently used MAC address. Options include <b>EEPROM</b> and <b>Retained</b> .
<b>Topology Status</b>	Displays the topology status of the stack. Options include <b>Ring present</b> and <b>Ring Not Present</b> .

---

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- mac-retention status** Enables or disables the MAC retention status.
- mac-retention dup-mac-trap** Enables or disables the duplicate MAC address trap status.

## MIB Objects

```
chMacAddrRetentionObjects
  chMacAddrRetentionStatus
  chPossibleDuplicateMacTrapStatus
  chRingStatus
```

---



# 4 Power over Ethernet (PoE) Commands

The Power over Ethernet (PoE) feature is supported on OmniSwitch 9000 Series switches using OS9-GNI-P24 Ethernet modules and a peripheral power shelf (which holds up to four -48V hot-swappable power supplies) and on OmniSwitch 6850 Series switches, such as OmniSwitch 6850-P24L, OmniSwitch 6850-P48L, OmniSwitch 6850-P24, OmniSwitch 6850-P24X, OmniSwitch 6850-P48 and OmniSwitch 6850-P48X. Refer to the *OmniSwitch 9000 Series Hardware Users Guide* and *OmniSwitch 6850 Series Hardware Users Guide* for further details.

---

**Note on Terminology.** There are several general terms used to describe this feature. The terms *Power over Ethernet (PoE)*, *Power over LAN (PoL)*, *Power on LAN (PoL)*, and *Inline Power* are synonymous terms used to describe the powering of attached devices via Ethernet ports. For consistency, this chapter and the *OmniSwitch CLI Reference Guide* refer to the feature as *Power over Ethernet (PoE)*.

Additional terms, such as *Powered Device (PD)* and *Power Source Equipment (PSE)* are terms that are not synonymous, but are directly related to PoE.

- *PD* refers to any attached device that uses a PoE data cable as its only source of power. Examples include access points such as IP telephones, Ethernet hubs, wireless LAN stations, etc.
- *PSE* refers to the actual hardware source of the electrical current for PoE. In the case of OS9000 switches, the PSE is the peripheral power shelf unit, which contains up to four -48V hot-swappable power supplies. In the case of OS6850-P24L, OS6850-P48L, OS6850-P24, OS6850-P24X, OS6850-P48 and OS6850-P48X, the PSE is contained within the chassis and can be augmented by the backup inline power supply.

---

PoE commands documented in this section comply with IEEE 802.3 and 802.af.

MIB information for the PoE commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1InLinePowerEthernet\_mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-INLINE-POWER-MIB

*Filename:* AaIETF\_HUBMIB\_POWER\_ETHERNET\_DRAFT\_mib  
*Module:* POWER-ETHERNET-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

**lanpower start**  
**lanpower stop**  
**lanpower power**  
**lanpower maxpower**  
**lanpower priority**  
**lanpower priority-disconnect**  
**lanpower slot-priority**  
**lanpower redundant-power**  
**lanpower capacitor-detection**  
**show lanpower**  
**show lanpower capacitor-detection**  
**show lanpower priority-disconnect**  
**show lanpower slot-priority**

---

## lanpower start

Activates Power over Ethernet on a single specified PoE port *or* on all PoE ports in a specified slot.

**lanpower start** {*slot/port* | *slot*}

---

**Important.** Inline power is *not activated* until the **lanpower start slot** syntax is issued for the applicable PoE slot(s).

---

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port* Activates inline power on the specified PoE port only. This syntax is used to re-enable power to an *individual port* that has been manually turned off via the **lanpower stop** command.

*slot* Activates inline power on all PoE ports in the corresponding slot.

### Defaults

Power over Ethernet operational status is globally disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the *slot/port* syntax to activate power on a particular port. When all ports in a slot are manually turned off, use only the *slot* syntax in the command line. This activates power on all ports in the specified slot. As noted above, inline power is *not active* until the **lanpower start slot** syntax is issued for the applicable PoE slot(s).

### Examples

```
-> lanpower start 5/11
-> lanpower start 5
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **lanpower stop**

Manually disconnects power on a single specified PoE port or on all PoE ports in a specified slot.

### **show lanpower**

Displays current inline power status and related statistics for all PoE ports in a specified slot.

## MIB Objects

```
alaPethMainPseGroup  
  alaPethMainPseAdminStatus  
pethPsePortTable  
  pethPsePortAdminEnable
```

---

## lanpower stop

Manually disables power on a single specified PoE port *or* on all PoE ports in a specified slot.

**lanpower stop** {*slot/port* | *slot*}

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port*

Disables inline power on the specified PoE port only.

*slot*

Disables inline power on all PoE ports in the corresponding slot.

### Defaults

Power over Ethernet operational status is globally disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> lanpower stop 5/22
-> lanpower stop 5
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[lanpower start](#)

Activates inline power on a single specified PoE port *or* on all PoE ports in a specified slot.

[show lanpower](#)

Displays current inline power status and related statistics for all PoE ports in a specified slot.

### MIB Objects

```
alaPethMainPseGroup
  alaPethMainPseAdminStatus
pethPsePortTable
  pethPsePortAdminEnable
```

---

## lanpower power

Specifies the maximum amount of inline power, in milliwatts, allocated to *a specific PoE port*. The value specified is used to supply inline power to devices such as IP telephones and wireless LAN devices.

**lanpower** {*slot/port* | *slot*} **power** *milliwatts*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	A PoE port on which the maximum amount of inline power is being allocated.
<i>milliwatts</i>	The maximum amount of inline power, in milliwatts, being allocated to the corresponding port (3000–16000 for OS6850) (3000–18000 for OS9000).

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>milliwatts</i>	15400

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- To globally specify the amount of inline power allocated to *all ports in a slot*, refer to the [lanpower maxpower command on page 4-8](#).
- Be sure that the value specified complies with specific power requirements for all attached IP telephones and wireless LAN devices.
- Note that the power value for the [lanpower power](#) command is specified in milliwatts (mW); the related command, [lanpower maxpower](#), is specified in watts (W).

### Examples

```
-> lanpower 3/1 power 3025
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[lanpower maxpower](#)

Specifies the maximum amount of inline power, in watts, allocated to all PoE ports in a specified slot.

[show lanpower](#)

Displays current inline power status and related statistics for all PoE ports in a specified slot.

## MIB Objects

alaPethPsePortTable

    alaPethPsePortPowerMaximum

---

## lanpower maxpower

Specifies the maximum amount of inline power, in watts, allocated to *all PoE ports in a specified slot*.

**lanpower slot maxpower watts**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot* The slot containing PoE ports on which the maximum amount of inline power allowed is being allocated.

*watts* The maximum amount of inline power, in watts, allocated to all PoE ports in the corresponding slot (37–240 for a 360w power supply, 37–390 for a 510w power supply, and 37–260 for OS-IP-SHELF).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>watts</i> (OS6850 with 360w power supply)	240
<i>watts</i> (OS6850 with 510w power supply)	390
<i>watts</i> (OS9000)	260

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Before changing the maximum slot-wide power allowance, you must disable PoE for the slot via the **lanpower stop** command. Once the new value is assigned, re-enable PoE for the slot via the **lanpower start** command.
- To specify the maximum amount of inline power allocated to a *single port*, refer to the **lanpower power command on page 4-6**.
- Note that the power value for the **lanpower maxpower** command is specified in watts (W); the related command, **lanpower power**, is specified in milliwatts (mW).

### Examples

```
-> lanpower 3 maxpower 200
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

**lanpower power**

Specifies the maximum amount of inline power, in milliwatts, allocated to a specific PoE port.

**show lanpower**

Displays current inline power status and related statistics for all PoE ports in a specified slot.

## MIB Objects

alaPethMainPseGroup

alaPethMainPseMaxPower

---

## lanpower priority

Specifies an inline power priority level to a port. Levels include critical, high, and low.

**lanpower** *slot/port* **priority** {**critical** | **high** | **low**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port*

The particular port on which a priority level is being configured.

**critical**

Intended for ports that have mission-critical devices attached, and therefore require top (i.e., critical) priority. In the event of a power management issue, inline power to critical ports is maintained as long as possible.

**high**

Intended for ports that have important, but *not* mission-critical, devices attached. If other ports in the chassis have been configured as critical, inline power to high-priority ports is given second priority.

**low**

Intended for ports that have low-priority devices attached. In the event of a power management issue, inline power to low-priority ports is interrupted first (i.e., before critical- and high-priority ports).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>low</b>   <b>high</b>   <b>critical</b>	low

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> lanpower 2/16 priority low
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****show lanpower**

Displays current inline power status and related statistics for all PoE ports in a specified slot.

**MIB Objects**

pethPsePortGroup

    pethPsePortPowerPriority

---

## lanpower priority-disconnect

Enables or disables the priority disconnect function on all ports in a specified slot. Priority disconnect is used by the system software in determining whether an incoming PD will be granted or denied power when there are too few watts remaining in the PoE power budget for an additional device. For detailed information on this function, refer to the “Managing Power over Ethernet (PoE)” chapter in the *OmniSwitch 6850 Series Hardware Users Guide and OmniSwitch 9000 Series Hardware Users Guide*.

**lanpower slot priority-disconnect {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot</i>	The particular slot on which the priority disconnect function is being enabled or disabled.
<b>enable</b>	Enables priority disconnect on a specified port. When this function is enabled <i>and</i> a power budget deficit occurs in which there is inadequate power for an incoming device, the system software uses priority disconnect rules to determine whether an incoming device will be granted or denied power. For information on priority disconnect rules, refer to the “Managing Power over Ethernet (PoE)” chapter in the <i>OmniSwitch 6850 Series Hardware Users Guide and OmniSwitch 9000 Series Hardware Users Guide</i> .
<b>disable</b>	Disables priority disconnect on a specified port. When priority disconnect is disabled and there is inadequate power in the budget for an additional device, power will be denied to <i>any</i> incoming PD, regardless of its priority status.

### Defaults

parameter	default
enable   disable	enable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> lanpower 2 priority-disconnect disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[lanpower priority](#)

Specifies an inline power priority level to a port. Levels include critical, high, and low.

[show lanpower priority-disconnect](#)

Displays the priority disconnect function status on all ports in a specified slot.

## MIB Objects

alaPethMainPseTable

alaPethMainPsePriorityDisconnect

---

## lanpower slot-priority

Configures an inline power priority level for a slot. If the power supply of the power shelf goes down, the order of a particular daughter module will be disabled based on priority, thus affecting the power budget available to the whole chassis. Levels include critical, high, and low.

**lanpower slot slot-priority {critical | high | low}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot</i>	The particular slot on which a priority level is being configured.
<b>critical</b>	Intended for slots that have mission-critical devices attached and therefore require top (i.e., critical) priority. In the event of a power management issue, inline power to critical ports is maintained as long as possible.
<b>high</b>	Intended for slots that have important, but <i>not</i> mission-critical devices attached. If other ports in the chassis have been configured as critical, inline power to high-priority ports is given second priority.
<b>low</b>	Intended for slots that have low-priority devices attached. In the event of a power management issue, inline power to low-priority ports is interrupted first (i.e., before critical- and high-priority ports).

### Defaults

parameter	default
low   high   critical	low

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Note that if all the POE NI modules are all configured with the same priority level, then priority is determined based on the slot number of the module; the lower the slot number the higher the priority. For example, if slots 1, 2, 7, and 8 are powered by two POE power supplies and one of the power supplies goes down, power is cut to slots 7 and 8 because they have a lower priority than slots 1 and 2.
- This command is not supported on the OmniSwitch 6850 Series PoE switches.

### Examples

```
-> lanpower 1 slot-priority critical
-> lanpower 2 slot-priority high
-> lanpower 3 slot-priority low
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [show lanpower slot-priority](#)

Displays the order in which a particular daughter module will be disabled if a power shelf power supply goes down, thus affecting the power budget available to the chassis.

## MIB Objects

```
alaPethMainPseTable  
  alaPethMainPsePriority
```

---

## lanpower redundant-power

Enables or disables power supply redundancy for Power over Ethernet on the switch.

**lanpower redundant-power {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables redundant power on the switch.
<b>disable</b>	Disables redundant power on the switch.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
enable   disable	disable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- In order to comply with 911 emergency requirements, PoE power redundancy status must be *enabled* at all times. For additional requirements, refer to the “Managing Power over Ethernet (PoE)” chapter in the *OmniSwitch 9000 Series Users Guide*.
- This command is not supported on the OmniSwitch 6850 Series PoE switches.

### Examples

```
-> lanpower redundant-power enable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

N/A

### MIB Objects

```
alaPethMainTable  
alaPethMainPowerRedundancy
```

---



## lanpower capacitor-detection

Enables or disables the capacitor detection method.

**lanpower slot capacitor-detection {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot</i>	The particular slot on which the capacitor detection method is being enabled or disabled.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the capacitor detection method.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the capacitor detection method.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	disable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The capacitor detection method should only be enabled if there are legacy IP phones attached to the corresponding slot—this feature is *not* compatible with IEEE specification 802.3af. Please contact your Alcatel-Lucent sales engineer or Customer Support representative to find out which Alcatel-Lucent IP phones models need capacitive detection enabled.

### Examples

```
-> lanpower 3 capacitor-detection enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show lanpower capacitor-detection](#) Displays capacitor detection method status.

### MIB Objects

```
alaPethMainTable  
alaPethMainPseCapacitorDetect
```

---

## show lanpower

Displays current inline power status and related statistics for all PoE ports in a specified slot.

**show lanpower** *slot*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot* The slot for which current inline power status and related statistics are to be displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show lanpower 1
Port Maximum(mW) Actual Used(mW) Status Priority On/Off
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
 1      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
 2      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
 3      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
 4      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
 5      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
 6      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
 7      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
 8      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
 9      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
10      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
11      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
12      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
13      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
14      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
15      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
16      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
17      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
18      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
19      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
20      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
21      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
22      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
23      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
24      18000          0      Undefined      Low      OFF
```

*(Output continued on next page)*

25	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
26	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
27	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
28	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
29	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
30	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
31	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
32	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
33	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
34	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
35	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
36	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
37	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
38	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
39	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
40	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
41	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
42	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
43	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
44	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
45	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
46	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
47	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF
48	18000	0	Undefined	Low	OFF

```
Slot 1 Max Watts 380
380 Watts Total Power Budget Remaining
380 Watts Total Power Budget Available
1 Power Supplies Available
```

### *output definitions*

<b>Port</b>	A PoE port for which current status and related statistics are being displayed.
<b>Maximum (mW)</b>	The current maximum amount of power allocated to the corresponding PoE port, in milliwatts. The default value is 15400. To change this setting, use the <b>lanpower power</b> command.
<b>Actual Used (mW)</b>	The actual amount of power being used by an attached device (if applicable), in milliwatts. If no device is attached to the corresponding port, this row displays a value of 0.
<b>Status</b>	Displays the current operational status. Options include <b>Powered On</b> , <b>Powered Off</b> , and <b>Undefined</b> .

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Priority</b>	The current priority level for the corresponding PoE port. Options include <b>Critical</b> , <b>High</b> , and <b>Low</b> . <b>Critical</b> should be reserved for ports that have mission-critical devices attached, and therefore require top (i.e., critical) priority. In the event of a power management issue, inline power to critical ports is maintained as long as possible. <b>High</b> indicates ports that have important, but not mission-critical, devices attached. If other ports in the chassis have been configured as critical, inline power to high-priority ports is given second priority. <b>Low</b> priority is for ports that have low-priority devices attached. In the event of a power management issue, inline power to low-priority ports is interrupted first (i.e., before critical and high-priority ports).
	The default value is Low. Priority levels can be changed using the <b>lanpower priority</b> command.
<b>On/Off</b>	Displays whether a port has been manually turned on or off by the user. <b>ON</b> indicates that the port has been turned on by the user via the <b>lanpower start</b> command. <b>OFF</b> indicates that the port has been turned off by the user via the <b>lanpower stop</b> command.
<b>Max Watts</b>	The maximum watts allocated to the corresponding slot. The maximum watts value for a slot can be changed using the <b>lanpower maxpower</b> command.
<b>Total Power Budget Remaining</b>	The amount of power budget remaining that can be allocated for PoE modules. If the total power budget remaining is exceeded, a power error will occur and the switch's chassis management software will begin shutting down power to PoE ports according to their priority levels.
<b>Total Power Budget Available</b>	The total amount of power that can be allocated, based upon the number of power supplies installed and operating in the power shelf.
<b>Power Shelf Power Supplies Available</b>	The number of power supplies currently installed and operating in the switch's power shelf. The power shelf is also referred to as Power Source Equipment (PSE).

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

N/A

**MIB Objects**

```
alaPethMainPseGroup
  alaPethMainPseAdminStatus
pethPsePortTable
  pethPsePortAdminEnable
alaPethPsePortTable
  alaPethPsePortPowerMaximum
alaPethMainPseGroup
  alaPethMainPseMaxPower
  pethMainPsePower
pethPsePortGroup
  pethPsePortPowerPriority
```

---

## show lanpower capacitor-detection

Displays the capacitor detection method status.

**show lanpower capacitor-detection** *slot*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot*

The particular slot on which the capacitor detection method status is being displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show lanpower capacitor-detection 2  
Capacitor Detection enabled on Slot 2
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[lanpower capacitor-detection](#) Enables or disables the capacitor detection method.

### MIB Objects

```
alaPethMainTable  
alaPethMainPseCapacitorDetect
```

---

## show lanpower priority-disconnect

Displays the priority disconnect function status on all ports in a specified slot.

`show lanpower priority-disconnect slot`

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot* The particular slot on which the priority disconnect function status you want to display.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show lanpower priority-disconnect 2
Slot 2 Priority Disconnect Enabled!
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[lanpower priority-disconnect](#) Enables or disables the priority disconnect function on all ports in a specified slot.

### MIB Objects

```
alaPethMainPseTable
  alaPethMainPsePriorityDisconnect
```

---

## show lanpower slot-priority

Displays the inline power priority level for the specified slot number.

```
show lanpower slot-priority slot
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot* The slot number for which to display the priority level.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command is not supported on the OmniSwitch 6850 Series PoE switches.

### Examples

```
-> show lanpower slot-priority 1
slot 1 priority Low!
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[lanpower slot-priority](#) Configures an inline power priority level for a slot

### MIB Objects

```
alaPethMainPseTable
    alaPethMainPsePriority
```

---



# 5 Network Time Protocol Commands

The Network Time Protocol (NTP) is used to synchronize the time of a computer client or server to another server or reference time source, such as a radio or satellite receiver. It provides client time accuracies within a millisecond on LANs, and up to a few tens of millisecond on WANs. Typical NTP configurations utilize multiple redundant servers and diverse network paths in order to achieve high accuracy and reliability.

It is important for networks to maintain accurate time synchronization between network nodes. The standard timescale used by most nations of the world is based on a combination of Universal Coordinated Time (UTC) (representing the Earth's rotation about its axis) and the Gregorian Calendar (representing the Earth's rotation about the Sun). UTC time is disseminated by various means, including radio and satellite navigation systems, telephone modems, and portable clocks.

The MIB information for NTP is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Ntp.mib  
*Module:* alcatelIND1NTPMIB

A summary of available commands is listed here:

---

**ntp server**  
**ntp server synchronized**  
**ntp server unsynchronized**  
**ntp client**  
**ntp broadcast**  
**ntp broadcast-delay**  
**ntp key**  
**ntp key load**  
**show ntp client**  
**show ntp server status**  
**show ntp client server-list**  
**show ntp keys**

---

## ntp server

Specifies an NTP server from which the switch will receive updates.

**ntp server** {*ip\_address* | *domain\_name*} [**key** *key* | **version** *version* | **minpoll** *exponent* | **prefer**]

**no ntp server** {*ip\_address* | *domain\_name*}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The IP address of the NTP server to be added or deleted to the client's server list.
<i>domain_name</i>	The domain name of the NTP server to be added or deleted to the client's server list. This is usually a text string.
<i>key</i>	The key identification number that corresponds to the specified NTP server.
<i>version</i>	The version of NTP being used. This will be 1, 2, 3, or 4.
<i>exponent</i>	The number of seconds between polls to this server. This number is determined by raising 2 to the power of the number entered. Therefore, if 4 were entered, the minimum poll time would be 16 seconds ( $2^4 = 16$ ).
<b>prefer</b>	Marks this server as the preferred server. A preferred server's timestamp will be used before another server.

### Defaults

Parameter	Default
<i>version</i>	4
<i>exponent</i>	6
<b>prefer</b>	not preferred

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the specified server.
- To configure NTP in the client mode you must first define the NTP servers. Up to 3 NTP servers may be defined.
- Either an IP address or domain name for the specified server can be entered.
- The NTP key identification is an integer. It corresponds to an MD5 authentication key contained in an authentication file (.txt) located on the server. This file must be on both the server and the local switch, and match, for authentication to work. Enter the key identification using the **key** keyword if the server is set to MD5 authentication.

- Use the **version** keyword to set the correct version of NTP.
- Use the **minpoll** keyword to set the minimum poll time for the server. This number is determined by raising 2 to the power of the number entered. Therefore, if 4 were entered, the minimum poll time would be 16 seconds ( $2^4 = 16$ ). The client will poll the server for a time update when the **minpoll** time is exceeded.

### Examples

```
-> ntp server 1.1.1.1
-> ntp server spartacus
-> ntp server 1.1.1.1 key 1
-> ntp server 1.1.1.1 version 4
-> ntp server spartacus minpoll 5
-> no ntp server 1.1.1.1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ntp client](#) Enables or disables NTP operation on the switch.

### MIB Objects

```
alaNtpConfig
  alaNtpPeerAddressType
  alaNtpPeerType
  alaNtpPeerAuth
  alaNtpPeerVersion
  alaNtpPeerMinpoll
  alaNtpPeerPrefer
  alaNtpPeerAddress
```

---

## ntp server synchronized

Enables an NTP client to invoke tests for NTP server synchronization as specified by the NTP protocol.

**ntp server synchronized**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

By default, NTP synchronization is enabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The NTP protocol discards the NTP servers that are unsynchronized. However, the unsynchronized NTP servers are used as network time sources.

### Examples

```
-> ntp server synchronized
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

#### [ntp server unsynchronized](#)

Disables an NTP client from invoking tests for NTP server synchronization. This allows the NTP client to synchronize with unsynchronized NTP servers in the network.

### MIB Objects

```
alaNtpConfig  
  alaNtpPeerTests
```

---

## ntp server unsynchronized

Disables an NTP client from invoking tests for NTP server synchronization. This allows the NTP client to synchronize with unsynchronized NTP servers in the network.

**ntp server unsynchronized**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

When NTP peer synchronization tests are disabled, the NTP client is able to synchronize with either an NTP peer that is not synchronized with an atomic clock or a network of NTP servers that will finally synchronize with an atomic clock.

### Examples

```
-> ntp server unsynchronized
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ntp server synchronized](#)

Enables an NTP client to invoke tests for NTP server synchronization as specified by the NTP protocol.

### MIB Objects

```
alaNtpConfig  
  alaNtpPeerTests
```

---

## ntp client

Enables or disables NTP operation on the switch.

**ntp client** {enable | disable}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables NTP.
<b>disable</b>	Disables NTP.

### Defaults

NTP protocol is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable NTP. Before NTP can be enabled, an NTP server must be specified using the [ntp server](#) command.

### Examples

```
-> ntp client enable  
-> ntp client disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ntp server](#) Specifies an NTP server from which the switch will receive updates.

### MIB Objects

alaNtpEnable

---

## ntp broadcast

Enables or disables the client's broadcast mode.

**ntp broadcast {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables the client broadcast mode.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the client broadcast mode.

### Defaults

Broadcast mode is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Broadcast mode is intended for operation on networks with numerous workstations and where the highest accuracy is not required. In a typical scenario, one or more time servers on the network broadcast NTP messages that are received by NTP hosts. Correct time is determined from this NTP message based on a pre-configured latency or broadcast delay in the order of a few milliseconds.

### Examples

```
-> ntp broadcast enable  
-> ntp broadcast disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ntp broadcast-delay](#) Sets the broadcast delay time in microseconds.

### MIB Objects

alaNtpBroadcastEnable

---

## ntp broadcast-delay

Sets the broadcast delay time in microseconds.

**ntp broadcast delay** *microseconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*microseconds*                      The number of microseconds for the broadcast delay.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>microseconds</i>	4000

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

When running in the NTP client broadcast mode, a broadcast delay must be set. The broadcast delay is the number of microseconds added to the timestamp.

### Examples

```
-> ntp broadcast delay 1000  
-> ntp broadcast delay 10000
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ntp broadcast](#)                      Enables or disables the client's broadcast mode.

### MIB Objects

alaNtpBroadcastDelay

---



## ntp key

Labels the specified authentication key identification as trusted or untrusted.

**ntp key** *key* [**trusted** | **untrusted**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>key</i>	The key number matching an NTP server.
<b>trusted</b>	Signifies that the specified key is trusted and can be used for authentication.
<b>untrusted</b>	Signifies that the specified key is not trusted and cannot be used for authentication. Synchronization will not occur with an untrusted authentication key.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Authentication keys are stored in a key file and loaded into memory when the switch boots. The keys loaded into memory are not trusted until this command is used.
- Once the keys are loaded into software (on boot up of the switch), they must be activated by being labeled as trusted. A trusted key will authenticate with a server that requires authentication as long as the key matches the server key.
- New keys must be added manually to the key file. A newly added key will not be loaded into the switch software until the **ntp key load** command is issued, or the switch is rebooted.

### Examples

```
-> ntp key 5 trusted
-> ntp key 2 untrusted
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**ntp key** Sets the public key the switch uses when authenticating with the specified NTP server.

**ntp client** Enables or disables authentication on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaNtpAccessKeyIdTable  
  alaNtpAccessKeyIdKeyId  
  alaNtpAccessKeyIdTrust
```

---

## ntp key load

Loads the current key file into memory.

**ntp key load**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command reloads the key file into the switch memory. This allows for new keys in the key file to be added to the list of keys the switch can use for authentication.
- Newly added keys must be labeled as **trusted** with the **ntp key** command before being used for authentication.

### Examples

```
-> ntp key load
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>ntp key</b>    | Labels the specified authentication key identification as trusted or untrusted. |
| <b>ntp server</b> | Specifies an NTP server from which this switch will receive updates.            |

### MIB Objects

alaNtpAccessRereadkeyFile

---

## show ntp client

Displays information about the current client NTP configuration.

**show ntp client**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays the current configuration parameters for the NTP client. The display is slightly different depending on what has been configured on the client. See the Examples section for more information.

### Examples

```
-> show ntp client
Current time:                SAT APR 16 2005 00:19:02 (UTC)
Last NTP update:            SAT APR 16 2005 00:06:45 (UTC)
Client mode:                 enabled
Broadcast client mode:      disabled
Broadcast delay (microseconds): 4000
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Current time</b>	The current time for the NTP client.
<b>Last NTP update</b>	The time of the last synchronization with an NTP server.
<b>Client mode</b>	Whether the NTP client software is enabled or disabled.
<b>Broadcast client mode</b>	What NTP mode the client is running in, either client or broadcast.
<b>Broadcast delay</b>	The number of microseconds in the advertised broadcast delay time. This field is absent if the client broadcast mode is disabled.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Command****ntp client**

Enables or disables NTP operation on the switch.

**MIB Objects**alaNtpLocalInfo

---

## show ntp client server-list

Displays a list of the servers with which the NTP client synchronizes.

**show ntp client server-list**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ntp client server-list
```

```
IP Address      Ver  Key  St  Delay      Offset      Disp
=====+====+=====+====+=====+=====+=====
198.206.181.70  4    0   2   0.167      0.323      0.016
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>IP Address</b>	The server IP address.
<b>Ver</b>	The version of NTP the server is using. Versions 3 and 4 are valid.
<b>Key</b>	The NTP server's public key. This must be accurate and the same as the NTP server, or the client switch will not be able to synchronize with the NTP server. A zero (0) means there is no key entered.
<b>St</b>	The stratum of the server.
<b>Delay</b>	The delay received from the server in its timestamp.
<b>Offset</b>	The offset received from the server in its timestamp.
<b>Disp</b>	The dispersion value received from the server in its timestamp.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Command****ntp client**

Enables or disables authentication on the switch.

**MIB Objects**alaNtpPeerListTable

---

## show ntp server status

Displays the basic server information for a specific NTP server or a list of NTP servers.

**show ntp server status** [*ip\_address* | *domain\_name*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The IP address of the NTP server to be displayed.
<i>domain_name</i>	The domain name of the server to be displayed. This is usually a text string.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command displays a selected server or a list of servers with which the NTP client synchronizes.
- To display a specific server, enter the command with the server's IP address or domain name. To display all servers, enter the command with no server IP address.

### Examples

```
-> show ntp server status
-> show ntp server status 198.206.181.139
IP address          = 198.206.181.139,
Host mode           = client,
Peer mode           = server,
Prefer              = no,
Version             = 4,
Key                 = 0,
Stratum             = 2,
Minpoll             = 6 (64 seconds),
Maxpoll             = 10 (1024 seconds),
Delay               = 0.016 seconds,
Offset              = -180.232 seconds,
Dispersion          = 7.945 seconds
Root distance       = 0.026,
Precision           = -14,
Reference IP        = 209.81.9.7,
Status              = configured : reachable : rejected,
Uptime count        = 1742 seconds,
Reachability        = 1,
Unreachable count   = 0,
Stats reset count   = 1680 seconds,
Packets sent        = 1,
Packets received    = 1,
Duplicate packets   = 0,
```



```

Bogus origin      = 0,
Bad authentication = 0,
Bad dispersion    = 0,
Last Event       = peer changed to reachable,

```

---

**output definitions**


---

<b>IP address</b>	The server IP address.
<b>Host mode</b>	The host mode of this remote association.
<b>Peer mode</b>	The peer mode of this remote association.
<b>Prefer</b>	Whether this server is a preferred server or not. A preferred server is used to synchronize the client before a non-preferred server.
<b>Version</b>	The version of NTP the server is using. Versions 3 and 4 are valid.
<b>Key</b>	The NTP server's public key. This must be accurate and the same as the NTP server, or the client switch will not be able to synchronize with the NTP server. A zero (0) means there is no key entered.
<b>Stratum</b>	The stratum of the server. The stratum number is the number of hops from a UTC time source.
<b>Minpoll</b>	The minimum poll time. The client will poll the server for a time update every time this limit has been exceeded.
<b>Maxpoll</b>	The maximum poll time.
<b>Delay</b>	The delay received from the server in its timestamp.
<b>Offset</b>	The offset received from the server in its timestamp.
<b>Dispersion</b>	The dispersion value received from the server in its timestamp.
<b>Root distance</b>	The total round trip delay (in seconds) to the primary reference source.
<b>Precision</b>	The advertised precision of this association.
<b>Reference IP</b>	The IP address identifying the peer's primary reference source.
<b>Status</b>	The peer selection and association status.
<b>Uptime count</b>	The time period (in seconds) during which the local NTP server was associated with the switch.
<b>Reachability</b>	The reachability status of the peer.
<b>Unreachable count</b>	Number of times the NTP entity was unreachable.
<b>Stats reset count</b>	The time delay (in seconds) since the last time the local NTP server was restarted.
<b>Packets sent</b>	Number of packets sent.
<b>Packets received</b>	Number of packets received.
<b>Duplicate packets</b>	Number of duplicated packets received.
<b>Bogus origin</b>	Number of bogus packets.
<b>Bad authentication</b>	Number of NTP packets rejected for not meeting the authentication standards.
<b>Bad dispersion</b>	Number of bad dispersions.
<b>Last Event</b>	The last event.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
Release 6.1.5; fields added.

## Related Command

### **ntp client**

Enables or disables authentication on the switch.

## MIB Objects

alaNtpPeerListTable  
    alaNtpPeerShowStatus

---

## show ntp keys

Displays information about all authentication keys.

**show ntp keys**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays information about the authentication keys loaded into the memory.

### Examples

```
-> show ntp keys
Key      Status
=====+=====
1        untrusted
2        untrusted
3        trusted
4        trusted
5        untrusted
6        untrusted
7        trusted
8        trusted
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Key</b>	The key number corresponding to a key in the key file.
<b>Status</b>	Whether the key is trusted or untrusted.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Command****ntp key**

Labels the specified authentication key identification as trusted or untrusted.

**ntp key load**

Loads the current key file into memory.

**MIB Objects**

alaNtpAccessKeyIdTable

---

# 6 Session Management Commands

Session Management commands are used to monitor and configure operator sessions including FTP, Telnet, HTTP (WebView), console, Secure Shell, and Secure Shell FTP on the switch. (See the SNMP Commands chapter for SNMP session commands.) The OmniSwitch 9000 has the following limitations on the number of sessions allowed:

Telnet sessions allowed	4 concurrent sessions
FTP sessions allowed	4 concurrent sessions
HTTP (Web browser) sessions allowed	4 concurrent sessions
Secure Shell and Secure Shell FTP sessions allowed	8 concurrent sessions
Total sessions (Telnet, FTP, HTTP, Secure Shell and Secure Shell FTP, console)	21 concurrent sessions
SNMP sessions allowed	50 concurrent sessions

The OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches have the following limitations on the number of sessions allowed:

Telnet sessions allowed	4 concurrent sessions
FTP sessions allowed	4 concurrent sessions
HTTP (Web browser) sessions allowed	4 concurrent sessions
Total sessions (Telnet, FTP, HTTP, console)	13 concurrent sessions
SNMP sessions allowed	50 concurrent sessions

MIB information for commands in this chapter are as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelInd1SessionMgr.mib  
*Module:* AlcatelIND1SessionMgrMIB

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1AAA.mib  
*Module:* Alcatel-IND1-AAA-MIB

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1System.mib  
*Module:* Alcatel-IND1ConfigMgr.mib

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Ssh.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-SSH-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

**session login-attempt**  
**session login-timeout**  
**session banner**  
**session timeout**  
**session prompt**  
**session xon-xoff**  
**prompt**  
**show prefix**  
**alias**  
**show alias**  
**user profile save**  
**user profile reset**  
**history size**  
**show history**  
**!**  
**command-log**  
**kill**  
**exit**  
**who**  
**whoami**  
**show session config**  
**show session xon-xoff**  
**more size**  
**more**  
**show more**  
**telnet**  
**ssh**  
**ssh enforce pubkey-auth**  
**show ssh config**  
**show command-log status**

---

## session login-attempt

Sets or resets the number of times a user can attempt unsuccessfully to log into the switch before the TCP connection is closed.

**session login-attempt** *integer*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*integer*

The number of times the user can attempt to log in to the switch before the TCP connection is closed. Valid range is 1 to 10.

### Defaults

Default is 3 login attempts.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> session login-attempt 5
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show session config](#)

Displays Session Manager information such as banner file name, session timeout value, and default prompt value.

[session login-timeout](#)

Sets or resets the amount of time the user can take to accomplish a successful login to the switch.

[session timeout](#)

Configures the inactivity timer for a CLI, HTTP (including Web-View), or FTP interface. When the switch detects no user activity for this period of time, the user is logged off the switch.

### MIB Objects

sessionMgr

sessionLoginAttempt

---

## session login-timeout

Sets or resets the amount of time the user can take to accomplish a successful login to the switch. If the timeout period is exceeded, the TCP connection is closed by the switch.

**session login-timeout** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds*

The number of seconds the switch allows for the user to accomplish a successful login. Valid range is from 5 to 600 seconds.

### Defaults

Login timeout default is 55 seconds.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> session login-timeout 30
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show session config](#)

Displays Session Manager information such as banner file name, session timeout value, default prompt value, login timer, and login attempt number.

[session login-attempt](#)

Sets or resets the number of times a user can attempt unsuccessfully to log into the switch before the TCP connection is closed.

[session timeout](#)

Configures the inactivity timer for a CLI, HTTP (including Web-View), or FTP interface. When the switch detects no user activity for this period of time, the user is logged off the switch.

### MIB Objects

sessionMgr

    sessionLoginTimeout

---



## session banner

Sets or resets the file name of the user-defined banner. The banner is a welcome banner that appears after the user successfully logs onto the switch.

```
session banner {cli | ftp | http} file_name
```

```
session banner no {cli | ftp | http}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>cli</b>	Creates/modifies the CLI banner file name.
<b>ftp</b>	Creates/modifies the FTP banner file name.
<b>http</b>	Creates/modifies the HTTP banner file name.
<i>file_name</i>	Banner file name including the path from the switch's /flash directory. The maximum length of the filename and path is 255 characters.

### Defaults

- A default banner is included in one of the switch's image files. It is automatically displayed at login so no configuration is needed.
- The user has the option of defining a custom supplementary banner or of using the default banner.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The **session banner no** command is used to disable a user defined session banner file from displaying when you log onto the switch. The text file containing the custom banner will remain on the switch until you remove it with the **rm** command.
- The **session banner** command is used to configure or modify the banner file *name*. You must use a text editor to edit the file containing the banner text.

### Examples

```
-> session banner cli/switch/banner.txt
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
Release 6.1.3; **http** keyword was added.

## Related Commands

### [show session config](#)

Displays Session Manager information such as banner file name, session timeout value, and default prompt value.

## MIB Objects

SessionConfigTable

  SessionType

  SessionBannerFileName

---

## session timeout

Configures the inactivity timer for a CLI, HTTP (including WebView), or FTP interface. When the switch detects no user activity for this period of time, the user is logged off the switch.

**session timeout** {cli | http | ftp} *minutes*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>cli</b>	Sets the inactivity timeout for CLI sessions.
<b>http</b>	Sets the inactivity timeout for HTTP sessions.
<b>ftp</b>	Sets the inactivity timeout for FTP sessions.
<i>minutes</i>	Inactivity timeout value (in minutes). Valid range 1 to 596523.

### Defaults

---

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<i>minutes</i>	4

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The inactivity timer value may be different for each type of interface, such as CLI (Console, Telnet), HTTP (including WebView), and FTP.
- If you change the timer, the new value does not affect current sessions; the new timer is applied to new sessions only.

### Examples

```
-> session timeout cli 5
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [show session config](#)

Displays Session Manager information, such as banner file name, session timeout value, and default prompt value.

## MIB Objects

SessionConfigTable

  SessionType

  SessionInactivityTimerValue

---

## session prompt

Configures the default CLI prompt for console and Telnet sessions. The prompt is the symbol and/or text that appears on the screen in front of the cursor.

**session prompt default** [*string*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*string* Prompt string.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>string</i>	->

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The maximum prompt string length is 31 characters.
- The new prompt will not take effect until you log off and back onto the switch.

### Examples

```
-> session prompt default -->
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show session config](#) Displays Session Manager information such as banner file name, session timeout value, and default prompt value.

### MIB Objects

SessionConfigTable  
  SessionType  
  sessionDefaultPromptString

---

## session xon-xoff

Enables/disables the XON-XOFF protocol on the console port.

```
session xon-xoff {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*enable* Enables XON-XOFF on the console port.

*disable* Disables XON-XOFF on the console port.

### Defaults

parameter	default
enable   disable	disable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The switch may interpret noise from an RS232 line as Control-S (XOFF). If the **session console xon-xoff** command is enabled, traffic to the console port may be stopped.

### Examples

```
-> session xon-xoff enable
-> session xon-xoff disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show session xon-xoff** Displays whether the console port is enabled or disabled for XON-XOFF.

### MIB Objects

sessionXonXoffEnable

---

## prompt

This command defines the CLI prompt.

**prompt** [user] [time] [date] [string *string*] [prefix]

**no prompt**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>user</b>	The name of the current user is displayed as part of the CLI prompt.
<b>time</b>	The current system time is displayed as part of the CLI prompt.
<b>date</b>	The current system date is displayed as part of the CLI prompt.
<i>string</i>	You can specify a text string as the prompt. Prompts specified with this parameter are limited to four characters.
<b>prefix</b>	The current prefix (if any) is displayed as part of the CLI prompt. Prefixes are stored for command families that support the prefix recognition feature. See Usage Guidelines.

### Defaults

The default prompt is the arrow (->, or dash greater-than).

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove the CLI prompt.
- Prefixes are stored for command families that support the prefix recognition feature. These command families include AAA, Interface, Link Aggregation, QoS, Spanning Tree, and VLAN Management. Other command families do not store a prefix.
- To set the CLI prompt back to the arrow (->), enter the **prompt string ->** (prompt string dash greater-than) syntax.

### Examples

```
-> prompt user
-> prompt user time date
-> prompt prefix
-> prompt string 12->
-> prompt prefix ->
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****show prefix**

Shows the command prefix (if any) currently stored by the CLI. Prefixes are stored for command families that support the prefix recognition feature.

**MIB Objects**

N/A

---



## show prefix

Shows the command prefix (if any) currently stored by the CLI. Prefixes are stored for command families that support the prefix recognition feature.

`show prefix`

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Prefixes are stored for command families that support the prefix recognition feature. These command families include AAA, Interface, Link Aggregation, QoS, Spanning Tree, and VLAN Management. Other command families do not store a prefix.

### Examples

```
-> show prefix
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

#### **prompt**

This command defines the format of the CLI prompt. The prompt can be defined to include the command prefix.

### MIB Objects

N/A

---

## alias

Defines substitute command text for the switch's CLI command keywords.

**alias** *alias command\_name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*alias* Text string that defines the new CLI command name (alias) that you will use to replace an old CLI command name.

*command\_name* The old CLI command name being replaced by your alias.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Alias commands are stored until the user session ends. To save alias settings, you must execute the **user profile save** command. Otherwise, once you log off the switch, substitute commands configured with the **alias** command are destroyed.
- You can eliminate excess typing by reducing the number of characters required for a command. For instance, the group syntax can be defined as gp.
- You can change unfamiliar command words into familiar words or patterns. For instance, if you prefer the term “privilege” to the term “attribute” with reference to a login account’s read/write capabilities, you can change the CLI command from attrib to privileges.
- To reset commands set with alias back to their factory default, use the **user profile reset** command.

### Examples

```
-> alias gp group
-> alias privilege attrib
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****show alias**

Lists all current commands defined by the use of the **alias** CLI command.

**user profile reset**

Resets the alias, prompt, and more values to their factory defaults.

**MIB Objects**

N/A

---

## show alias

Displays all current commands defined by the use of the **alias** CLI command.

**show alias**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

The following will display where the alias **gp** was defined to replace the **group** command, and the alias **privilege** was defined to replace the **attrib** command.

```
-> show alias
gp:          group
privilege:  attrib
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

#### **alias**

Defines substitute command text for the switch's CLI command keywords.

### MIB Objects

N/A

---

## user profile save

Saves the user account settings for aliases, prompts, and the more mode screen setting. These settings will be automatically loaded when the user account logs on.

**user profile save**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to save alias definitions, prompt definitions, and more mode screen settings for use in future login sessions for the current user account.
- If you do not use the **user profile save**, **alias**, **prompt**, and **more size** commands, settings are lost when the user account logs off.
- Use the **user profile reset** command to set the alias, prompt, and more size values to their factory defaults.

### Examples

```
-> user profile save
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">alias</a>	Defines substitute command text for the switch's CLI command keywords.
<a href="#">prompt</a>	Defines substitute command text for the switch's CLI command keywords.
<a href="#">more size</a>	Specifies the number of lines that your console screen will display.
<a href="#">user profile reset</a>	Resets the alias, prompt and more values to their factory defaults.

### MIB Objects

N/A

---

## user profile reset

Resets the alias, prompt, and more values to their factory defaults.

user profile reset

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> user profile reset
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">alias</a>	Defines substitute command text for the switch's CLI command keywords.
<a href="#">prompt</a>	Defines substitute command text for the switch's CLI command keywords.
<a href="#">more size</a>	Specifies the number of lines that your console screen will display.
<a href="#">user profile save</a>	Saves the user account settings for aliases, prompts and the more screen.

### MIB Objects

N/A

---

## history size

Sets the number of commands that will be stored in the CLI's history buffer.

**history size** *number*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*number*

Enter an integer between 1 and 500. The history buffer can store up to 500 commands.

### Defaults

By default, the history buffer size is set to 100 commands.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> history size 10
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.5; history buffer size increased to 500.

### Related Commands

[show history](#)

Displays commands that you have recently issued to the switch. The commands are displayed in a numbered list.

!

Recalls commands listed in the history buffer and displays them at the CLI prompt.

### MIB Objects

N/A

---

## show history

Displays commands that you have recently issued to the switch. The commands are displayed in a numbered list.

**show history [parameters]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

#### parameters

When this syntax is used, the CLI displays the history buffer size, the current number of commands in the history buffer, and the index range of the commands.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show history
1 show cmm
2 show fan
3 show sensor
4 show temp
5 show time
6 show arp
7 clear arp
8 show prefix
```

```
-> show history parameters
History size: 10
Current Size: 7
Index Range: 1-7
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>History Size</b>	The size of the history buffer.
<b>Current Size</b>	The number of commands currently stored in the history buffer for this session.
<b>Index Range</b>	The index range of the commands for this CLI session currently stored in the history buffer.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



**Related Commands****history size**

Sets the number of commands that will be stored in the CLI's history buffer.

**!**

Recalls commands listed in the history buffer and displays them at the CLI prompt.

**MIB Objects**N/A

---

**!**

Recalls commands listed in the history buffer and displays them at the CLI prompt.

!**{!** | *n*}

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<b>!</b>	Recalls the last command listed in the history buffer and displays that command at the CLI prompt.
<i>n</i>	Identifies a single command in the history buffer by number and displays that command at the CLI prompt.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

**Usage Guidelines**

- You can use the [show history](#) command to list all commands in the history buffer, then use the **!*n*** syntax to issue a single command from the list.
- When you use **!*n*** or **!!** to recall a command in the history buffer list, you must press the Enter key to execute the command.

**Examples**

```
-> show history
1* show cmm
2 show fan
3 show sensor
4 show temp
5 show time
6 show arp
7 clear arp
```

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

---

## Related Commands

**history size**

Sets the number of commands that will be stored in the CLI's history buffer.

**show history**

Displays commands you have recently issued to the switch. The commands are displayed in a numbered list.

## MIB Objects

N/A

---

## command-log

Enables or disables command logging on the switch. When command logging is enabled, a **command.log** is automatically created; this file stores a comprehensive CLI command history for all active sessions since the function was *first* enabled.

**command-log** {enable | disable}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Creates a file called <b>command.log</b> in the switch's <b>/flash</b> directory. Any configuration commands entered on the command line will be recorded to this file until command logging is disabled.
<b>disable</b>	Disables logging of current session commands to the <b>command.log</b> file.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
enable   disable	disable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The maximum log file size is 66,402 bytes; the file may hold up to 100 commands.

### Examples

```
-> command-log enable
-> command-log disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">show ssh config</a>	Displays the contents of the <b>command.log</b> file.
<a href="#">show command-log status</a>	Shows the current status of the command logging function (i.e., enabled or disabled).

### MIB Objects

sessionCliCommandLogEnable

---

## kill

Kills an active session. The command takes effect immediately.

**kill** *session\_number*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*session\_number*                      Number of the session you want to kill.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **who** command to obtain the session number variable.
- You cannot kill your own session.
- You cannot kill a connected session where the user has not yet completed the login process. These sessions appear with username “(at login)” when displayed with the **who** command.

### Examples

```
-> kill 3
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**who**                                      Displays all active login sessions (e.g., Console, Telnet, FTP, HTTP, Secure Shell, and Secure Shell FTP).

### MIB Objects

SessionMgr  
    sessionIndex  
    sessionRowStatus

---

## exit

Ends the current CLI session. If the CLI session to the switch was via Telnet, the connection is closed.

exit

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If changes were made using the CLI and have not been saved with the [copy running-config working](#) command, a warning message appears asking to confirm the user exit. To save changes, enter **N** at the warning prompt and use the [copy running-config working](#) command.

### Examples

```
-> exit
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[kill](#) Kills an active session. The command takes effect immediately.

### MIB Objects

```
SessionMgr  
  sessionIndex  
  sessionRowStatus
```

---

## whoami

Displays the current user session.

**whoami**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **who** command to display all sessions on the switch.

### Examples

```
-> whoami
Session number = 5
  User name     = admin,
  Access type   = telnet,
  Access port   = NI,
  IP address    = 121.251.17.76,
  Read-only domains = None,
  Read-only families = ,
  Read-Write domains = All ,
  Read-Write families = ,
  End-User profile =
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Session Number</b>	The session number assigned to the user.
<b>User name</b>	User name.
<b>Access type</b>	Type of access protocol used to connect to the switch.
<b>Access port</b>	Switch port used for access during this session.
<b>Ip Address</b>	User IP address.
<b>Read-only domains</b>	The command domains available with the user's read-only access. See the table beginning on <a href="#">page 6-28</a> for a listing of valid domains.
<b>Read-only families</b>	The command families available with the user's read-only access. See the table beginning on <a href="#">page 6-28</a> for a listing of valid families.
<b>Read-Write domains</b>	The command domains available with the user's read-write access. See the table beginning on <a href="#">page 6-28</a> for a listing of valid domains.

*output definitions*

<b>Read-Write families</b>	The command families available with the user's read-write access. See the table beginning on <a href="#">page 6-28</a> for a listing of valid families.
<b>End-User Profile</b>	The name of an end-user profile associated with the user.

Possible values for command domains and families are listed here:

<b>domain</b>	<b>families</b>
domain-admin	file image bootrom telnet reset dshell debug
domain-system	system aip snmp rmon webmgt config
domain-physical	chassis module interface pmm flood health
domain-network	ip rip ospf bgp vrrp iprm ipx ipmr ipms
domain-layer2	vlan bridge stp 802.1q linkagg ip-helper
domain-service	ldap dhcp dns
domain-policy	qos policy slb
domain-security	session binding avlan aaa

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>who</b>	Displays all active login sessions (e.g., Console, Telnet, FTP, HTTP, Secure Shell, and Secure Shell FTP).
<b>kill</b>	Kills another user's session.



**MIB Objects**

## SessionActive

- sessionIndex
- sessionAccessType
- sessionPhysicalPort
- sessionUserName
- sessionUserReadPrivileges
- sessionUserWritePrivileges
- sessionUserProfileNumber
- sessionUserIpAddress
- sessionRowStatus

---

## who

Displays all active login sessions (e.g., Console, Telnet, FTP, HTTP, Secure Shell, and Secure Shell FTP).

**who**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

You can identify your current login session by using IP address.

### Examples

```
-> who
Session number = 0
  User name   = (at login),
  Access type = console,
  Access port = Local,
  IP address  = 0.0.0.0,
  Read-only domains = None,
  Read-only families = ,
  Read-Write domains = None,
  Read-Write families = ,
  End-User profile =
Session number = 5
  User name   = admin,
  Access type = telnet,
  Access port = NI,
  IP address  = 128.251.17.176,
  Read-only domains = None,
  Read-only families = ,
  Read-Write domains = All ,
  Read-Write families = ,
  End-User profile =
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Session Number</b>	The session number assigned to the user.
<b>User name</b>	User name.
<b>Access type</b>	Type of access protocol used to connect to the switch.
<b>Access port</b>	Switch port used for access during this session.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Ip Address</b>	User IP address.
<b>Read-only domains</b>	The command domains available with the user's read-only access. See the table beginning on <a href="#">page 6-31</a> for a listing of valid domains.
<b>Read-only families</b>	The command families available with the user's read-only access. See the table beginning on <a href="#">page 6-31</a> for a listing of valid families.
<b>Read-Write domains</b>	The command domains available with the user's read-write access. See the table beginning on <a href="#">page 6-31</a> for a listing of valid domains.
<b>Read-Write families</b>	The command families available with the user's read-write access. See the table beginning on <a href="#">page 6-31</a> for a listing of valid families.
<b>End-User Profile</b>	The name of an end-user profile associated with the user.

---

Possible values for command domains and families are listed here:

<b>domain</b>	<b>families</b>
domain-admin	file image bootrom telnet reset dshell debug
domain-system	system aip snmp rmon webmgt config
domain-physical	chassis module interface pmm flood health
domain-network	ip rip ospf bgp vrrp iprm ipx ipmr ipms
domain-layer2	vlan bridge stp 802.1q linkagg ip-helper
domain-service	ldap dhcp dns
domain-policy	qos policy slb
domain-security	session binding avlan aaa

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">whoami</a>	Displays current user session.
<a href="#">kill</a>	Kills another user's session.

**MIB Objects**

```

SessionActive
  sessionIndex
  sessionAccessType
  sessionPhysicalPort
  sessionUserName
  sessionUserReadPrivileges
  sessionUserWritePrivileges
  sessionUserProfileNumber
  sessionUserIpAddress
  sessionRowStatus

```

---

## show session config

Displays session manager configuration information (e.g., default prompt, banner file name, inactivity timer, login timer, and login attempts).

**show session config**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the configuration commands detailed in this section to modify any of the values displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show session config
```

```
Cli Default Prompt           = ->
Cli Banner File Name        = ,
Cli Inactivity Timer in minutes = 60
Ftp Banner File Name        = ,
Ftp Inactivity Timer in minutes = 60
Http Inactivity Timer in minutes = 60
Login Timer in seconds       = 60
Maximum number of Login Attempts = 2
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Cli Default Prompt</b>	Default prompt displayed for CLI sessions.
<b>Cli Banner File Name</b>	Name of the file that contains the banner information that will appear during a CLI session.
<b>Cli Inactivity Timer in minutes</b>	Inactivity timer value (in minutes) for CLI sessions. The user is logged off when this value is exceeded.
<b>Ftp Banner File Name</b>	Name of the file that contains the banner information that will appear during an FTP session.
<b>Ftp Inactivity Timer in minutes</b>	Inactivity timer value (in minutes) for FTP sessions. The user is logged off when this value is exceeded.
<b>Http Inactivity Timer in minutes</b>	Inactivity timer value (in minutes) for HTTP (including WebView) sessions. The user is logged off when this value is exceeded.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Login Timer in seconds</b>	The amount of time the user can take to accomplish a successful login to the switch. If the timeout period is exceeded, the TCP connection is closed by the switch.
<b>Maximum number of Login Attempts</b>	The number of times a user can attempt unsuccessfully to log into the switch before the TCP connection is closed.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>session prompt</b>	Configures the default CLI prompt for console and Telnet sessions.
<b>session banner</b>	Sets the file name of the user-defined banner.
<b>session timeout</b>	Configures the inactivity timer for a CLI, HTTP (including Web-View), or FTP interface.
<b>session login-attempt</b>	Sets the number of times a user can attempt to log into the switch unsuccessfully before the TCP connection is closed.
<b>session login-timeout</b>	Sets the amount of time the user can take to accomplish a successful login to the switch.

**MIB Objects**

```
SessionConfigTable
  sessionType
  sessionBannerFileName
  sessionInactivityTimerValue
  sessionDefaultPromptString
```

---

## show session xon-xoff

Displays whether the console port is enabled or disabled for XON-XOFF.

```
show session xon-xoff
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The switch may interpret noise from an RS232 line as Control-S (XOFF). If the console port is enabled for XON-XOFF (through the [session xon-xoff](#) command), traffic to the console port may be stopped.

### Examples

```
-> show session xon-xoff
XON-XOFF Enabled
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[session xon-xoff](#) Enables/disables the XON-XOFF protocol on the console port.

### MIB Objects

```
sessionXonXoffEnable
```

---

## more size

Specifies the number of lines that your console screen will display.

**more size** *lines*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*lines* Specify the number of lines for your console to display.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>lines</i>	128

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If the display from the switch contains more lines than specified with this command, the switch will display only the number of lines specified. The last line on your console will display as follows:  

```
More? [next screen <sp>, next line <cr>, filter pattern </>, quit </>]
```
- To display more lines, press the spacebar to show another full screen, press Enter to show the next line, or press q to quit the display and return to the system prompt.

### Examples

```
-> more size 12  
-> more size 30
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- [more](#) Enables the more mode for your console screen display.
- [show more](#) Shows the enable status of the more mode along with the number of lines specified for the screen display.

### MIB Objects

```
SystemServices  
  systemServicesArg1  
  systemServicesAction
```

---

## more

Enables the more mode for your console screen display.

**more**

**no more**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

Disabled

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command enables the **more** mode where your console screen display is determined by the value set with the **more size** command.

### Examples

```
-> more
-> no more
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show more**

Shows the number of TTY lines and columns to be displayed.

**more size**

Specifies the number of lines that your console screen will display.

### MIB Objects

SystemServices

```
systemServicesArg1
systemServicesAction
```

---



## show more

Shows the enable status of the more mode along with the number of lines specified for the screen display.

**show more**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command shows the enable status of the **more** mode.
- The number of lines displayed is the value set with the **more size** command.

### Examples

```
-> show more
```

The more feature is enabled and the number of line is set to 12

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**more**

Enables the more mode for your console screen display.

**more size**

Specifies the number of lines that your console screen will display.

### MIB Objects

SystemServices

systemServicesArg1

systemServicesAction

---

## telnet

Invokes a Telnet session. A Telnet session is used to connect to a remote system or device.

```
telnet {host_name | ip_address}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>host_name</i>	Specifies the host name for the Telnet session.
<i>ip_address</i>	Specifies the IP address for the Telnet session.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

To abort a Telnet session, enter **CTRL + ]** and then **CTRL + D**. Refer to your switch's User Manual for more information on using Telnet.

### Examples

```
-> telnet 172.17.6.228
Trying 172.17.6.228...
Connected to 172.17.6.228.
Escape character is '^['.
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ssh</a>	Invokes the Secure Shell on the switch. A Secure Shell is used to make a secured connection to a remote system or device.
---------------------	---

### MIB Objects

```
SystemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesAction
```

---

## ssh

Invokes Secure Shell on the switch. Secure Shell is used to make a secured connection to a remote system or device.

```
ssh {host_name | ip_address | enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>host_name</i>	Specifies the host name for Secure Shell.
<i>ip_address</i>	Specifies the IP address for Secure Shell.
<b>enable</b>	Administratively enables Secure Shell on the switch.
<b>disable</b>	Administratively disables Secure Shell on the switch.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

You must have a valid username and password for the specified host.

### Examples

```
-> ssh enable  
-> ssh 172.155.11.211  
login as:
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
Release 6.1.3; **enable** and **disable** parameters added.

## Related Commands

<b>telnet</b>	Invokes a Telnet session. A Telnet session is used to connect to a remote system or device.
<b>sftp</b>	Starts an SFTP session. An SFTP session provides a secure file transfer method.
<b>show ssh config</b>	Displays the status of Secure Shell, SCP/SFTP on the switch.

## MIB Objects

```
aaaAcctSatable  
  aaacsInterface  
alaSshConfigGroup  
  alaSshAdminStatus
```

---

## ssh enforce pubkey-auth

Enables or disables Secure Shell public key and password authentication. When enabled, password authentication is not allowed.

`ssh enforce pubkey-auth {enable | disable}`

---

### Syntax Definitions

**enable** Enforces only SSH public key authentication.

**disable** Enforces both SSH public key and password authentication.

### Defaults

parameter	default
enable   disable	disable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ssh enforce pubkey-auth enable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**telnet** Invokes a Telnet session. A Telnet session is used to connect to a remote system or device.

**sftp** Starts an SFTP session. An SFTP session provides a secure file transfer method.

### MIB Objects

alaSshConfigGroup  
  alaSshPubKeyEnforceAdminStatus

---

## show ssh config

Displays the status of Secure Shell, SCP/SFTP on the switch.

**show ssh config**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ssh config
SSH = Enabled
SCP/SFTP = Enabled
Public Key Authentication Enforced = False
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>SSH</b>	Displays the SSH status ( <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> ).
<b>SCP/SFTP</b>	Displays the SCP/SFTP status ( <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> ).
<b>Public Key Authentication Enforced</b>	Displays whether the Public Key Authentication is enforced. Options include <b>true</b> or <b>false</b> .

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### ssh

Invokes Secure Shell on the switch. Secure Shell is used to make a secured connection to a remote system or device.

### scp-sftp

Enables or disables secure copy (SCP) and secure FTP (SFTP) at the same time on the switch.

## MIB Objects

alaSshConfigGroup

alaSshAdminStatus

alaScpSftpAdminStatus

alaSshPubKeyEnforceAdminStatus

---

## show command-log

Displays the contents of the **command.log** file. This file contains a record of all CLI commands executed on the switch since the command logging function was enabled. For more information on enabling and disabling command logging, refer to [page 6-24](#).

**show command-log**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The **show command-log** command lists CLI commands in the *descending order*. In other words, the most recent commands are listed first. In the example below, the **command-log enable** syntax is the *least recent* command logged; the **ip interface Marketing address 17.11.5.2 vlan 255** syntax is the *most recent*.
- By default, command logging is disabled. To enable command logging on the switch, use the **command-log** command.
- As mentioned above, command history is archived to the **command.log** file. If this file is removed, the command history will no longer be available. In addition, the **command.log** file has a 66,402 byte capacity. This capacity allows up to 100 commands; if the maximum capacity is reached, only the 100 most recent commands display.

### Examples

```
-> show command-log
Command : ip interface Marketing address 17.11.5.2 vlan 255
  UserName : admin
  Date      : FRI JAN 09 00:20:01
  Ip Addr   : 128.251.19.240
  Result    : SUCCESS

Command : ip interface "Distribution" 11.255.14.102 vlan 500 local-proxy-arp
  UserName : admin
  Date      : FRI JAN 09 00:19:44
  Ip Addr   : 128.251.19.240
  Result    : ERROR: Ip Address must not belong to IP VLAN 44 subnet

Command : command-log enable
  UserName : admin
  Date      : FRI JAN 09 00:18:49
  Ip Addr   : 128.251.19.240
  Result    : SUCCESS
```



*output definitions*

---

<b>Command</b>	The exact syntax of the command, as entered by the user.
<b>UserName</b>	The name of the user session that entered the command. For more information on different user session names, refer to the <a href="#">user command on page 49-42</a> , or the “Managing Switch User Accounts” chapter in the <i>Switch Management Guide</i> .
<b>Date</b>	The date and time, down to the second, when the command was entered.
<b>IpAddr</b>	The IP address of the terminal from which the command was entered.
<b>Result</b>	The outcome of the command entry. Options include <b>SUCCESS</b> and <b>ERROR</b> . For erroneous command entries, the same error details presented by the switch at the time the command was entered are also displayed in the log file.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">command-log</a>	Enables or disables command logging on the switch.
<a href="#">show command-log status</a>	Shows the current status of the command logging function (i.e., enabled or disabled).

**MIB Objects**

sessionCliCommandLogEnable

---

## show command-log status

Shows the current status of the command logging function (i.e., enabled or disabled). For more information on enabling and disabling command logging, refer to the [command-log command on page 6-24](#).

**show command-log status**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

Command logging is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show command-log status
CLI command logging : Enable
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>CLI command logging</b>	The current status of command logging on the switch. Options include <b>Disable</b> and <b>Enable</b> . Disable indicates that the command logging function is currently disabled (default). Enable indicates that the command logging function has been enabled via the <a href="#">command-log</a> command. For more information, refer to <a href="#">page 6-24</a> .
----------------------------	--

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">command-log</a>	Enables or disables command logging on the switch.
<a href="#">show ssh config</a>	Displays the contents of the <b>command.log</b> file.

### MIB Objects

sessionCliCommandLogStatus

---

# 7 File Management Commands

This chapter includes descriptions for CLI commands used to manage files on the switch. Several of these commands are used to create, move, and delete both files and directories in the OmniSwitch flash directory. Other commands allow you to change command privileges and to monitor the switch's memory.

MIB information for the system commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1System.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-SYSTEM-MIB

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Chassis.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-CHASSIS-MIB

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Ssh.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-SSH-MIB

---

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

<b>File System</b>	<b>cd</b> <b>pwd</b> <b>mkdir</b> <b>rmdir</b> <b>ls</b> <b>dir</b> <b>rename</b> <b>rm</b> <b>delete</b> <b>cp</b> <b>scp</b> <b>mv</b> <b>move</b> <b>chmod</b> <b>attrib</b> <b>freespace</b> <b>fsck</b> <b>newfs</b> <b>rcp</b> <b>rrm</b> <b>rls</b>
<b>System Services</b>	<b>vi</b> <b>view</b> <b>tty</b> <b>show tty</b> <b>more</b> <b>ftp</b> <b>scp-sftp</b> <b>show ssh config</b> <b>sftp</b> <b>rz</b> <b>install</b>

---

## cd

Changes the switch's current working directory.

**cd** [*path*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*path* Specifies a particular working directory. If no path is specified, the switch's working directory is changed to the top level.

### Defaults

The switch's default working directory is **/flash**.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Up to 255 characters may be used for a fully qualified path.
- A path can contain up to a maximum of seven (7) directories, including /flash.
- As with files names, up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used for a directory name.
- File and directory names can include only the following character types: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, dashes (-), dots (.), and underscores (\_).
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> cd  
-> cd test_path
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>pwd</b>	Displays the switch's current working directory.
<b>mkdir</b>	Creates a new directory.
<b>rmdir</b>	Deletes an existing directory.
<b>ls</b>	Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.
<b>dir</b>	Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.

## MIB Objects

```
systemServices  
  systemServicesWorkingDirectory
```

---

## pwd

Displays the switch's current working directory.

pwd

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> pwd  
/flash
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>cd</b>	Changes the switch's current working directory.
<b>mkdir</b>	Creates a new directory.
<b>rmdir</b>	Deletes an existing directory.
<b>ls</b>	Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.
<b>dir</b>	Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.

### MIB Objects

```
systemServices  
  systemServicesWorkingDirectory
```

---

## mkdir

Creates a new directory.

**mkdir** [*path*]/*dir*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*path*

The path in which the new directory is being created. If no path is specified, the new directory is created in the current path.

*dir*

A user-defined name for the new directory. Up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used (e.g., **test\_directory**).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Be sure to separate path directories with a slash (/). Refer to the examples below.
- Up to 255 characters may be used for a fully qualified path.
- A path can contain up to a maximum of seven (7) directories including /flash.
- As with files names, up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used for a directory name.
- File and directory names can include only the following character types: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, dashes (-), dots (.), and underscores (\_).
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> mkdir test_directory  
-> mkdir flash/test_directory
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



**Related Commands**

<b>cd</b>	Changes the switch's current working directory.
<b>pwd</b>	Displays the switch's current working directory.
<b>rmdir</b>	Deletes an existing directory.
<b>ls</b>	Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.
<b>dir</b>	Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.

**MIB Objects**

```
systemServices  
  systemServicesArg1  
  systemServicesAction
```

---

## rmdir

Deletes an existing directory.

```
rmdir [path]/dir
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*path*

The path containing the directory to be removed. If no path is specified, the command assumes the current path.

*dir*

The name of the existing directory being removed. Up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used (e.g., **test\_directory**).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Be sure to separate path directories with a slash (/). Refer to the examples below.
- Up to 255 characters may be used for the specified path.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> rmdir ../working  
-> rmdir flash/working
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>cd</b>	Changes the switch's current working directory.
<b>pwd</b>	Displays the switch's current working directory.
<b>mkdir</b>	Creates a new directory.
<b>ls</b>	Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.
<b>dir</b>	Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.

## MIB Objects

```
systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesAction
```

---

## ls

Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.

**ls** [-r] [[*path*/*dir*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>-r</b>	Optional syntax that displays the contents of the current directory in addition to <i>recursively</i> displaying all subdirectories. Be sure to include a space between the syntax <b>ls</b> and <b>-r</b> (i.e., <b>ls -r</b> ).
<i>path/</i>	Specifies the path (i.e., location) of a particular directory to be displayed. If no path is specified, the command assumes the current location.
<i>dir</i>	Specifies a particular directory to be displayed. If no directory name is specified, the contents of the current working directory are displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Be sure to separate multiple path directories with a slash (/).
- Up to 255 characters may be used for a fully qualified path.
- A path can contain up to a maximum of seven (7) directories including /flash.
- As with files names, up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used for a directory name.
- File and directory names can include only the following character types: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, dashes (-), dots (.), and underscores (\_).
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

## Examples

```
-> ls
```

```
Listing Directory /flash:
```

```
-rw      268 Oct  2 09:54 boot.params
drw     2048 Sep 29 15:36 certified/
drw     2048 Oct  2 05:32 working/
drw     2048 Sep 27 12:26 switch/
-rw    115837 Sep 27 15:30 debug.lnk
-rw      185 Sep 29 14:19 phwi
-rw      706 Sep 29 14:52 incrsrc2
-rw   127640 Sep 29 14:52 pktgen.o
-rw      354 Sep 29 15:48 incrsrc
```

```
3143680 bytes free
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>cd</b>	Changes the switch's current working directory.
<b>pwd</b>	Displays the switch's current working directory.
<b>mkdir</b>	Creates a new directory.
<b>rmdir</b>	Deletes an existing directory.
<b>dir</b>	Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.

## MIB Objects

```
systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesAction
```

---

## dir

Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.

**dir** *[[path/]dir]*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*path/*

Specifies the path (i.e., location) of a particular directory to be displayed. If no path is specified, the command assumes the current location.

*dir*

Specifies a particular directory to be displayed. If no directory name is specified, the contents of the current working directory are displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Be sure to separate multiple path directories with a slash (/).
- Up to 255 characters may be used for a fully qualified path.
- A path can contain up to a maximum of seven (7) directories including /flash.
- As with files names, up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used for a directory name.
- File and directory names can include only the following character types: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, dashes (-), dots (.), and underscores (\_).
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

## Examples

```
-> dir /certified
```

```
Listing Directory /certified:
```

```
drw      2048 Jul  8 11:05 ./
drw      2048 Aug 21 13:54 ../
-rw     3555538 Jul  5 09:37 Jeni.img
-rw     1824898 Jul  5 09:37 Jos.img
-rw         2929 Jul  5 09:37 Jrelease.img
-rw     10526922 Jul  5 09:37 Jbase.img
-rw     9393680 Jun 10 10:35 Jeni2.img
-rw         1452 Jun 28 18:23 boot.cfg
-rw     1348241 Jul  5 09:36 Jadvrout.img
-rw     2478362 Jul  5 09:37 Jdiag.img
-rw     3495555 Jul  5 09:37 Jsecu.img
-rw         256 Jul  8 11:05 random-seed
```

```
2390016 bytes free
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>cd</b>	Changes the switch's current working directory.
<b>pwd</b>	Displays the switch's current working directory.
<b>mkdir</b>	Creates a new directory.
<b>rmdir</b>	Deletes an existing directory.
<b>ls</b>	Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.

## MIB Objects

```
systemServices
  systemServicesArg22
  systemServicesAction
```

---

## rename

Renames an existing file or directory.

```
rename [path]/old_name [path]/new_name
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>path</i> /	Specifies the particular path (i.e., location) containing the file or directory to be renamed. If no path is specified, the command assumes the current directory.
<i>old_name</i>	The name of the existing file or directory to be renamed.
<i>new_name</i>	The new user-defined file or directory name. Up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Be sure to separate path directories and file names with a slash (/). Refer to the examples below.
- Up to 255 characters may be used for a fully qualified path.
- A path can contain up to a maximum of seven (7) directories including /flash.
- As with files names, up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used for a directory name.
- File and directory names can include only the following character types: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, dashes (-), dots (.), and underscores (\_).
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> rename flash/working/asc.1.snap new_file
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>cp</b>	Copies an existing file or directory.
<b>mv</b>	Moves an existing file or directory to a new location.
<b>move</b>	Moves an existing file or directory to a new location.



**MIB Objects**

```
systemServices  
  systemServicesArg1  
  systemServicesArg2  
  systemServicesAction
```

---

## rm

Permanently deletes an existing file. This command can also delete a directory if the `-r` keyword is used.

**rm** [-r] [path/]filename

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>-r</b>	Syntax that <i>recursively</i> removes directories, as well as any associated subdirectories and files. Be sure to include a space between the syntax <b>rm</b> and <b>-r</b> (i.e., <b>rm -r</b> ).
<i>path</i>	The path (i.e., location) containing the file being removed. If no path is specified, the command assumes the current directory.
<i>filename</i>	The name of the existing file being deleted. Up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used (e.g., <b>test_config_file</b> ).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Be sure to separate path directories and file names with a slash (/). Refer to the examples below.
- Use care when deleting files. Depending on your switch and network configurations, specific configuration and image files must be present for your system to work properly.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> rm test_config_file
-> rm flash/test_config_file
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**delete** Deletes an existing file.

### MIB Objects

```
systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesAction
```

---

## delete

Deletes an existing file.

**delete** *[path/]filename*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*path/*

The path (i.e., location) containing the file being removed. If no path is specified, the command assumes the current directory.

*filename*

The name of the existing file being removed. Up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used (e.g., **test\_config\_file**).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Be sure to separate path directories and file names with a slash (/). Refer to the examples below.
- Use care when deleting files. Depending on your switch and network configurations, specific configuration and image files must be present for your system to work properly.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> delete test_config_file  
-> delete flash/test_config_file
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**rm** Deletes an existing file or directory.

### MIB Objects

```
systemServices  
  systemServicesArg1  
  systemServicesAction
```

---

## cp

Copies an existing file. This command can also copy a directory if the `-r` keyword is used.

```
cp [-r] [path/]orig_filename [dest_path/]dupl_filename
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<code>-r</code>	Syntax that <i>recursively</i> copies directories, as well as any associated subdirectories and files. Be sure to include a space between the syntax <code>cp</code> and <code>-r</code> (i.e., <code>cp -r</code> ).
<code>path/</code>	Specifies the path containing the original file to be copied. If no path name is specified, the command assumes the current path.
<code>orig_filename</code>	The name of the existing file to be copied.
<code>dest_path/</code>	Specifies the destination path for the resulting file copy. If no destination path is specified, the file copy will be placed in the current path.
<code>dupl_filename</code>	The new user-defined file name for the resulting file copy. If you are copying a file to the same directory as the original, the file name for the copy must be different from the original. Up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- You should verify that your switch's `/flash` directory has enough available memory to hold the new files and directories that will result from using the `cp -r` command.
- A file may be copied to a new location; you are not required to copy a file to the same directory that contains the original.
- Be sure to separate path directories and file names with a slash (`/`). Refer to the examples below.
- Up to 255 characters may be used for a fully qualified path.
- A path can contain up to a maximum of seven (7) directories including `/flash`.
- As with files names, up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used for a directory name.
- File and directory names can include only the following character types: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, dashes (`-`), dots (`.`), and underscores (`_`).
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

## Examples

```
-> cp flash/snapshots/asc.1.snap flash/snapshot/snapshot_copy
-> cp flash/snapshots/asc.1.snap snapshot_copy
-> cp asc.1.snap flash/snapshot/snapshot_copy
-> cp asc.1.snap snapshot_copy
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**mv** Moves an existing file or directory to a new location.

## MIB Objects

```
systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesArg2
  systemServicesAction
```

---

## scp

Copies an existing file in a secure manner.

```
scp user_name@remote_ip_addr:[path/]source [path/]target
```

```
scp [path/]source user_name@remote_ip_addr:[path/]target
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>user_name@remote_ip_addr:</i>	The username along with the IP address of the remote switch.
<i>path/</i>	Specifies the path containing the file to be copied and the path where the file will be copied.
<i>source</i>	The name of the file(s) to be copied.
<i>target</i>	The new user-defined file name for the resulting file copy. Up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command will prompt you to enter the admin password, and the names and the path of the files being copied will be displayed.
- A file may be copied to a new location; you are not required to copy a file to the same directory that contains the original.
- Be sure to separate path directories and file names with a slash (/). Refer to the examples below.
- Up to 255 characters may be used for a fully qualified path.
- A path can contain up to a maximum of seven (7) directories including /flash.
- As with files names, up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used for a directory name.
- File and directory names can include only the following character types: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, dashes (-), dots (.), and underscores (\_).
- If SCP is not enabled, use the [scp-sftp](#) command to enable it.

## Examples

```
-> scp admin@172.17.11.13:/flash/working/Kos.img /flash/working/Kos.img
admin's password for keyboard-interactive method:
```

```
Fetching /flash/working/Kos.img to /flash/working/Kos.img
Connection to 172.17.11.13 closed.
```

```
-> scp /flash/working/Kos.img admin@172.17.11.13:/flash/working/Kos.img
admin's password for keyboard-interactive method:
```

```
Uploading /flash/working/Kos.img to /flash/working/Kos.img
Connection to 172.17.11.13 closed.
```

```
-> scp admin@172.17.11.13:/flash/working/*.img /flash/working
admin's password for keyboard-interactive method:
```

```
Fetching /flash/working/K2os.img to /flash/working/K2os.img
Fetching /flash/working/Kadvrout.img to /flash/working/Kadvrout.img
Fetching /flash/working/Kbase.img to /flash/working/Kbase.img
Fetching /flash/working/Keni.img to /flash/working/Keni.img
Fetching /flash/working/Kos.img to /flash/working/Kos.img
Fetching /flash/working/Krelease.img to /flash/working/Krelease.img
Fetching /flash/working/Ksecu.img to /flash/working/Ksecu.img
Connection to 172.17.11.13 closed.
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**mv** Moves an existing file or directory to a new location.

## MIB Objects

```
systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesArg2
  systemServicesAction
```

---

## mv

Moves an existing file or directory to a new location.

```
mv {[path/]filename dest_path[/new_filename] | [path/]dir dest_path[/new_dir]}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>path/</i>	Specifies the path (i.e., location) containing the file or directory being moved. If no path name is specified, the command assumes the current path.
<i>filename</i>	Specifies the name of the existing file to be moved.
<i>dest_path/</i>	Specifies the destination path (i.e., new location) for the file or directory that is being moved.
<i>new_filename</i>	Specifies a new file name for the file being moved. If a new name is not specified, the existing name will be used.
<i>dir</i>	Specifies the name of the existing directory to be moved.
<i>new_dir</i>	Specifies a new directory name for the directory being moved. If a new name is not specified, the existing name will be used.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The **mv** command does not make a copy of the file or directory being moved. To copy a file or directory to the current path or to a new location, use the [cp command on page 7-18](#).
- Be sure to separate path directories and file names with a slash (/). Refer to the examples below.
- Up to 255 characters may be used for a fully qualified path.
- A path can contain up to a maximum of seven (7) directories including /flash.
- As with files names, up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used for a directory name.
- File and directory names can include only the following character types: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, dashes (-), dots (.), and underscores (\_).
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> mv flash/asc.1.snap flash/backup_files/asc.1.snap
```



## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**rename**                      Renames an existing file or directory.  
**cp**                              Copies an existing file or directory.

## MIB Objects

```
systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesArg2
  systemServicesAction
```

---

## move

Moves an existing file or directory to a new location.

```
move {[path/]filename dest_path[/new_filename] | [path/]dir dest_path[/new_dir]}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>path/</i>	Specifies the path (i.e., location) containing the file or directory being moved. If no path name is specified, the command assumes the current path.
<i>filename</i>	Specifies the name of the existing file to be moved.
<i>dest_path/</i>	Specifies the destination path (i.e., new location) for the file or directory that is being moved.
<i>new_filename</i>	Specifies a new file name for the file being moved. If a new name is not specified, the existing name will be used.
<i>dir</i>	Specifies the name of the existing directory to be moved.
<i>new_dir</i>	Specifies a new directory name for the directory being moved. If a new name is not specified, the existing name will be used.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The **move** command does not make a copy of the file or directory being moved. To copy a file or directory to the current path or to a new location, use the **cp** command.
- Be sure to separate path directories and file names with a slash (/). Refer to the examples below.
- Up to 255 characters may be used for a fully qualified path.
- A path can contain up to a maximum of seven (7) directories including /flash.
- As with files names, up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used for a directory name.
- File and directory names can include only the following character types: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, dashes (-), dots (.), and underscores (\_).
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> move flash/asc.1.snap flash/backup_files/asc.1.snap
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**rename**                      Renames an existing file or directory.  
**cp**                              Copies an existing file or directory.

## MIB Objects

```
systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesArg2
  systemServicesAction
```

---

## chmod

Changes the write privileges for a specified file.

```
chmod { +w | -w } [path/]file
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<code>+w</code>	Enables read-write privileges for the file.
<code>-w</code>	Disables write privileges for the file—i.e., the file becomes read-only.
<code>path/</code>	The path containing the file for which privileges are being changed. Be sure to separate path directories and file names with a slash (/). Up to 255 characters may be used for the specified path. Also, a path may contain a maximum of thirty-two (32) directories.
<code>file</code>	The name of the file for which read-write privileges are being changed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> chmod +w vlan.config
-> chmod -w flash/backup_configs/vlan.config
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[attrib](#) Changes the write privileges for a specified file.

### MIB Objects

```
systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesAction
```

---

## attrib

Changes the write privileges for a specified file.

```
attrib { +w | -w } [path/]file
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<code>+w</code>	Enables read-write privileges for the file.
<code>-w</code>	Disables write privileges for the file—i.e., the file becomes read-only.
<code>path/</code>	The path containing the file for which write privileges are being changed. Be sure to separate path directories and file names with a slash (/). Up to 255 characters may be used for the specified path. Also, a path may contain a maximum of thirty-two (32) directories.
<code>file</code>	The name of the file for which write privileges are being changed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> attrib +w vlan.config
-> attrib -w flash/backup_configs/vlan.config
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[chmod](#) Changes the write privileges for a specified file.

### MIB Objects

```
systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesAction
```

---

## freespace

Displays the amount of free space available in the /flash directory.

**freespace** [/flash]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*/flash*

Optional syntax. The amount of free space is shown for the /flash directory.

### Defaults

N/A

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Examples

```
-> freespace /flash  
/flash 3143680 bytes free
```

```
-> freespace  
/flash 3143680 bytes free
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[fsck](#) Performs a file system check.

### MIB Objects

```
SystemFileSystemTable  
    systemFileSystemFreespace
```

---

## fsck

Performs a file system check, including diagnostic information in the event of file corruption. If the **fsck** command detects a problem with the /flash file system, a message is displayed indicating the problem, along with any steps needed to resolve it.

**fsck** /flash

---

### Syntax Definitions

/flash                      Indicates that the file system check will be performed on the /flash directory.

### Defaults

This command gives you the option of having the errors repaired automatically. The default is to *not* repair errors.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When you execute this command, a message appears asking if you want the file system check command to automatically repair any errors found. If you accept the default by pressing Enter, errors found will be displayed but they will *not* be repaired automatically.
- If you elect to have the file system check command repair any errors found, enter **y** for yes. The switch will display the errors found and specify those errors that have been repaired.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> fsck /flash
Do you want fsck to automatically repair any errors found? (<CR> = No)
/flash/ - disk check in progress ...
/flash/ - Volume is OK

        total # of clusters: 14,773
          # of free clusters: 4,132
            # of bad clusters: 0
              total free space: 8,264 Kb
max contiguous free space: 5,163,008 bytes
                # of files: 46
                  # of folders: 3
total bytes in files: 21,229 Kb
          # of lost chains: 0
total bytes in lost chains: 0
```

(Example Continued on Next Page)

```
-> fsck /flash
/flash/ - disk check in progress ...air any errors found? (<CR> = No) y
/flash/ - Volume is OK

        total # of clusters: 14,773
          # of free clusters: 4,132
            # of bad clusters: 0
              total free space: 8,264 Kb
max contiguous free space: 5,163,008 bytes
          # of files: 46
            # of folders: 3
total bytes in files: 21,229 Kb
          # of lost chains: 0
total bytes in lost chains: 0
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**freespace** Displays the amount of free space remaining in the /flash directory.

## MIB Objects

```
systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesAction
```

---



## newfs

Deletes a complete flash file system and all files within it, replacing it with a new, empty flash file system. Use this command when you want to reload all files in the file system or in the unlikely event that the flash file system becomes corrupted.

**newfs** */flash*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*/flash*

Required syntax. This indicates that the complete flash file system will be replaced.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- It is recommended that you preserve all required image and configuration files by saving them to a remote host before executing the **newfs** command.
- Do not power-down the switch after running the **newfs** command until you reload all required image and configuration files.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> newfs /flash
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

N/A

### MIB Objects

```
systemServices  
  systemServicesArg1  
  systemServicesAction
```

---

## rcp

Copies a file from a primary to a non-primary switch in a stack and vice versa.

**rcp** [**cmm-b:** | *slot:*] *source\_filepath* [**cmm-b:** | *slot:*] *destination\_filepath*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot</i>	The slot number of the non-primary switch in a stack.
<i>source_filepath</i>	The name and path of the source file.
<i>destination_filepath</i>	The name and path of the destination file.
<b>cmm-b</b>	Specifies the secondary CMM. This parameter is available on OmniSwitch 9000 Series switches only.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- On OmniSwitch 9000 switches this command copies any file from the secondary CMM to the primary CMM.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches this command copies a file from any non-primary switch to the primary switch in a stack. You must specify the slot number on these switches.

### Examples

```
-> rcp 3:/flash/file.txt file.txt
-> rcp /flash/working/file.txt 3:/flash/working/file.txt
-> rcp cmm-b:/flash/file.txt file.txt
-> rcp /flash/working/file.txt cmm-b:/flash/working/file.txt
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- rrm** Removes a file from a secondary CMM or from a non-primary switch in a stack.
- rls** Displays the content of a non primary CMM in a switch or a non-primary switch in a stack.

## MIB Objects

```
chasSupervisionRfsLsTable  
  alcatelIND1ChassisSupervisionRfsCommands  
  chasSupervisionRfsCommandsSlot  
  chasSupervisionRfsCommandsCommand  
  chasSupervisionRfsCommandsSrcFileName  
  chasSupervisionRfsCommandsDestFileName
```

---

## rrm

Removes a file from a secondary CMM in a switch or from a non-primary switch in a stack.

*rrm slot filepath*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot* The slot number of the non-primary switch in a stack.

*filepath* The name and path of the file to be deleted.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- On OmniSwitch 9000 switches this command deletes any file from the secondary CMM.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches this command deletes a file from any non-primary switch. You must specify the slot number on these switches.

### Examples

```
-> rrm 5 /flash/boot.params
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**rcp** Copies a file from a secondary CMM to a primary CMM or from a non-primary switch to a primary switch in a stack.

**rls** Displays the content of a non primary CMM in a switch or a non-primary switch in a stack.

### MIB Objects

```
chasSupervisionRfsLsTable  
  alcatelIND1ChassisSupervisionRfsCommands  
  chasSupervisionRfsCommandsSlot  
  chasSupervisionRfsCommandsCommand  
  chasSupervisionRfsCommandsSrcFileName
```

---

## rls

Displays the content of a non primary CMM in a switch or a non-primary switch in a stack.

**rls** *slot directory* [*file\_name*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot</i>	The slot number of the non-primary switch in a stack. <i>This parameter is only required on OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches.</i>
<i>directory</i>	The name of the directory on the non-primary CMM or switch.
<i>file_name</i>	The file to be displayed on the non-primary CMM or switch.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- On OmniSwitch 9000 switches this command displays directory content on the secondary CMM.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 Series and OmniSwitch 6850 Series switches, this command displays directory content on any non-primary switch in a stack. You must specify the slot number on these switches.

### Examples

On OmniSwitch 9000 switches:

```
-> rls /flash
-rw      327  Sep 13 16:46  boot.params
drw     1024  Sep 13 16:46  certified/
drw     1024  Sep 13 16:45  working/
-rw    64000  Sep 13 16:46  swlog1.log
-rw    64000  Sep  8 21:24  swlog2.log
drw     1024  Sep 13 16:45  switch/
drw     1024  Sep 10 17:34  network/
-rw      256  Sep 13 16:41  random-seed
drw     1024  Jun 22  1986  tk.dir/
```

On OmniSwitch 6800 Series and OmniSwitch 6850 Series switches:

```
-> rls 5 /flash
-rw      324  Mar  3 11:32  boot.params
drw     2048  Mar  3 11:32  certified/
drw     2048  Mar  3 11:32  working/
-rw    64000  Mar  7 09:54  swlog1.log
-rw       29  Feb  5 2023  policy.cfg
-rw   3369019  Mar  3 11:20  cs_system.pmd
-rw   394632  Jan  1 1980  bootrom.bin
-rw   511096  Jan  1 1980  miniboot.backup
-rw   511096  Jan  1 1980  miniboot.default
```

```
drw          2048  Feb 25 06:34  network/
drw          2048  Mar  3 11:29  switch/
-rw          256   Mar  3 11:29  random-seed
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### rcp

Copies a file from a secondary CMM to a primary CMM or from a non-primary switch to a primary switch in a stack.

### rrm

Removes a file from a secondary CMM or from a non-primary switch in a stack.

## MIB Objects

```
chasSupervisionRfsLsTable
  chasSupervisionRfsLsFileIndex
  chasSupervisionRfsLsSlot
  chasSupervisionRfsLsDirName
  chasSupervisionRfsLsFileName
  chasSupervisionRfsLsFileType
  chasSupervisionRfsLsFileSize
  chasSupervisionRfsLsFileAttr
  chasSupervisionRfsLsFileDateTime
```

---

## vi

Launches the switch's UNIX-like Vi text editor. The Vi file editor allows you to view or edit the contents of a specified text file.

**vi** [*path*]*/filename*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>path</i>	The path (i.e., location) containing the file being viewed or edited. If no path is specified, the command assumes the current directory.
<i>filename</i>	The name of the existing file being viewed or edited. Up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used (e.g., <b>test_config_file</b> ).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Until you exit the switch's file editor, all keystrokes will be passed to the text editor rather than the switch's command line.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> vi test_config_file
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">vi</a>	Launches the switch's file editor.
<a href="#">view</a>	Allows you to view the contents of a specified file by invoking the Vi text editor in read-only mode.

### MIB Objects

```
systemServices  
  systemServicesArg1  
  systemServicesAction
```

---

## view

Allows you to view the contents of a specified file by invoking the Vi text editor in read-only mode.

`view [path/]filename`

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>path</i>	The path directory leading to the file being viewed. If no path is specified, the command assumes the current directory.
<i>filename</i>	The name of the existing file being viewed. Up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used (e.g., <b>test_config_file</b> ).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> view flash/text_file.txt
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**vi** Launches the switch's Vi text editor.

### MIB Objects

```
systemServices  
  systemServicesArg1  
  systemServicesAction
```

---



## tty

Specifies the number of lines and columns to be displayed on the terminal screen while the switch is in the edit file mode.

**tty** *lines columns*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*lines* The number of lines to be displayed on the terminal emulation screen for the current session. Values may range from 10 to 150.

*columns* The number of columns to be displayed for each line. One column is the same width as a single text character. Values may range from 20 to 150.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>lines</i>	24
<i>columns</i>	80

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The number of lines and columns set with this command control the screen size when the switch is editing or viewing a text file with the **vi** or **more** commands.
- The values set with this command do not control the CLI screen when the switch is operating in normal mode.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> tty 10 60
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show tty**

Displays current TTY settings.

**more**

Displays a switch text file onto the console screen.

## MIB Objects

```
systemServices
  systemServicesTtyLines
  systemServicesTtyColumns
```

---

## show tty

Displays current TTY settings.

```
show tty
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Shows the settings made with the `tty` command.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> show tty  
lines = 24, columns = 80
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

`tty` Specifies the number of TTY lines and columns to be displayed.

### MIB Objects

```
systemServices  
  systemServicesTtyLines  
  systemServicesTtyColumns
```

---

## more

Displays a switch text file onto the console screen.

**more** [*path*]/*file*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>path</i>	The directory path leading to the file to be displayed. If no path is specified, the command assumes the current path.
<i>file</i>	The name of the text file to be displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command displays the specified text file within the line and column parameters set with the **tty** command.
- If the specified text file contains more columns than set with the **tty** command, the text will wrap to the next line displayed.
- If the text file contains more lines than set with the **tty** command, the switch will display only the number of lines specified. To display more lines, press the spacebar to show another full screen, press Enter to show the next line, or press q to quit the display and return to the system prompt.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> more config_file1
-> more flash/config_file1
-> more flash/working/config_file1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**tty** Specifies the number of TTY lines and columns to be displayed.

**MIB Objects**

```
systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesAction
```

---

## ftp

Starts an FTP session.

```
ftp {host_name | ip_address}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>host_name</i>	Specifies the host name for the FTP session.
<i>ip_address</i>	Specifies the IP address for the FTP session.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- You must have a valid username and password for the specified host.
- After logging in, FTP commands are supported. They are defined in the following table:

<b>ascii</b>	Set transfer type to ASCII (7-bit).
<b>binary</b>	Set transfer type to binary (8-bit).
<b>bye</b>	Close session gracefully.
<b>cd</b>	Change to a new directory on the remote machine.
<b>delete</b>	Delete a file on the remote machine.
<b>dir</b>	Obtain a long listing on the remote machine.
<b>get</b>	Retrieve a file from the remote machine.
<b>hash</b>	Print the hash symbol (#) for every block of data transferred. (This command toggles hash enabling and disabling.)
<b>ls</b>	Display summary listing of the current directory on the remote host.
<b>put</b>	Send a file to the remote machine.
<b>pwd</b>	Display the current working directory on the remote host.
<b>quit</b>	Close session gracefully.
<b>remotehelp</b>	List the commands that the remote FTP server supports.
<b>user</b>	Send new user information.
<b>lpwd</b>	Display the current working directory on the local host.
<b>?</b>	Display list of available FTP commands.

## Examples

```
-> ftp 172.17.6.228
Connecting to 172.17.6.228 [172.17.6.228]...connected.
220 Annex FTP server (Version RA4000 R14.1.15) ready.
Name :
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[sftp](#) Starts an SFTP session.

## MIB Objects

```
systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesAction
```

---

## scp-sftp

Enables or disables secure copy (SCP) and Secure FTP (SFTP) at the same time on the switch.

```
scp-sftp {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Administratively enables SCP/SFTP on the switch.
<b>disable</b>	Administratively disables SCP/SFTP on the switch.

### Defaults

parameter	default
enable   disable	enable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> scp-sftp enable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ssh](#) Invokes Secure Shell on the switch. Secure Shell is used to make a secured connection to a remote system or device.

[show ssh config](#) Displays the status of Secure Shell, SCP/SFTP on the switch.

### MIB Objects

```
alaSshConfigGroup  
  alaScpSftpAdminStatus
```

---



## show ssh config

Displays the status of Secure Shell, SCP/SFTP on the switch.

**show ssh config**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ssh config
SSH = Enabled
SCP/SFTP = Enabled
Public Key Authentication Enforced = False
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>SSH</b>	Displays the SSH status ( <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> ).
<b>SCP/SFTP</b>	Displays the SCP/SFTP status ( <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> ).
<b>Public Key Authentication Enforced</b>	Displays whether the Public Key Authentication is enforced. Options include <b>true</b> or <b>false</b> .

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

#### [ssh](#)

Invokes Secure Shell on the switch. Secure Shell is used to make a secured connection to a remote system or device.

#### [scp-sftp](#)

Enables or disables secure copy (SCP) and secure FTP (SFTP) at the same time on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaSshConfigGroup
  alaSshAdminStatus
  alaScpSftpAdminStatus
  alaSshPubKeyEnforceAdminStatus
```

---

## sftp

Starts an SFTP session. An SFTP session provides a secure file transfer method.

---

### Syntax Definitions

*host\_name* Specifies the host name for the SFTP session.

*ip\_address* Specifies the IP address for the SFTP session.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- You must have a valid username and a password for the specified host.
- If SFTP is not enabled, use the [scp-sftp](#) command to enable it.
- After logging in, SFTP commands are supported. They are defined in the following table.

<b>cd path</b>	Change remote path to 'path'.
<b>lcd path</b>	Change local directory to 'path'.
<b>chmod mode path</b>	Change permissions of file 'path' to 'mode'.
<b>help</b>	Display command help information.
<b>get remote-path [local path]</b>	Download a file from the remote path to the local path.
<b>lls [path]</b>	Display local directory listing.
<b>ln oldpath newpath</b>	Creates a symbolic link (symlink) to the remote file.
<b>symlink oldpath newpath</b>	Creates a symbolic link (symlink) to the remote file.
<b>mkdir path</b>	Create local directory.
<b>lpwd</b>	Print local working directory.
<b>ls [path]</b>	Display remote directory listing.
<b>mkdir path</b>	Create remote directory.
<b>put local-path [remote-path]</b>	Upload file.
<b>pwd</b>	Display remote working directory.
<b>exit</b>	Quit the sftp mode.
<b>quit</b>	Exit the sftp mode.
<b>rename oldpath newpath</b>	Rename a remote file.
<b>rmdir path</b>	Remove remote directory.
<b>rm path</b>	Delete remote file.

**version** Show the current SFTP version.  
**?** Synonym for help. Displays command help information.

### Examples

```
-> sftp 12.251.11.122  
login as:
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ftp** Starts an FTP session.  
**ssh** Invokes Secure Shell on the switch. Secure Shell is used to make a secured connection to a remote system or device.

### MIB Objects

```
SystemServices  
  systemServicesArg1  
  systemServicesAction
```

---

## **rz**

Starts a Zmodem session.

**rz**

---

### **Syntax Definitions**

N/A

### **Defaults**

N/A

### **Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### **Usage Guidelines**

- To use Zmodem, you must have a terminal emulator that supports the Zmodem protocol.
- Activate the Zmodem transfer according to the instructions that came with your terminal emulation software.
- When the transfer is complete, you can use the **ls** command to verify that the files were loaded successfully.
- To abort a Zmodem session, enter **CTRL + X** five times in succession. Refer to your switch's User Manual for more information on uploading files via Zmodem.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### **Examples**

```
-> rz
Upload directory: /flash
rz ready to receive file, please start upload (or send 5 CTRL-X's to abort).
```

### **Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### **Related Commands**

**install**                                Installs an image file from the switch's working directory.

### **MIB Objects**

```
systemServices
  systemServicesAction
```

---

## install

Installs an image file from the switch's working directory. (Software transferred to the switch must go through an installation process before it can be used by the switch's loader function.)

**install** *file* [*argument*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*file* The name of the image file to be installed. Before a file can be installed, it must be present in the switch's working directory.

*argument* Optional arguments specific to the package. For details on an optional argument, refer to the installation notes for the associated package.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> install Jeni.img
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ftp** Starts an FTP session.

**rz** Starts a Zmodem session.

**MIB Objects**

## SystemServices

```
systemServicesArg1  
systemServicesArg2  
systemServicesArg3  
systemServicesArg4  
systemServicesArg5  
systemServicesArg6  
systemServicesArg7  
systemServicesArg8  
systemServicesArg9  
systemServicesAction
```

---





# 8 Web Management Commands

The switch can be configured and monitored using WebView, which is a web-based device management tool. Web Management CLI commands allow you to enable/disable web-based management and configure certain WebView parameters, such as Secure Socket Layer (SSL).

MIB information for the Web Management commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelInd1WebMgt.mib  
*Module:* alcatelIND1WebMgtMIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

**http server**  
**http ssl**  
**http port**  
**https port**  
**debug http sessiondb**  
**show http**

---

## http server

Enables/disables web management on the switch. When enabled, a user is able to configure the switch using the WebView application.

**{[ip] http | https} server**

**no {[ip] http | https} server**

---

### Syntax Definitions

**ip** Optional syntax. Using this optional syntax is the same as using the **http server** command.

### Defaults

Web management is enabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to disable web management. If web management is disabled, you will not be able to access the switch using WebView.

### Examples

```
-> http server
-> no http server
-> https server
-> no https server
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.3.1; **https** keyword was added.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">http ssl</a>	Enables/disables SSL on the switch.
<a href="#">debug http sessiondb</a>	Displays web management session information.
<a href="#">show http</a>	Displays web management configuration information.

### MIB Objects

```
alaIND1WebMgtConfigMIBGroup
  alaInd1WebMgtAdminStatus
```

---

## http ssl

Enables/disables Force SSL on the switch. SSL is a protocol that establishes and maintains secure communication between SSL-enabled servers and clients across the Internet.

**{[ip] http | https} ssl**

**no {[ip] http | https} ssl**

---

### Syntax Definitions

**ip** Optional syntax. Using this optional syntax is the same as using the **http ssl** command.

### Defaults

SSL is enabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to disable SSL.

### Examples

```
-> http ssl
-> no http ssl
-> https ssl
-> no https ssl
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
Release 5.3.1; **https** keyword was added.

### Related Commands

[http server](#) Enables/disables web management on the switch.  
[show http](#) Displays web management configuration information.

### MIB Objects

```
alaIND1WebMgtConfigMIBGroup
  alaInd1WebMgtSsl
```

---

## http port

Changes the port number for the embedded Web server in the switch.

```
[ip] http port {default | port}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ip</b>	Optional syntax.
<b>default</b>	Restores the port to its default (80) value.
<i>port</i>	The desired port number for the embedded Web server. The number must be in the range 0 to 65535; well-known port numbers cannot be configured.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>port</i>	80

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

All WebView sessions must be terminated before entering this command.

### Examples

```
-> http port 1025  
-> http port default
```

### Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">http server</a>	Enables/disables web management on the switch.
<a href="#">show http</a>	Displays web management configuration information.

### MIB Objects

```
alaIND1WebMgtConfigMIBGroup  
alaIND1WebMgtHttpPort
```

---

## https port

Changes the default secure HTTP (HTTPS) port for the embedded Web server.

**https port** {default | *port*}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>default</b>	Restores the port to its default (443) value.
<i>port</i>	The desired HTTPS port number. The number must be in the range 0 to 65535; well-known port numbers cannot be configured.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>port</i>	443

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

All WebView sessions must be terminated before entering this command.

### Examples

```
-> https port 1026
-> https port default
```

### Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">http server</a>	Enables/disables web management on the switch.
<a href="#">show http</a>	Displays web management configuration information.

### MIB Objects

```
alaIND1WebMgtConfigMIBGroup
  alaIND1WebMgtHttpsPort
```

---

## debug http sessiondb

Displays web management session information.

**debug http sessiondb**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> debug http sessiondb
```

```
Sess   SessName  Name  TimeOut  Status  URL Name--&--StatMsg
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
0 6  sess_21606  admin  5848035  AUTHENTICATED  /web/content/index.html
1 -2  sess_28257  5999940  IN_PROGRESS  /ip/content/index.html
Current Active WebView Session: 1
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Sess</b>	The first number is the session number.
<b>SessName</b>	Unique ID assigned by the browser.
<b>Name</b>	User name.
<b>TimeOut</b>	User-configured inactivity timer, in minutes.
<b>Status</b>	Session status. If the user has successfully logged in, the status is "Authenticated."
<b>URL Name&amp;StatMsg</b>	Current page being viewed by the user.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****http server**

Enables/disables web management on the switch.

**http ssl**

Enables/disables SSL on the switch.

**show http**

Displays web management configuration information.

**MIB Objects**N/A

---

## show http

Displays web management configuration information.

**show [ip] http**

---

### Syntax Definitions

**ip** Optional syntax. Using this optional syntax is the same as using the **show http** command.

### Defaults

N/A

### Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show http
```

```
Web Management = on
Force SSL = on
Web Management Http Port = 80
Web Management Https Port = 443
```

### *output definitions*

<b>Web Management</b>	Indicates whether web management is enabled (on) or disabled (off) on the switch.
<b>Force SSL</b>	Indicates whether Force SSL is enabled (on) or disabled (off) on the switch. If this is set to <b>on</b> this means that SSL is forced on an HTTP session and hence HTTPS protocol is negotiated between the client and server. For example, an “http://switchname.com” URL will be redirected to an “https://switchname.com” URL.
<b>Web Management Http Port</b>	The port configured for the HTTP connection.
<b>Web Management Https Port</b>	The port configured for a secure HTTP connection (SSL enabled).

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

- [http server](#) Enables/disables web management on the switch.
- [http ssl](#) Enables/disables SSL on the switch.
- [http port](#)
- [https port](#)

## MIB Objects

```
alaIND1WebMgtConfigMIBGroup  
  alaInd1WebMgtAdminStatus  
  alaInd1WebMgtSsl  
  alaInd1WebMgtHttpPort  
  alaInd1WebMgtHttpsPort
```

---



# 9 Configuration File Manager Commands

The Configuration Manager feature allows you to configure your switch using an ASCII-based text file. CLI commands may be typed into a text document—referred to as a *configuration file*—and then uploaded and applied to the switch.

MIB information for the Configuration Manager commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1System.mib  
*Module:* Alcatel-IND1ConfigMgr.mib

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

**configuration apply**  
**configuration error-file limit**  
**show configuration status**  
**configuration cancel**  
**configuration syntax check**  
**configuration snapshot**  
**show configuration snapshot**  
**write terminal**

---

## configuration apply

Applies a configuration file to the switch. Files may be applied immediately or after a designated timer session. With the timer session option, files are applied either at a scheduled date and time or after a specified period of time (i.e., a countdown) has passed.

**configuration apply** *filename* [**at** *hh:mm month dd* [*year*]] | [**in** *hh[:mm]*] [**verbose**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>filename</i>	The name of the configuration text file to be applied to the switch (e.g., <b>newfile1</b> ).
<b>at</b> <i>hh:mm</i> { <i>dd month</i>   <i>month dd</i> } [ <i>year</i> ]	Designates a timer session in which a configuration file is applied at a specified date and time in the future. Values for <i>hh</i> range from 00 through 23. Values for <i>mm</i> range from 00 through 59. Values for <i>dd</i> range from 01 through 31. Values for month range from january through december. The switch assumes either the current year or the next calendar year for month and day pairs that precede the current date.
<b>in</b> <i>hh[:mm]</i>	Designates a timer session in which the configuration file is applied after a specific amount of time (i.e., a countdown) has passed. Values for <i>hh</i> range from 00 through 23. Values for <i>mm</i> range from 00 through 59.
<b>verbose</b>	When <b>verbose</b> is entered, information is displayed on your workstation's console as each command in the configuration file is applied.

### Defaults

By default, **verbose** error checking is not performed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The **configuration apply** command only applies settings to the running configuration. The **boot.cfg** file does not get overwritten.
- It is recommended that you check all configuration files for syntax errors before applying them to your switch.
- To schedule a timer session in which a file is applied at a specific date and time, enter **at** followed by the hour, minute, month, day, and year. The switch assumes either the current calendar year or the next calendar year for dates beginning January 1.
- To schedule a timer session in which a file is applied after a specific amount of time (i.e., a countdown) has passed, enter **in** followed by the number of hours and minutes.
- Verbose mode is not supported for timer sessions.

- The keyword, **authkey**, along with a related alpha-numeric text string, are automatically included in many snapshot files (e.g., **configuration snapshot all**). The text string following the **authkey** keyword represents a login password that has been encrypted *twice*. (The first encryption occurs when a password is first created by a user; the second encryption occurs when a configuration snapshot is taken.) This dual encryption further enhances switch security. However, it is important to note that any configuration file (including a generated snapshot) that includes this dual-encrypted password information will result in an error whenever it is applied to the switch via the **configuration apply** command. This is a valid switch function and does not represent a significant problem. If an **authkey**-related error is the *only* error detected, simply remove all **authkey**-related syntax using a text editor. If a new password is required for the switch, include valid password syntax in the configuration file or immediately issue a new password by using the **password** command at the command prompt. For more information on passwords, refer to [page 49-46](#).

## Examples

```
-> configuration apply new_configuration at 12:00 15 november
-> configuration apply new_configuration at 12:00 november 15
-> configuration apply newfile1 in 01:30
-> configuration apply my_switch_config in 00:05
-> configuration apply asc.1.snap in 23:00
-> configuration apply aaa_config in 12
-> configuration apply vlan_config verbose
-> configuration apply vlan_config
...
```

---

**Note.** When the **configuration apply** command is entered *without at* or *in* syntax information, one or more dots “.” is displayed in the next line, immediately following the command line. This indicates command progress; each dot represents 256 text lines in the configuration file processed by the configuration apply mechanism.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**configuration syntax check** Performs a syntax and authorization check of all CLI commands contained in a configuration file.

## MIB Objects

```
alcatelIND1ConfigMgrMIBObjects
  configFileName
  configFileMode
  configFileAction
  configTimerFileName
  configTimerFileTime
```

---

## configuration error-file limit

Specifies the maximum number of configuration error files allowed in the switch's **/flash** directory. Error files are normally generated when a configuration file is applied to the switch. Error files are identified by their **.err** extension. When the maximum number of **.err** files is exceeded, any new error file will overwrite the **.err** file with the oldest timestamp.

**configuration error-file limit** *number*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*number*                                      Indicate the number of error files allowed in the **/flash** directory. The valid range is from 1 to 25 files.

### Defaults

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<i>number</i>	1

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When the error file limit is set to 1 (the default value), the next error file generated by the switch will replace the existing one.
- When the error file limit is set to a value greater than 1, when a new error file that exceeds the maximum limit is created, the switch will automatically remove the error file with the smallest timestamp.
- The error files generated by the switch have the **.err** extension.
- If you want to save an error file, you may change the file name so that it does not have the **.err** extension, or you can move it from the **/flash** directory.

### Examples

```
-> configuration error-file limit 2
-> configuration error-file limit 1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**configuration apply** Applies a configuration file to the switch. Also used for scheduling a timer session for a configuration file.

**configuration cancel** Cancels a pending timer session for a configuration file.

**MIB Objects**

alcatelIND1ConfigMgrMIBObjects  
configErrorFileMaximum

---

## show configuration status

Displays whether there is a pending timer session scheduled for a configuration file and indicates whether the running configuration and the saved configuration files are *identical* or *different*. This command also displays the number of error files that will be held in the flash directory.

**show configuration status**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- A timer session can be scheduled using the **configuration apply** command. For more information, refer to [page 9-2](#).
- The screen output **File configuration </path/filename>: scheduled at dd/mm hh:mm** indicates that a timer session has been scheduled for a later time.
- The output **No file configuration has been scheduled** indicates an idle timer session (i.e., no timer session has been scheduled for a configuration file).
- The output **File configuration is in progress** indicates that a file is currently being applied to the switch.
- The output **File configuration </path/filename>: completed with 2 errors** indicates that the named file was applied to the switch with two recorded errors.
- When the running and saved configurations are the same, the output **Running configuration and saved configuration are identical** will be displayed.
- When the running and saved configurations are the different, the output **Running configuration and saved configuration are different** will be displayed.
- To synchronize the running and saved configuration, use the **write memory** command.

### Examples

```
-> show configuration status
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



## Release History

- configuration apply** Applies a configuration file to the switch. Also used for scheduling a timer session for a configuration file.
- configuration cancel** Cancels a pending timer session for a configuration file.
- configuration error-file limit** Specifies the maximum number of configuration error files allowed in the switch's **/flash** directory.
- write memory** Copies the running configuration (RAM) to the working directory.

## MIB Objects

```
configTimerFileGroup  
  configTimerFileStatus
```

---

## configuration cancel

Cancels a pending timer session for a configuration file.

**configuration cancel**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> configuration cancel
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**configuration apply** Applies a configuration file to the switch. Also used for scheduling a timer session for a configuration file.

**show configuration status** Displays whether there is a pending timer session scheduled for a configuration file.

### MIB Objects

```
configTimerFileGroup  
configTimerClear
```

---

## configuration syntax check

Performs a syntax and authorization check of all CLI commands contained in a configuration file.

**configuration syntax check** *path/filename* [**verbose**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*path/filename*

The configuration file being checked for syntax and authorization errors. If a configuration file is located in another directory, be sure to specify the full path. For example, **/flash/working/asc.1.snap**.

**verbose**

When **verbose** is specified in the command line, all syntax contained in the configuration file is printed to the console, even if no error is detected. When **verbose** is *not* specified in the command line, cursory information (number of errors and error log file name) will be printed to the console *only if a syntax or configuration error is detected*.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When an error is detected, an error file (**.err**) is automatically generated by the switch. By default, this file is placed in the root **/flash** directory. To view the contents of a generated error file, use the **view** command. For example, **view asc.1.snap.1.err**.
- The syntax, **mac alloc**, is automatically included in many snapshot files (e.g., **configuration snapshot all**). All **mac alloc**-related syntax is valid *during switch boot up only* (i.e., it cannot be applied while the switch is in run-time operation). Because snapshot files are commonly used as configuration files, syntax checks may detect **mac alloc** syntax and issue an error (along with a generated **.err** file). This is a valid switch function and does not represent a significant problem. If a **mac alloc**-related error is the *only* error detected, simply remove the syntax using a text editor, then re-check the file using the **configuration syntax check** command.
- It is recommended that you check all configuration files for syntax errors before applying them to your switch.

### Examples

```
-> configuration syntax check vlan_file1
..
```

---

**Note.** When the **configuration syntax check** command is entered, one or more dots “.” is displayed in the command output. This indicates command progress; each dot represents 256 text lines in the configuration file processed by the syntax check mechanism.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- configuration apply** Applies a configuration file to the switch. Also used for scheduling a timer session for a configuration file.
- show configuration status** Displays whether there is a pending timer session scheduled for a configuration file.

## MIB Objects

```
configFileGroup
  configErrorFileName
  configErrorFileMaximum
  configFileMode
  configFileStatus
```

---

## configuration snapshot

Generates a snapshot file of the switch's non-default current running configuration. A snapshot can be generated for all current network features or for one or more specific network features. A snapshot is a single text file that can be viewed, edited, and reused as a configuration file.

**configuration snapshot** *feature\_list* [*path/filename*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*feature\_list*

The description for the network feature(s) to be included in the snapshot. You may enter more than one network feature in the command line. Current snapshot-supported network features are listed below.

---

#### snapshot-supported features

<b>802.1q</b>	<b>ipmr</b>	<b>rdp</b>
<b>aaa</b>	<b>ipms</b>	<b>rip</b>
<b>aip</b>	<b>ipx</b>	<b>ripng</b>
<b>all</b>	<b>ipv6</b>	<b>session</b>
<b>bgp</b>	<b>linkagg</b>	<b>slb</b>
<b>bridge</b>	<b>module</b>	<b>snmp</b>
<b>chassis</b>	<b>ntp</b>	<b>stp</b>
<b>health</b>	<b>ospf</b>	<b>system</b>
<b>interface</b>	<b>ospf3</b>	<b>vlan</b>
<b>ip</b>	<b>pmm</b>	<b>vrrp</b>
<b>ip-helper</b>	<b>policy</b>	<b>webmgt</b>
<b>ip-routing</b>	<b>qos</b>	

*path/filename*

A user-defined name for the resulting snapshot file. For example, **test\_snmp\_snap**. You may also enter a specific path for the resulting file. For example, the syntax **/flash/working/test\_snmp\_snap** places the **test\_snmp\_snap** file in the switch's **/flash/working** directory.

### Defaults

If a file name is not specified, the default file name **asc.#.snap** is used. Here, # indicates the order in which the default file is generated. For example, the first default file name to be generated is **asc.1.snap**, the second default file name to be generated is named **asc.2.snap**, etc. By default, all snapshot files are placed in the root **/flash** directory.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- Only current, non-default configuration settings are written to the snapshot file.
- You may enter more than one network feature in the command line. Separate each network feature with a space and no comma. Network features may be entered in any order.
- The snapshot file is automatically placed in the root **/flash** directory unless otherwise specified.

## Examples

```
-> configuration snapshot all
-> configuration snapshot new_file1 qos health aggregation
-> configuration snapshot snmp_snapshot snmp
-> configuration snapshot 802.1q
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

N/A

## MIB Objects

```
configManager
  configSnapshotFileName
  configSnapshotAction
  configSnapshotAllSelect
  configSnapshotVlanSelect
  configSnapshotSpanningTreeSelect
  configSnapshotQOSSelect
  configSnapshotIPSelect
  configSnapshotIPXSelect
  configSnapshotIPMSSelect
  configSnapshotAAASelect
  configSnapshotSNMPSelect
  configSnapshot802.1QSelect
  configSnapshotLinkAggregateSelect
  configSnapshotPortMirrorSelect
  configSnapshotXIPSelect
  configSnapshotHealthMonitorSelect
  configSnapshotBootPSelect
  configSnapshotBridgeSelect
  configSnapshotChassisSelect
  configSnapshotInterfaceSelect
  configSnapshotPolicySelect
  configSnapshotSessionSelect
  configSnapshotServerLoadBalanceSelect
  configSnapshotSystemServiceSelect
  configSnapshotVRRPSelect
  configSnapshotWebSelect
  configSnapshotRIPSelect
  configSnapshotRIPngSelect
  configSnapshotOSPFSelect
  configSnapshotBGPSelect
  configSnapshotIPRMSelect
  configSnapshotIPMRSelect
  configSnapshotModuleSelect
  configSnapshotRDPSelect
  configSnapshotIPv6Select
```

---

## show configuration snapshot

Displays the switch's current running configuration for all features or for the specified feature(s).

**show configuration snapshot** [*feature\_list*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*feature\_list* Specify the feature(s) for which you want to display the running configuration. List the features separated by a space with no comma.

---

#### snapshot-supported features

802.1q	ipmr	rdp
aaa	ipms	rip
aip	ipx	ripng
all	ipv6	session
bgp	linkagg	slb
bridge	module	snmp
chassis	ntp	stp
health	ospf	system
interface	ospf3	vlan
ip	pmm	vrrp
ip-helper	policy	webmgt
ip-routing	qos	

---

### Defaults

By default, this command shows configuration information for *all* features.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to view the current configuration for any feature shown in the table.
- To show a list of features on the switch, use the **show configuration snapshot ?** syntax.
- Configurations are listed below the name of each feature.
- Features with no current configuration show only the name of the feature.



## Examples

```
-> show configuration snapshot
-> show configuration snapshot aaa bridge
! Bridging :

! AAA :
aaa authentication default "local"
aaa authentication console "local"
user "public" read All write All no auth authkey 391b0e74dbd13973d703ccea4a8e30
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[write terminal](#) Displays the switch's current running configuration for all features.

## MIB Objects

```
configManager
  configSnapshotFileName
  configSnapshotAction
  configSnapshotAllSelect
  configSnapshotVlanSelect
  configSnapshotSpanningTreeSelect
  configSnapshotQOSSelect
  configSnapshotIPSelect
  configSnapshotIPXSelect
  configSnapshotIPMSSelect
  configSnapshotAAASelect
  configSnapshotSNMPSelect
  configSnapshot802.1QSelect
  configSnapshotLinkAggregateSelect
  configSnapshotPortMirrorSelect
  configSnapshotXIPSelect
  configSnapshotHealthMonitorSelect
  configSnapshotBootPSelect
  configSnapshotBridgeSelect
  configSnapshotChassisSelect
  configSnapshotInterfaceSelect
  configSnapshotPolicySelect
  configSnapshotSessionSelect
  configSnapshotServerLoadBalanceSelect
  configSnapshotSystemServiceSelect
  configSnapshotVRRPSelect
  configSnapshotWebSelect
  configSnapshotRIPSelect
  configSnapshotRIPngSelect
  configSnapshotOSPFSelect
  configSnapshotBGPSelect
  configSnapshotIPRMSelect
  configSnapshotIPMRSelect
  configSnapshotModuleSelect
  configSnapshotRDPSelect
  configSnapshotIPv6Select
```

---

## write terminal

Displays the switch's current running configuration for all features.

**write terminal**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Configurations are listed below the name of each feature.
- Features with no current configuration show only the name of the feature.

### Examples

```
-> write terminal
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show configuration snapshot** Displays the switch's current running configuration for all features or for the specified feature(s).

### MIB Objects

```
configManager  
  mib_configSnapshotAllSelect
```

---



# 10 SNMP Commands

This chapter includes descriptions for Trap Manager and SNMP Agent commands. The commands are used for configuring SNMP settings on the switch.

- SNMP station commands can create, modify, or delete an SNMP station. Also included is a show command for monitoring current SNMP station status.
- SNMP trap commands configure SNMP trap settings. Traps can be replayed and filtered. Also, test traps can be generated to verify that individual traps are being correctly handled by the Network Management Station (NMS). The SNMP trap commands set includes show commands for monitoring SNMP trap information.
- SNMP agent commands configure SNMP security levels on the switch. Also includes show commands for monitoring the current SNMP security status.

MIB information for SNMP Community commands is as follows:

*Filename:* IETFsnmpCommunity.MIB  
*Module:* IETF SNMP-COMMUNITY.MIB

MIB information for Trap Manager commands is as follows:

*Filename* AlcatelIND1TrapMgr.MIB  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-TRAP-MGR.MIB

MIB information for SNMP Agent commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1SNMPAgent.MIB  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-SNMP-AGENT.MIB

---

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

<b>SNMP station commands</b>	<b>snmp station</b> <b>show snmp station</b>
<b>SNMP community map commands</b>	<b>snmp community map</b> <b>snmp community map mode</b> <b>show snmp community map</b>
<b>SNMP security commands</b>	<b>snmp security</b> <b>show snmp security</b> <b>show snmp statistics</b> <b>show snmp mib family</b>
<b>SNMP trap commands</b>	<b>snmp trap absorption</b> <b>snmp trap to webview</b> <b>snmp trap replay</b> <b>snmp trap filter</b> <b>snmp authentication trap</b> <b>show snmp trap replay</b> <b>show snmp trap filter</b> <b>snmp authentication trap</b> <b>show snmp trap config</b>

---

## snmp station

Adds a new SNMP station; modifies or deletes an existing SNMP station.

**snmp station** *ip\_address* [{*udp\_port*] [*username*] [**v1** | **v2** | **v3**] [**enable** | **disable**]

**no snmp station** *ip\_address*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The IP address to which SNMP unicast traps will be sent.
<i>udp_port</i>	A UDP destination port.
<i>username</i>	The user name on the switch or external server used to send traps to the SNMP station(s). The username specified here must match an existing user account name.
<b>v1</b>	Specifies that traps are sent using SNMP version 1.
<b>v2</b>	Specifies that traps are sent using SNMP version 2.
<b>v3</b>	Specifies that traps are sent using SNMP version 3.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the specified SNMP station.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the specified SNMP station.

### Defaults

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<i>udp_port</i>	162
<b>v1</b>   <b>v2</b>   <b>v3</b>	<b>v3</b>
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>	<b>enable</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- When adding an SNMP station, you must specify an IP address *plus username parameters*. For example, the syntax **snmp station 1.2.3.4** is not a valid command entry; however, **snmp station 1.2.3.4 username1** is a valid command entry.
- When modifying an SNMP station, you must specify an IP address *plus at least one additional parameter*. For example, the syntax **snmp station 1.2.3.4** is not a valid command entry; however, **snmp station 1.2.3.4 v2** is a valid command entry.
- The default UDP port 162 is commonly used for traps; however, the destination port can be redefined to accommodate an SNMP station using a nonstandard port. The destination port specified in the command line must correspond with the UDP destination port configured at the receiving SNMP station(s).
- When the SNMP station is enabled, the switch transmits traps to the specified IP address.

## Examples

```
-> snmp station 168.22.2.2 111 username2 v1 disable
-> snmp station 168.151.2.101 "test lab"
-> snmp station 170.1.2.3 username1 enable
-> snmp station 1.1.2.2 v2
-> no snmp station 2.2.2.2
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show snmp station** Displays the current SNMP station information.

## MIB Objects

```
trapStationTable
  trapStationIP
  trapStationPort
  trapStationUser
  trapStationProtocol
  trapStationRowStatus
```

---



## show snmp station

Displays the current SNMP station status.

**show snmp station**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show snmp station
ipAddress/udpPort          status    protocol user
-----
199.199.100.200/8010      enable    v3       NMSuserV3MD5DES
199.199.101.201/111      disable   v2       NMSuserV3MD5
199.199.102.202/8002      enable    v1       NMSuserV3SHADES
199.199.103.203/8003      enable    v3       NMSuserV3SHADES
199.199.104.204/8004      enable    v3       NMSuserV3SHA
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>IPAddress</b>	IP Address of the SNMP management station that replayed the trap.
<b>UDP Port</b>	UDP port number.
<b>Status</b>	The Enabled/Disabled status of the SNMP management station.
<b>Protocol</b>	The version of SNMP set for this management station.
<b>User</b>	The user account name.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****snmp station**

Adds a new SNMP station; modifies or deletes an existing SNMP station.

---

## snmp community map

Configures and enables a community string on the switch and maps it to an existing user account name.

```
snmp community map community_string [{user useraccount_name] | {enable | disable}}
```

```
no snmp community map community_string
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>community_string</i>	A community string in the form of a text string. This string must be between 1 and 32 characters.
<i>useraccount_name</i>	A user name in the form of a text string. This name must match a user login account name already configured on the switch or configured remotely on an external AAA server. This user name must be between 1 and 32 characters.
<b>enable</b>	Enables SNMP community string mapping.
<b>disable</b>	Disables SNMP community string mapping.

### Defaults

By default, SNMP community map authentication is enabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Community strings configured on the switch are used for v1 and v2c SNMP managers only.
- The user account name must be a current user account recognized by the switch. For a list of current user names use the **show user** command. To create a new user account, use the **user** command.
- There is one to one mapping between each community string and a user account name.
- Privileges attached to the community string are the ones inherited from the user account name that created it.

### Examples

```
-> snmp community map community1 user testname1  
-> snmp community map community1 enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**snmp community map mode** Enables the local community strings database.

## MIB Objects

```
SNMPCommunityTable  
  snmpCommunityIndex  
  snmpCommunitySecurityName  
  snmpCommunityStatus
```

---

## snmp community map mode

Enables the local community strings database.

**snmp community map mode {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

**enable** Enables SNMP community map database.

**disable** Disables SNMP community map database.

### Defaults

By default, SNMP community strings database is enabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When enabled, the community string carried over each incoming v1 or v2c SNMP request must be mapped to a user account name in order to be processed by the SNMP agent.
- When enabled, mapping is contained in the local community strings database populated by using the [snmp community map](#) command.
- When disabled, the community strings carried over each incoming v1 or v2c request must be *equal to* a user account name in order to be processed by the SNMP agent.

### Examples

```
-> snmp community map mode enable
-> snmp community map mode disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[snmp community map](#) Configures and enables a community string on the switch and maps it to an existing user account name.

### MIB Objects

```
SNMPCommunityTable
  snmpCommunityIndex
  snmpCommunitySecurityName
  snmpCommunityStatus
```

---

## show snmp community map

Shows the local community strings database.

**show snmp community map**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guideline

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show snmp community map
Community mode : enabled
```

```
status  community string                user name
-----+-----+-----+-----
enabled test_string1                    bb_username
enabled test_string2                    rr_username
disabled test_string3                    cc_username
disabled test_string4                    jj_username
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Status</b>	The Enabled/Disabled status of the community string.
<b>Community String</b>	The text that defines the community string.
<b>User Name</b>	The user account name.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[snmp community map](#) Configures and enables a community string on the switch and maps it to an existing user account name.

## snmp security

Configures SNMP security settings.

**snmp security {no security | authentication set | authentication all | privacy set | privacy all | trap only}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>no security</b>	The switch will accept all SNMP v1, v2, and v3 requests.
<b>authentication set</b>	The switch will accept all requests <i>except</i> v1, v2, and non-authenticated v3 set requests. SNMP v1, v2, and non-authenticated v3 set requests will be rejected.
<b>authentication all</b>	The switch will accept all requests <i>except</i> v1, v2, and non-authenticated v3 get, get-next, and set requests. SNMP v1, v2, and non-authenticated v3 get, get-next, and set requests will be rejected.
<b>privacy set</b>	The switch will accept <i>only</i> authenticated SNMP v3 get, get-next and encrypted v3 set requests. All other requests will be rejected.
<b>privacy all</b>	The switch will accept only encrypted v3 get, get-next, and set requests. All other requests will be rejected.
<b>trap only</b>	All SNMP get, get-next, and set requests will be rejected.

### Defaults

By default, the SNMP security default is set to **privacy all**, which is the highest level of security.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Refer to the table below for a quick-reference list of security parameter and the SNMP request allowances for each parameter.

	v1 set v2 set v3 non-auth set	v1 get v2 get v3 non-auth get/ get-next	v3 auth set	v3 auth get/ get-next	v3 encryp set	v3 encryp get/ get-next
<b>no security</b>	accepted	accepted	accepted	accepted	accepted	accepted
<b>authentication set</b>	rejected	accepted	accepted	accepted	accepted	accepted
<b>authentication all</b>	rejected	rejected	accepted	accepted	accepted	accepted
<b>privacy set</b>	rejected	rejected	rejected	accepted	accepted	accepted
<b>privacy all</b>	rejected	rejected	rejected	rejected	accepted	accepted
<b>trap only</b>	rejected	rejected	rejected	rejected	rejected	rejected

## Examples

```
-> snmp security no security
-> snmp security authentication set
-> snmp security authentication all
-> snmp security privacy set
-> snmp security trap only
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[show snmp security](#) Displays the current SNMP security status.

## MIB Objects

```
SNMPAgtConfig
    SnmpAgtSecurityLevel
```

---



## show snmp security

Displays the current SNMP security status.

```
show snmp security
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Refer to the command on page [10-11](#) for descriptions of the five SNMP security states: no security, authentication set, authentication all, privacy set, privacy all, and trap only.

### Examples

```
-> show snmp security
snmp security = no security
```

```
-> show snmp security
snmp security = authentication set
```

```
-> show snmp security
snmp security = authentication all
```

```
-> show snmp security
snmp security = privacy set
```

```
-> show snmp security
snmp security = privacy all
```

```
-> show snmp security
snmp security = trap only
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****snmp security**Configures the SNMP security settings.

---

## show snmp statistics

Displays the current SNMP statistics.

**show snmp statistics**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show snmp statistics
From RFC1907
  snmpInPkts                = 801
  snmpOutPkts               = 800
  snmpInBadVersions         = 0
  snmpInBadCommunityNames  = 0
  snmpInBadCommunityUses   = 0
  snmpInASNParseErrs       = 0
  snmpEnableAuthenTraps    = disabled(2)
  snmpSilentDrops           = 0
  snmpProxyDrops            = 0
  snmpInTooBigs             = 0
  snmpOutTooBigs            = 0
  snmpInNoSuchNames        = 0
  snmpOutNoSuchNames       = 0
  snmpInBadValues          = 0
  snmpOutBadValues         = 0
  snmpInReadOnlys          = 0
  snmpOutReadOnlys         = 0
  snmpInGenErrs            = 0
  snmpOutGenErrs           = 0
  snmpInTotalReqVars       = 839
  snmpInTotalSetVars       = 7
  snmpInGetRequests        = 3
  snmpOutGetRequests       = 0
  snmpInGetNexts           = 787
  snmpOutGetNexts          = 0
  snmpInSetRequests        = 7
  snmpOutSetRequests       = 0
  snmpInGetResponses       = 0
  snmpOutGetResponses      = 798
```

```
snmpInTraps = 0
snmpOutTraps = 0
From RFC2572
snmpUnknownSecurityModels = 0
snmpInvalidMsgs = 0
snmpUnknownPDUHandlers = 0
From RFC2573
snmpUnavailableContexts = 0
snmpUnknownContexts = 1
From RFC2574
usmStatsUnsupportedSecLevels = 0
usmStatsNotInTimeWindows = 1
usmStatsUnknownUserNames = 1
usmStatsUnknownEngineIDs = 0
usmStatsWrongDigests = 0
usmStatsDecryptionErrors = 0
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>From RFCxxxx</b>	Displays the RFC number that defines the SNMP MIB objects listed.
<b>MIB Objects</b>	Name of the MIB object listed as an SNMP statistic.
<b>= (integer)</b>	The number of times the MIB object has been reported to the SNMP management station since the last reset.

---

### **Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### **Related Commands**

N/A

---

## show snmp mib family

Displays SNMP MIB information. Information includes MIP ID number, MIB table name, and command family.

**show snmp mib family** [*table\_name*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*table\_name*                      The name of the MIB table to be displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If a table name is not specified in the command syntax, all MIB table names will be displayed.
- If the command family is not valid for the entire MIB table, the command family will be displayed on a per-object basis.
- Table names are case-sensitive. Therefore, use the exact table names from the MIB database.

### Examples

```
-> show snmp mib family trapStationTable
MIP ID   MIB TABLE NAME                               FAMILY
-----+-----+-----
 73733   trapStationTable                               snmp
```

### output definitions

---

<b>MIP ID</b>	Identification number for the MIP associated with this MIB Table.
<b>MIB Table Name</b>	Name of the MIB table.
<b>Family</b>	Command family to which this MIB table belongs.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show snmp trap filter](#)                      Displays the SNMP trap filter information.

## snmp trap absorption

Enables or disables the trap absorption function.

**snmp trap absorption {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables SNMP trap absorption. When trap absorption is enabled, identical, repetitive traps sent by applications during a pre-configured time period will be absorbed, and therefore not sent to SNMP Manager stations configured on the switch.
<b>disable</b>	Disables SNMP trap absorption.

### Defaults

By default, trap absorption is enabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

To view the current trap absorption status, use the **show snmp trap config** command.

### Examples

```
-> snmp trap absorption enable
-> snmp trap absorption disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show snmp trap config** Displays the SNMP trap information. Information includes trap ID numbers and corresponding trap names and families.

### MIB Objects

```
trapFilterTable
  trapAbsorption
```

---

## snmp trap to webview

Enables the forwarding of traps to WebView.

**snmp trap to webview {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables WebView forwarding. When WebView forwarding is enabled, all traps sent by switch applications are also forwarded to WebView. This allows a WebView session to retrieve the trap history log.
<b>disable</b>	Disables WebView forwarding.

### Defaults

By default, WebView forwarding is enabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

To view the current WebView forwarding status, use the **show snmp trap config** command.

### Examples

```
-> snmp trap to webview enable
-> snmp trap to webview disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show snmp trap config** Displays the SNMP trap information, including the current status for trap absorption and WebView forwarding.

### MIB Objects

```
trapFilterTable
  trapToWebView
```

---

## snmp trap replay

Replays stored traps from the switch to a specified SNMP station. This command is used to replay (to resend) traps on demand. This is useful in the event when traps are lost in the network.

```
snmp trap replay ip_address {seq_id}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The IP address for the SNMP station to which traps will be replayed from the switch.
<i>seq_id</i>	The sequence number from which trap replay will begin. Each trap sent by the switch to an SNMP station has a sequence number. The sequence number reflects the order in which the trap was sent to the SNMP station. For example, the first trap sent to an SNMP station has a sequence number of 1; the second trap has a sequence number of 2, etc. If no sequence number is entered, all stored traps are replayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the [show snmp station](#) command on [page 10-5](#) to display the latest stored sequence number for each SNMP station.
- The switch replays traps in the same order that they were previously sent, beginning from the specified sequence number.
- When traps are replayed, the original dates on which the trap was issued, rather than the current dates are used.
- If the specified sequence number is lower than the oldest trap sequence number stored in the switch, the switch replays *all* stored traps.
- If the specified sequence number is equal to or greater than the oldest trap sequence number stored, the switch replays all stored traps from the specified sequence number up to the latest sequence number.
- If the specified sequence number is greater than the latest sequence number, no traps are replayed.

### Examples

```
-> snmp trap replay 172.12.2.100  
-> snmp trap replay 168.22.2.2
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



**Related Commands****show snmp station**

Displays the current SNMP station status.

**show snmp trap replay**

Displays the SNMP trap replay information.

**MIB Objects**

trapStationTable

    trapStation Replay

---

## snmp trap filter

Enables or disables SNMP trap filtering. Trap filtering is used to determine whether a trap or group of traps will be sent from the switch to a specified SNMP station.

**snmp trap filter** *ip\_address trap\_id\_list*

**no snmp trap filter** *ip\_address trap\_id\_list*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*

The IP address for the SNMP station for which trap filtering is being enabled or disabled.

*trap\_id\_list*

Specifies the trap(s) for which filtering is being enabled or disabled. Traps must be specified using the numeric trap ID. You can specify more than one trap in the command line; separate each trap ID with a space and no comma.

### Defaults

By default, SNMP trap filtering is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- To *enable* trap filtering, use the syntax **snmp trap filter** *ip\_address trap\_id\_list*.
- To *disable* trap filtering, use the syntax **no snmp trap filter** *ip\_address trap\_id\_list*.
- When filtering is enabled, the specified trap(s) *will not* be sent to the SNMP station. When filtering is disabled, the specified traps *will* be sent to the SNMP station.
- To display a list of traps and their ID numbers, use the **show snmp trap config** command.

### Examples

```
-> snmp trap filter 172.1.2.3 1
-> snmp trap filter 172.1.2.3 0 1 3 5
-> no snmp trap filter 172.1.2.3 1
-> no snmp trap filter 172.1.2.3 0 1 3 5
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[show snmp trap filter](#)

Displays the current SNMP trap filter status.

[show snmp trap config](#)

Displays the SNMP trap information, including trap ID numbers, trap names, command families, and absorption rate.

## MIB Objects

trapFilterTable

trapFilterStatus

---

## snmp authentication trap

Enables or disables SNMP authentication failure trap forwarding.

**snmp authentication trap {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables authentication failure trap forwarding. When enabled, the standard authentication failure trap is sent each time an SNMP authentication failure is detected.
<b>disable</b>	Disables authentication failure trap forwarding.

### Defaults

By default, authentication failure trap forwarding is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> snmp authentication trap enable  
-> snmp authentication trap disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show snmp authentication trap** Displays the current authentication failure trap forwarding status.

### MIB Objects

```
snmpGroup  
  snmpEnableAuthenTraps
```

---

## show snmp trap replay

Displays SNMP trap replay information.

**show snmp trap replay**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

A maximum of 60 traps will be replayed.

### Examples

```
-> show snmp trap replay
ipAddress      : oldest replay number
-----
199.199.101.200 :      1234
199.199.105.202 :       578
199.199.101.203 :     1638
199.199.101.204 :     2560
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>IPAddress</b>	IP address of the SNMP station manager that replayed the trap.
<b>Oldest Replay Number</b>	Number of the oldest replayed trap.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show snmp trap replay](#)      Replays stored traps from the switch to a specified SNMP station.

### MIB Objects

```
trapStationTable
  snmpStation Replay
```

---

## show snmp trap filter

Displays the current SNMP trap filter status.

**show snmp trap filter**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

To display a list of traps and their ID numbers, use the [show snmp trap config](#) command.

### Examples

```
-> show snmp trap filter
ipAddress      : trapId list
-----
199.199.101.200 :    0  1  2  3
199.199.101.201 : no filter
199.199.105.202 :    0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14
                  15 16 17 18 19
199.199.101.203 :   20 22 30
199.199.101.204 : no filter
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>IPAddress</b>	IP address of the SNMP management station that recorded the traps.
<b>TrapId List</b>	Identification number for the traps being filtered.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[snmp trap filter](#)

Enables or disables SNMP trap filtering.

[show snmp trap config](#)

Displays the SNMP trap information, including trap ID numbers, trap names, command families, and absorption rate.

## MIB Objects

trapFilterTable

    trapFilterEntry

---

## show snmp authentication trap

Displays the current authentication failure trap forwarding status (i.e., enable or disable).

**show snmp authentication trap**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show snmp authentication trap  
snmp authentication trap = disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[snmp authentication trap](#) Enables or disables SNMP authentication failure trap forwarding.

### MIB Objects

sessionAuthenticationTrap

---



## show snmp trap config

Displays SNMP trap information. Information includes trap ID numbers, trap names, command families, and absorption rate. This command also displays the Enabled/Disabled status of SNMP absorption and the Traps to WebView service.

**show snmp trap config**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show snmp trap config
Absorption service : enabled
Traps to WebView : enabled
```

Id	trapName	family	absorption
0	coldStart	chassis	15 seconds
1	warmStart	chassis	15 seconds
2	linkDown	interface	15 seconds
3	linkUp	interface	15 seconds
4	authenticationFailure	snmp	15 seconds
5	entConfigChange	module	15 seconds
30	slPesudoCAMStatusTrap	bridge	15 seconds
31	slbTrapException	loadbalancing	15 seconds
32	slbTrapConfigChanged	loadbalancing	15 seconds
33	slbTrapOperStatus	loadbalancing	15 seconds
34	ifMauJabberTrap	interface	15 seconds
35	sessionAuthenticationTrap	session	15 seconds

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Id</b>	Identification number for the trap.
<b>Trap Name</b>	Name of the trap.
<b>Family</b>	Family to which the trap belongs.
<b>Absorption</b>	Time needed for the trap to process.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[show snmp mib family](#)

Displays SNMP MIB information.

[snmp trap absorption](#)

Enables or disables the trap absorption function.

[snmp trap to webview](#)

Enables or disables the forwarding of SNMP traps to WebView.

## MIB Objects

trapConfigTable

    trapConfigEntry

---

# 11 DNS Commands

A Domain Name System resolver is an internet service that translates host names into IP addresses. Every time you use a host name, a DNS service must resolve the name to an IP address. You can configure up to three domain name servers. If the primary DNS server does not know how to translate a particular host name, it asks the secondary DNS server (if specified). If this fails, it asks the third DNS server (if specified), until the correct IP address is returned (resolved). If all DNS servers have been queried and the name is still not resolved to an IP address, the DNS resolver will fail and issue an error message.

MIB information for the DNS commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1System.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-SYSTEM.MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here.

---

**ip domain-lookup**  
**ip name-server**  
**ip domain-name**  
**show dns**

---

## ip domain-lookup

Enables or disables the DNS resolver.

**ip domain-lookup**

**no ip domain-lookup**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

By default, the DNS resolver is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable the DNS resolver.
- You must use the **ip domain-name** command to set a default domain name for your DNS resolver(s) and the **ip name-server** command to specify up to three DNS servers to query on host lookups.
- The **ip domain-lookup** command enables the DNS resolver.

### Examples

```
-> ip domain-lookup
-> no ip domain-lookup
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip name-server</a>	Specifies the IP addresses of up to three servers to query on a host lookup.
<a href="#">ip domain-name</a>	Sets or deletes the default domain name for DNS lookups.
<a href="#">show dns</a>	Displays the current DNS resolver configuration and status.

### MIB Objects

```
systemDNS
  systemDNSEnableDnsResolver
```

---

## ip name-server

Specify the IP addresses of up to three servers to query on a host lookup.

```
ip name-server server-address1 [server-address2 [server-address3]]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>server-address1</i>	The IP address of the primary DNS server to query for host lookup. This is the only address that is required.
<i>server-address2</i>	The IP address of the secondary DNS server to query for host lookup. This server will be queried only if the desired host name or host IP address is not located by the primary DNS server. A second IP address is optional.
<i>server-address3</i>	The IP address of the DNS server with the lower priority. This server will be queried only if the desired host name or IP address is not located by the primary or secondary DNS servers. A third IP address is optional.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Configuration of the DNS resolver also requires that you first set the default domain name with the **ip domain-name** command. Next you can specify the IP addresses of the DNS servers by using the **ip name-server** command. Last, you must enable the DNS resolver function with the **ip domain-lookup** command.

### Examples

```
-> ip name-server 189.202.191.14 189.202.191.15 188.255.19.1  
-> ip name-server 10.255.11.66
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[ip domain-lookup](#)

Enables or disables the DNS resolver.

[ip domain-name](#)

Sets or deletes the default domain name for DNS lookups.

[show dns](#)

Displays the current DNS resolver configuration and status.

## MIB Objects

systemDNS

  systemDNSNsAddr1

  systemDNSNsAddr2

  systemDNSNsAddr3

---

## ip domain-name

Sets or deletes the default domain name for DNS lookups.

**ip domain-name** *name*

**no ip domain-name**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*name*                                      The default domain name for host lookups.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the default domain name.
- Use this command to set the default domain name for DNS lookups.

### Examples

```
-> ip domain-name company.com  
-> no ip domain-name
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">ip domain-lookup</a> | Enables or disables the DNS resolver.  |
| <a href="#">ip name-server</a>   | Specifies the IP addresses of up to three servers to query on a host lookup. |
| <a href="#">show dns</a>         | Displays the current DNS resolver configuration and status.                  |

### MIB Objects

```
systemDNS  
  systemDNSDomainName
```

---

## show dns

Displays the current DNS resolver configuration and status.

**show dns**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show dns
Resolver is      : enabled
domainName      : company.com
nameServer(s)   : 189.202.191.14
                  : 189.202.191.15
                  : 188.255.19.1
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Resolver is</b>	Indicates whether the DNS resolver is enabled or disabled.
<b>domainName</b>	Indicates the default domain name assigned to the DNS lookups. This value is set using the <b>ip domain-name</b> command.
<b>nameServer(s)</b>	Indicates the IP address(es) of the DNS server(s). These addresses are set using the <b>ip name-server</b> command.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>ip domain-lookup</b>	Enables or disables the DNS resolver.
<b>ip name-server</b>	Specifies the IP addresses of up to three servers to query on a host lookup.
<b>ip domain-name</b>	Sets or deletes the default domain name for DNS lookups.



**MIB Objects**

```
systemDNS
  systemDNSEnableDnsResolver
  systemDNSNsAddr1
  systemDNSNsAddr2
  systemDNSNsAddr3
  systemDNSDomainName
```

---



# 12 Link Aggregation Commands

Link aggregation is a way of combining multiple physical links between two switches into one logical link. The aggregate group operates within Spanning Tree as one virtual port and can provide more bandwidth than a single link. It also provides redundancy. If one physical link in the aggregate group goes down, link integrity is maintained.

There are two types of aggregate groups: static and dynamic. Static aggregate groups are manually configured on the switch with static links. Dynamic groups are set up on the switch but they aggregate links as necessary according to the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP).

The dynamic aggregation software is compatible only with the following IEEE standard:

802.3ad — Aggregation of Multiple Link Segments

MIB information for the link aggregation commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1LAG.MIB  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-LAG-MIB

---

A summary of available commands is listed here:

---

<b>Static link aggregates</b>	<b>static linkagg size</b> <b>static linkagg name</b> <b>static linkagg admin state</b> <b>static agg agg num</b>
<b>Dynamic link aggregates</b>	<b>lacp linkagg size</b> <b>lacp linkagg name</b> <b>lacp linkagg admin state</b> <b>lacp linkagg actor admin key</b> <b>lacp linkagg actor system priority</b> <b>lacp linkagg actor system id</b> <b>lacp linkagg partner system id</b> <b>lacp linkagg partner system priority</b> <b>lacp linkagg partner admin key</b> <b>lacp agg actor admin key</b> <b>lacp agg actor admin state</b> <b>lacp agg actor system id</b> <b>lacp agg actor system priority</b> <b>lacp agg partner admin state</b> <b>lacp agg partner admin system id</b> <b>lacp agg partner admin key</b> <b>lacp agg partner admin system priority</b> <b>lacp agg actor port priority</b> <b>lacp agg partner admin port</b> <b>lacp agg partner admin port priority</b>
<b>Static and dynamic</b>	<b>show linkagg</b> <b>show linkagg port</b>

---

## static linkagg size

Creates a static aggregate group between two switches. A static aggregate group contains static links.

**static linkagg** *agg\_num* **size** *size* [**name** *name*] [**admin state** {**enable** | **disable**}]

**no static linkagg** *agg\_num*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>agg_num</i>	The number corresponding to the static aggregate group. Must be a unique integer in the range 0–31.
<i>size</i>	The maximum number of links allowed in the aggregate group. Values may be 2, 4, or 8.
<i>name</i>	The name of the static aggregate group. May be any alphanumeric string up to 255 characters long. Spaces must be contained within quotes (e.g., “Static Group 1”).
<b>enable</b>	Specifies that the static aggregate group is active and is able to aggregate links.
<b>disable</b>	Specifies that the static aggregate group is inactive and not able to aggregate links.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>	enable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a static aggregate group from the configuration.
- The maximum number of link aggregate groups allowed on the switch (static and dynamic combined) is 32.
- If the static aggregate has any attached ports you must delete them with the **static agg agg num** command before you can delete it.
- Use the **lacp linkagg size** command to create a dynamic aggregation (i.e., LACP) group. See [page 12-9](#) for more information about this command.

### Examples

```
-> static linkagg 3 size 8
-> static linkagg 4 size 2 admin state disable
-> no static linkagg 3
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [show linkagg](#)

Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) link aggregate groups.

## MIB Objects

```
alclnkaggAggTable
  alclnkaggAggNumber
  alclnkaggAggSize
  alclnkaggAggLacpType
  alclnkaggAggName
  alclnkaggAggAdminState
```

---

## static linkagg name

Configures a name for an existing static aggregate group.

**static linkagg** *agg\_num* **name** *name*

**static linkagg** *agg\_num* **no name**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*agg\_num*

The number corresponding to the static aggregate group.

*name*

The name of the static aggregation group, an alphanumeric string up to 255 characters. Spaces must be contained within quotes (e.g., “Static Group 1”).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to remove a name from a static aggregate.

### Examples

```
-> static linkagg 2 name accounting
```

```
-> static linkagg 2 no name
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[static linkagg size](#)

Creates a static aggregate group.

[show linkagg](#)

Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

### MIB Objects

alclnkaggAggTable

alclnkaggAggNumber

alclnkaggAggName

---

## static linkagg admin state

Configures the administrative state (whether the static aggregate group is active or inactive) of a static aggregate group.

```
static linkagg agg_num admin state {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>agg_num</i>	The number corresponding to the static aggregate group.
<b>enable</b>	Specifies that the static aggregate group is active and is able to aggregate links.
<b>disable</b>	Specifies that the static aggregate group is inactive and not able to aggregate links.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	enable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

When the administrative state is set to **disable**, the static aggregate group is disabled.

### Examples

```
-> static linkagg 2 admin state disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">static linkagg size</a>	Creates a static aggregate group.
<a href="#">show linkagg</a>	Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

### MIB Objects

```
alclnkaggAggTable  
  alclnkaggAggNumber  
  alclnkaggAggAdminState
```

---



## static agg agg num

Configures a slot and port for a static aggregate group.

```
static agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port agg num agg_num
```

```
static agg no [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 1 Gigabit Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	The slot number for this aggregate.
<i>port</i>	The port that the switch will initially use as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.
<i>agg_num</i>	The number corresponding to the static aggregate group.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove one or more ports from a static aggregate group.
- Mobile ports cannot be aggregated.
- A port may belong to only one aggregate group.
- Ports in a static aggregate must all be the same speed (e.g., all 10 Mbps, all 100 Mbps, or all 1 Gigabit).
- Ports that belong to the same static aggregate group do not have to be configured sequentially and can be on any Network Interface (NI) or unit within a stack.
- The **ethernet**, **fastethernet**, and **gigaethernet** keywords do not modify a port's configuration. See [Chapter 18, "Ethernet Port Commands,"](#) for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

### Examples

```
-> static agg 2/1 agg num 4  
-> static agg no 2/1
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[static linkagg size](#)

Creates a static aggregate group.

[show linkagg port](#)

Displays information about link aggregation ports.

## MIB Objects

alclnkaggAggPortTable

alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber

alclnkaggAggPortLacpType

alclnkaggAggPortSelectedAggNumber

---

## lacp linkagg size

Creates a dynamic aggregate group that uses the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) to establish and maintain link aggregation. The **size** parameter is required to create the link aggregate group.

```
lacp linkagg agg_num size size
  [name name]
  [admin state {enable | disable}]
  [actor admin key actor_admin_key]
  [actor system priority actor_system_priority]
  [actor system id actor_system_id]
  [partner system id partner_system_id]
  [partner system priority partner_system_priority]
  [partner admin key partner_admin_key]

no lacp linkagg agg_num
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>agg_num</i>	The number corresponding to the dynamic aggregate group. Must be a unique integer in the range 0–31.
<i>size</i>	The maximum number of links that may belong to the aggregate. Values may be 2, 4, or 8.
<i>name</i>	The name of the dynamic aggregate group. May be any alphanumeric string up to 255 characters long. Spaces must be contained within quotes (e.g., “Dynamic Group 1”).
<b>enable</b>	Specifies that the dynamic aggregate group is active and is able to aggregate links.
<b>disable</b>	Specifies that the dynamic aggregate group is inactive and not able to aggregate links.
<i>actor_admin_key</i>	The administrative key value associated with the dynamic aggregate group. Possible values are 0–65535.
<i>actor_system_priority</i>	The priority of the dynamic aggregate group. Possible values are 0–65535.
<i>actor_system_id</i>	The MAC address of the dynamic aggregate group on the switch.
<i>partner_system_id</i>	The MAC address of the remote system’s aggregate group to which the switch’s aggregate group is attached.
<i>partner_system_priority</i>	The priority of the remote system to which the aggregation group is attached. Possible values are 0–65535.
<i>partner_admin_key</i>	The administrative key for the aggregation group’s remote partner. Possible values are 0–65535.

## Defaults

parameter	default
enable   disable	enable

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a dynamic aggregate group from the configuration.
- The maximum number of link aggregate groups allowed on the switch (static and dynamic combined) is 32.
- If the dynamic group has any attached ports, you must disable the group with the **lACP linkagg admin state** command before you can delete it.
- Optional parameters for the dynamic aggregate group may be configured when the aggregate is created or the dynamic aggregate group may be modified later.
- Use the **static linkagg size** command to create static aggregate groups. See [page 12-3](#) for more information about this command.

## Examples

```
-> lACP linkagg 2 size 4
-> lACP linkagg 3 size 2 admin state disable actor system priority 65535
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show linkagg** Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

## MIB Objects

```
alclnkaggAggTable
  alclnkaggAggNumber
  alclnkaggAggSize
  alclnkaggAggLACPType
  alclnkaggAggName
  alclnkaggAggAdminState
  alclnkaggAggActorAdminKey
  alclnkaggAggActorSystemPriority
  alclnkaggAggActorSystemID
  alclnkaggAggPartnerSystemID
  alclnkaggAggPartnerSystemPriority
  alclnkaggAggPartnerAdminKey
```

## lacp linkagg name

Configures a name for a dynamic aggregate group.

**lacp linkagg** *agg\_num* **name** *name*

**lacp linkagg** *agg\_num* **no name**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*agg\_num*

The number corresponding to the dynamic aggregate group.

*name*

The name of the dynamic aggregate group. May be any alphanumeric string up to 255 characters long. Spaces must be contained within quotes (e.g., "Dynamic Group 1").

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to remove a name from a dynamic aggregate group.

### Examples

```
-> lacp linkagg 2 name finance
```

```
-> lacp linkagg 2 no name
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[lacp linkagg size](#)

Creates a dynamic aggregate group.

[show linkagg](#)

Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

### MIB Objects

alclnkaggAggTable

alclnkaggAggNumber

alclnkaggAggName

---

## lACP linkagg admin state

Configures the administrative state of the dynamic aggregate (whether it is up and active, or down and inactive) group.

```
lACP linkagg agg_num admin state {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>agg_num</i>	The number corresponding to the dynamic aggregate group.
<b>enable</b>	Specifies that the dynamic aggregate group is active and is able to aggregate links.
<b>disable</b>	Specifies that the operation of a dynamic aggregate group cannot be performed.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	enable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

When the administrative state is set to **disable**, the operation of a dynamic aggregation (LACP) group cannot be performed.

### Examples

```
-> lACP linkagg 2 admin state disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**lacp linkagg size**

Creates a dynamic aggregate group.

**show linkagg**

Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

**show linkagg port**

Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

## MIB Objects

alclnkaggAggTable  
  alclnkaggAggNumber  
  alclnkaggAggAdminState

---

## lACP linkagg actor admin key

Configures the administrative key associated with a dynamic aggregate group.

```
lACP linkagg agg_num actor admin key actor_admin_key
```

```
lACP linkagg agg_num no actor admin key
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>agg_num</i>	The number corresponding to the dynamic aggregate group.
<i>actor_admin_key</i>	The administrative key value associated with the dynamic aggregate group. The valid range is 0–65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>actor_admin_key</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to remove an actor admin key from a dynamic aggregate group.

### Examples

```
-> lACP linkagg 3 actor admin key 2  
-> lACP linkagg 3 no actor admin key
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">lACP linkagg size</a>	Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
<a href="#">show linkagg</a>	Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

### MIB Objects

```
alclnkaggAggTable  
  alclnkaggAggNumber  
  alclnkaggAggActorAdminKey
```

---



## lacp linkagg actor system priority

Configures the priority of the dynamic aggregate group.

```
lacp linkagg agg_num actor system priority actor_system_priority
```

```
lacp linkagg agg_num no actor system priority
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>agg_num</i>	The number corresponding to the link aggregate group.
<i>actor_system_priority</i>	The priority of the switch's dynamic aggregate group in relation to other aggregate groups. Possible values are 0–65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>actor_system_priority</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to return the value to its default.
- Ports with the same system priority value can join the same dynamic aggregate group.

### Examples

```
-> lacp linkagg 3 actor system priority 100  
-> lacp linkagg 3 no actor system priority
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">lacp linkagg size</a>	Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
<a href="#">show linkagg</a>	Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

### MIB Objects

```
alclnkaggAggTable  
  alclnkaggAggNumber  
  alclnkaggAggActorSystemPriority
```

---

## lACP linkagg actor system id

Configures the MAC address of a dynamic aggregate group on the switch.

```
lACP linkagg agg_num actor system id actor_system_id
```

```
lACP linkagg agg_num no actor system id
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>agg_num</i>	The number corresponding to the dynamic aggregate group.
<i>actor_system_id</i>	The MAC address of the dynamic aggregate group on the switch in the hexadecimal format <i>xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx</i> .

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>actor_system_id</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to remove an actor system ID from a dynamic aggregate group.

### Examples

```
-> lACP linkagg 3 actor system id 00:20:da:81:d5:b0  
-> lACP linkagg 3 no actor system id
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">lACP linkagg size</a>	Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
<a href="#">show linkagg</a>	Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

### MIB Objects

```
alclnkaggAggTable  
  alclnkaggAggNumber  
  alclnkaggAggActorSystemID
```

---

## lacp linkagg partner system id

Configures the MAC address of the remote system's dynamic aggregate group to which the local switch's dynamic aggregate group is attached.

**lacp linkagg *agg\_num* partner system id *partner\_system\_id***

**lacp linkagg *agg\_num* no partner system id**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>agg_num</i>	The number corresponding to the dynamic aggregate group on the switch.
<i>partner_system_id</i>	The MAC address of the remote switch's dynamic aggregate group in the hexadecimal format <i>xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx</i> .

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>partner_system_id</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a partner system ID from a dynamic aggregate group.
- The *partner\_system\_id* and the *partner\_system\_priority* specify the remote system's priority.

### Examples

```
-> lacp linkagg 2 partner system id 00:20:da4:32:81  
-> lacp linkagg 2 no partner system id
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**lacp linkagg size**

Creates a dynamic aggregate group.

**show linkagg**

Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

## MIB Objects

alclnkaggAggTable

    alclnkaggAggNumber

    alclnkaggAggPartnerSystemID

---

## lacp linkagg partner system priority

Configures the priority of the remote switch's dynamic aggregate group to which the local switch's aggregate group is attached.

```
lacp linkagg agg_num partner system priority partner_system_priority
```

```
lacp linkagg agg_num no partner system priority
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>agg_num</i>	The number corresponding to the dynamic aggregate group.
<i>partner_system_priority</i>	The priority of the remote switch's dynamic aggregate group to which the local switch's aggregate group is attached. Possible values are 0–65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>partner_system_priority</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to return to the priority value to its default.

### Examples

```
-> lacp linkagg 3 partner system priority 65535  
-> lacp linkagg 3 no partner system priority
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">lacp linkagg size</a>	Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
<a href="#">show linkagg</a>	Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

### MIB Objects

```
alclnkaggAggTable  
  alclnkaggAggNumber  
  alclnkaggAggPartnerSystemPriority
```

---

## lACP linkagg partner admin key

Configures the administrative key for the dynamic aggregation group's remote partner.

```
lACP linkagg agg_num partner admin key partner_admin_key
```

```
lACP linkagg agg_num no partner admin key
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>agg_num</i>	The number corresponding to the dynamic aggregate group.
<i>partner_admin_key</i>	The administrative key for the dynamic aggregation group's remote partner. Possible values are 0–65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>partner_admin_key</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to remove a partner admin key from a dynamic aggregate group.

### Examples

```
-> lACP linkagg 3 partner admin key 1  
-> lACP linkagg 3 no partner admin key
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">lACP linkagg size</a>	Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
<a href="#">show linkagg</a>	Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

### MIB Objects

```
alclnkaggAggTable  
  alclnkaggAggNumber  
  alclnkaggAggPartnerAdminKey
```

---

## lacp agg actor admin key

Configures an actor administrative key for a port, which allows the port to join a dynamic aggregate group.

```
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port actor admin key actor_admin_key
  [actor admin state {[no] active} {[no] timeout} {[no] aggregate} {[no] synchronize} {[no] collect}
  {[no] distribute} {[no] default} {[no] expire} | none}]
  [actor system id actor_system_id]
  [actor system priority actor_system_priority]
  [partner admin system id partner_admin_system_id]
  [partner admin key partner_admin_key]
  [partner admin system priority partner_admin_system_priority]
  [partner admin state {[no] active} {[no] timeout} {[no] aggregate} {[no] synchronize} {[no] collect}
  {[no] distribute} {[no] default} {[no] expire} | none}]
  [actor port priority actor_port_priority]
  [partner admin port partner_admin_port]
  [partner admin port priority partner_admin_port_priority]
```

```
lacp agg no [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Documents that the port is 1 Gigabit Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	The slot number for this aggregate.
<i>port</i>	The port that the switch will initially use as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.
<i>actor_admin_key</i>	The administrative key associated with this dynamic aggregate group. Possible values are 0–65535.
<b>actor admin state</b>	See the <a href="#">lacp agg actor admin state command on page 12-24</a> .
<i>actor_system_id</i>	The MAC address of this dynamic aggregate group on the switch.
<i>actor_system_priority</i>	The priority of the dynamic aggregate group. Possible values are 0–255.
<i>partner_admin_system_id</i>	The MAC address of the remote switch's dynamic aggregate group.
<i>partner_admin_key</i>	The administrative key for the dynamic aggregation group's remote partner. Possible values are 0–65535.
<i>partner_admin_system_priority</i>	The priority of the remote system to which the dynamic aggregation group is attached. Possible values are 0–255.
<b>partner admin state</b>	See the <a href="#">lacp agg partner admin state command on page 12-30</a> .
<i>actor_port_priority</i>	The priority of the actor port. Possible values are 0–255.

<i>partner_admin_port</i>	The administrative state of the partner port. Possible values are 0–65535.
<i>partner_admin_port_priority</i>	The priority of the partner port. Possible values are 0–255.

## Defaults

parameter	default
[active] [timeout] ...	active, timeout, aggregate

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a slot and port from a dynamic aggregate group.
- Mobile ports cannot be aggregated.
- A port may belong to only one aggregate group.
- Ports in a dynamic aggregate must all be in the same speed (e.g., all 100 Mbps or all 1 Gigabit).
- Ports that belong to the same dynamic aggregate group do not have to be configured sequentially and can be on any Network Interface (NI).
- The **ethernet**, **fastethernet**, and **gigaethernet** keywords do not modify a port's configuration. See [Chapter 18, "Ethernet Port Commands,"](#) for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

## Examples

```
-> lacp agg 3/1 actor admin key 0
-> lacp agg no 3/1
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">lacp linkagg size</a>	Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
<a href="#">show linkagg port</a>	Displays information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregates.

## MIB Objects

```
alclnkaggAggPortTable
  alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber
  alclnkaggAggActorAdminKey
  alclnkaggAggPortLacpType
  alclnkaggAggPortActorAdminState
  alclnkaggAggPortActorSystemID
  alclnkaggAggPortActorSystemPriority
```



```
alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminSystemID  
alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminKey  
alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminSystemPriority  
alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminState  
alclnkaggAggPortActorPortPriority  
alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminPort  
alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminPortPriority
```

---

## lACP agg actor admin state

Configures the system administrative state of the slot and port for the dynamic aggregate group on the local switch. The state values correspond to bits in the actor state octet in the LACPDU frame.

```
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port actor admin state {[active] [timeout]
[aggregate] [synchronize] [collect] [distribute] [default] [expire] | none}
```

```
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port
actor admin state {[no] active} [[no] timeout] [[no] aggregate] [[no] synchronize]
[[no] collect] [[no] distribute] [[no] default] [[no] expire] | none}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Documents that the port is 1 Gigabit Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	The slot number for this aggregate.
<i>port</i>	The port that the switch will initially use as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.
<b>active</b>	Specifies that bit 0 in the actor state octet is enabled. When this bit is set, the dynamic aggregate group is able to exchange LACPDU frames. By default, this value is set.
<b>timeout</b>	Specifies that bit 1 in the actor state octet is enabled. When this bit is set, a short timeout is used for LACPDU frames. When this bit is disabled, a long timeout is used for LACPDU frames. By default, this value is set.
<b>aggregate</b>	Specifies that bit 2 in the actor state octet is enabled. When this bit is set, the system considers this port to be a potential candidate for aggregation. If this bit is not enabled, the system considers the port to be individual (it can only operate as a single link). By default, this value is set.
<b>synchronize</b>	Specifying that this keyword has no effect because the system always determines its value. When this bit (bit 3) is set by the system, the port is allocated to the correct dynamic aggregation group. If this bit is not set by the system, the port is not allocated to the correct dynamic aggregation group.
<b>collect</b>	Specifying that this keyword has no effect because the system always determines its value. When this bit (bit 4) is set by the system, incoming LACPDU frames are collected from the individual ports that make up the dynamic aggregate group.
<b>distribute</b>	Specifying that this keyword has no effect because the system always determines its value. When this bit (bit 5) is set by the system, distributing outgoing frames on the port is disabled.
<b>default</b>	Specifying that this keyword has no effect because the system always determines its value. When this bit (bit 6) is set by the system, it indi-

cates that the actor is using the defaulted partner information administratively configured for the partner.

<b>expire</b>	Specifying that this keyword has no effect because the system always determines its value. When this bit (bit 7) is set by the system, the actor cannot receive LACPDU frames.
<b>none</b>	Resets all administrative states to their default configurations.

## Defaults

parameter	default
[active] [timeout] ....	active, timeout, aggregate

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to restore the LACPDU bit settings to their default configuration.
- When the actor admin state is set to **none**, all bit values are restored to their default configurations.
- The **ethernet**, **fastethernet**, and **gigaethernet** keywords do not modify a port's configuration. See [Chapter 18, "Ethernet Port Commands,"](#) for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

## Examples

```
-> lacp agg 4/2 actor admin state synchronize no collect distribute
-> lacp agg 4/2 actor admin state no synchronize collect
-> lacp agg 4/2 actor admin state none
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">lacp linkagg size</a>	Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
<a href="#">show linkagg port</a>	Displays information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregate groups.

## MIB Objects

```
alclnkaggAggPortTable
  alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber
  alclnkaggAggPortActorAdminState
```

## lACP agg actor system id

Configures the system ID (i.e., MAC address) for the local port associated with a dynamic aggregate group.

```
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port actor system id actor_system_id
```

```
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port no actor system id
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 1 Gigabit Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	The slot number for this aggregate.
<i>port</i>	The port that the switch will initially use as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.
<i>actor_system_id</i>	The MAC address of the dynamic aggregate group on the switch in the hexadecimal format <i>xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx</i> .

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>actor_system_id</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove an actor system ID from a slot and port associated with a dynamic aggregate group.
- The **ethernet**, **fastethernet**, and **gigaethernet** keywords do not modify a port's configuration. See [Chapter 18, "Ethernet Port Commands,"](#) for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

### Examples

```
-> lACP 3/1 actor system id 00:20:da:06:ba:d3
-> lACP 3/1 no actor system id
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**lACP linkagg size**

Creates a dynamic aggregate group.

**show linkagg port**

Displays information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregate groups.

## MIB Objects

alclnkaggAggPortTable

alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber

alclnkaggAggPortActorSystemID

---

## lACP agg actor system priority

Configures the system priority of the port on the switch that belongs to the dynamic aggregate group.

```
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port actor system priority actor_system_priority
```

```
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port
no actor system priority
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Documents that the port is 1 Gigabit Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	The slot number for this aggregate.
<i>port</i>	The port that the switch will initially use as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.
<i>actor_system_priority</i>	The priority of the dynamic aggregate group. Possible values are 0–255.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>actor_system_priority</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove an actor system priority value from a slot and port associated with a dynamic aggregate group.
- The **ethernet**, **fastethernet**, and **gigaehternet** keywords do not modify a port's configuration. See [Chapter 18, "Ethernet Port Commands,"](#) for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

### Examples

```
-> lACP agg ethernet 3/2 actor system priority 65
-> lACP agg ethernet 3/2 no actor system priority
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**lacp linkagg size**

Creates a dynamic aggregate group.

**show linkagg port**

Displays information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregates.

## MIB Objects

AlcLnkAggAggPortTable

alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber

alclnkaggAggPortActorSystemPriority

---

## lACP agg partner admin state

Configures the system administrative state of the slot and port for the dynamic aggregate group on the remote switch. The state values correspond to bits in the actor state octet in the LACPDU frame.

```
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port partner admin state
{[active] [timeout] [aggregate] [synchronize] [collect] [distribute] [default] [expire] | none}
```

```
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port partner admin state
{[[no] active] [[no] timeout] [[no] aggregate] [[no] synchronize] [[no] collect] [[no] distribute]
[[no] default] [[no] expire] | none}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Documents that the port is 1 Gigabit Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	The slot number for this aggregate.
<i>port</i>	The port that the switch will initially use as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.
<b>active</b>	Specifies that bit 0 in the partner state octet is enabled. When this bit is set, the dynamic aggregate group is able to exchange LACPDU frames. By default, this value is set.
<b>timeout</b>	Specifies that bit 1 in the partner state octet is enabled. When this bit is set, a short timeout is used for LACPDU frames. When this bit is disabled, a long timeout is used for LACPDU frames. By default, this value is set.
<b>aggregate</b>	Specifies that bit 2 in the partner state octet is enabled. When this bit is set, the system considers this port to be a potential candidate for aggregation. If this bit is not enabled, the system considers the port to be individual (it can only operate as a single link). By default, this value is set.
<b>synchronize</b>	Specifies that bit 3 in the partner state octet is enabled. When this bit is set, the port is allocated to the correct dynamic aggregation group. If this bit is not enabled, the port is not allocated to the correct aggregation group. By default, this value is disabled.
<b>collect</b>	Specifying this keyword has no effect because the system always determines its value. When this bit (bit 4) is set by the system, incoming LACPDU frames are collected from the individual ports that make up the dynamic aggregate group.
<b>distribute</b>	Specifying that this keyword has no effect because the system always determines its value. When this bit (bit 5) is set by the system, distributing outgoing frames on the port is disabled.
<b>default</b>	Specifying that this keyword has no effect because the system always determines its value. When this bit (bit 6) is set by the system, it indi-



cates that the partner is using the defaulted actor information administratively configured for the actor.

<b>expire</b>	Specifying that this keyword has no effect because the system always determines its value. When this bit (bit 7) is set by the system, the partner cannot receive LACPDU frames.
<b>none</b>	Resets all administrative states to their default configurations.

## Defaults

parameter	default
[active] [timeout] ....	active, timeout, aggregate

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to restore the LACPDU bit settings to their default configuration.
- When the partner admin state is set to **none**, all bit values are restored to their default configurations.
- The **ethernet**, **fastethernet**, and **gigaethernet** keywords do not modify a port's configuration. See [Chapter 18, "Ethernet Port Commands,"](#) for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

## Examples

```
-> lacp agg 4/2 partner admin state synchronize collect distribute
-> lacp agg 4/2 partner admin state no synchronize no collect
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">lacp linkagg size</a>	Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
<a href="#">show linkagg port</a>	Displays information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregate groups.

## MIB Objects

```
alclnkaggAggPortTable
  alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber
  alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminState
```

## lACP agg partner admin system id

Configures the partner administrative system ID for a dynamic aggregate group port.

```
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port partner admin system id
partner_admin_system_id
```

```
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port
no partner admin system id
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 1 Gigabit Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	The slot number for this aggregate.
<i>port</i>	The port that the switch will initially use as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.
<i>partner_admin_system_id</i>	The MAC address of the remote dynamic aggregate group in the hexadecimal format <i>xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx</i> .

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>partner_admin_system_id</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a partner administrative system ID from a slot and port associated with a dynamic aggregate group.
- The **ethernet**, **fastethernet**, and **gigaethernet** keywords do not modify a port's configuration. See [Chapter 18, "Ethernet Port Commands,"](#) for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

### Examples

```
-> lACP agg 3/1 partner admin system id 00:20:da:05:f6:23
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**lacp linkagg size**

Creates a dynamic aggregate group.

**show linkagg port**

Displays information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregate groups.

## MIB Objects

AlcLnkAggAggPortTable

alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber

alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminSystemID

---

## lACP agg partner admin key

Configures the partner administrative key for a dynamic aggregate group port.

```
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port partner admin key partner_admin_key
```

```
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port no partner admin key
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 1 Gigabit Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	The slot number for this aggregate.
<i>port</i>	The port that the switch will initially use as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.
<i>partner_admin_key</i>	The administrative key for the dynamic aggregation group's remote partner. Possible values are 0–65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>partner_admin_key</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a partner admin key value from a slot and port associated with a dynamic aggregate group.
- The **ethernet**, **fastethernet**, and **gigaethernet** keywords do not modify a port's configuration. See [Chapter 18, "Ethernet Port Commands,"](#) for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

### Examples

```
-> lACP agg 2/1 partner admin key 0
-> lACP agg 2/1 no partner admin key
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**lacp linkagg size**

Creates a dynamic aggregate group.

**show linkagg port**

Displays detailed information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregate groups.

**show linkagg port**

Displays information about slots and ports associated with all aggregate groups.

## MIB Objects

AlcLnkAggAggPortTable

alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber

alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminKey

---

## lACP agg partner admin system priority

Configures the partner system priority for a dynamic aggregate group port.

```
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port partner admin system priority
partner_admin_system_priority
```

```
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port
no partner admin system priority
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 1 Gigabit Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	The slot number for this aggregate.
<i>port</i>	The port that the switch will initially use as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.
<i>partner_admin_system_priority</i>	The priority of the remote switch's dynamic aggregate group to which the aggregation group is attached. Possible values are 0–255.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>partner_admin_system_priority</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a *partner\_system\_priority* value from a slot and port associated with a dynamic aggregate group.
- The **ethernet**, **fastethernet**, and **gigaethernet** keywords do not modify a port's configuration. See [Chapter 18, "Ethernet Port Commands,"](#) for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

### Examples

```
-> lACP agg 2/1 partner admin system priority 65
-> lACP agg 2/1 no partner admin system priority
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[lacp linkagg size](#)

Creates a dynamic aggregate group.

[show linkagg port](#)

Displays information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregate groups.

## MIB Objects

AlcLnkAggAggPortTable

alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber

alclnkaggAggPortAdminSystemPriority

---

## lACP agg actor port priority

Configures the priority for an actor port.

```
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port actor port priority actor_port_priority
```

```
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port no actor port priority
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 1 Gigabit Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	The slot number for this aggregate.
<i>port</i>	The port that the switch will initially use as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.
<i>actor_port_priority</i>	The priority of the actor port. Possible values are 0–255.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>actor_port_priority</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove an *actor\_port\_priority* value from a slot and port associated with a dynamic aggregate group.
- The **ethernet**, **fastethernet**, and **gigaethernet** keywords do not modify a port's configuration. See [Chapter 18, "Ethernet Port Commands,"](#) for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

### Examples

```
-> lACP agg 2/1 actor port priority 100
-> lACP agg 2/1 no actor port priority
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

**lacp linkagg size**

Creates a dynamic aggregate group.

**show linkagg port**

Displays information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregate groups.

## MIB Objects

AlcLnkAggAggPortTable

alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber

alclnkaggAggPortActorPortPriority

---

## lACP agg partner admin port

Configures the administrative status of a partner port.

```
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port partner admin port partner_admin_port
```

```
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port
no partner admin port
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 1 Gigabit Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	The slot number for this aggregate.
<i>port</i>	The port that the switch will initially use as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.
<i>partner_admin_port</i>	The administrative state of the partner port. Possible values are 0–65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>partner_admin_port</i>	0

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a *partner\_admin\_port* value from a slot and port associated with a dynamic aggregate group.
- The **ethernet**, **fastethernet**, and **gigaethernet** keywords do not modify a port's configuration. See [Chapter 18, "Ethernet Port Commands,"](#) for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

### Examples

```
-> lACP agg 2/1 partner admin port 255
-> lACP agg 2/1 no partner admin port
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**lacp linkagg size**

Creates a dynamic aggregate group.

**show linkagg port**

Displays information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregate groups.

## MIB Objects

AlcLnkAggAggPortTable

alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber

alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminPort

---

## lACP agg partner admin port priority

Configures the priority for a partner port.

```
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port partner admin port priority
partner_admin_port_priority
```

```
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port
no partner admin port priority
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Documents that the port is 1 Gigabit Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	The slot number for this aggregate.
<i>port</i>	The port that the switch will initially use as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.
<i>partner_admin_port_priority</i>	The priority of the partner port. Possible values are 0–255.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>partner_admin_port_priority</i>	0

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a *partner\_admin\_port\_priority* value from a slot and port associated with a dynamic aggregate group.
- The **ethernet**, **fastethernet**, and **gigaethernet** keywords do not modify a port's configuration. See [Chapter 18, "Ethernet Port Commands,"](#) for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

### Examples

```
-> lACP agg 2/1 partner admin port priority 100
-> lACP agg 2/1 no partner admin port priority
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[lacp linkagg size](#)

Creates a dynamic aggregate group.

[show linkagg port](#)

Displays information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregate groups.

## MIB Objects

AlcLnkAggAggPortTable

alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber

alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminPortPriority

---

## show linkagg

Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

**show linkagg** [*agg\_num*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*agg\_num* Specifies the aggregate group. Configured through the **static linkagg size** or **lACP linkagg size** command.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If no aggregation number is specified, information for all aggregate groups is displayed. If an aggregate number is specified, information about that aggregate group is displayed only. The fields included in the display depend on whether the aggregate group is a static or dynamic.
- Use the **show linkagg port** command to display information about aggregate group ports.

### Examples

No aggregate group is specified:

```
-> show linkagg
```

Number	Aggregate	SNMP Id	Size	Admin State	Oper State	Att/Sel Ports
1	Static	40000001	8	ENABLED	UP	2 2
2	Dynamic	40000002	4	ENABLED	DOWN	0 0
3	Dynamic	40000003	8	ENABLED	DOWN	0 2
4	Dynamic	40000004	8	ENABLED	UP	3 3
5	Static	40000005	2	DISABLED	DOWN	0 0

Output fields are defined here:

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Number</b>	The aggregate group number.
<b>Aggregate</b>	The type of aggregate group, which can be <b>Static</b> or <b>Dynamic</b> .
<b>SNMP Id</b>	The SNMP ID associated with the aggregate group.
<b>Size</b>	The number of links in this aggregate group.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Admin State</b>	The current administrative state of the aggregate group, which can be <b>ENABLED</b> or <b>DISABLED</b> . You can modify this parameter with the <b>static linkagg admin state</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-6</a> ) for static aggregate groups and with the <b>lacp linkagg admin state</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-12</a> ) for dynamic aggregate groups.
<b>Oper State</b>	The current operational state of the aggregate group, which can be <b>UP</b> or <b>DOWN</b> .
<b>Att Ports</b>	The number of ports actually attached to this aggregate group.
<b>Sel Ports</b>	The number of ports that could possibly attach to the aggregate group.

---

A static aggregate is specified:

```
-> show linkagg 5
Static Aggregate
SNMP Id           : 40000005,
Aggregate Number  : 5,
SNMP Descriptor   : Omnichannel Aggregate Number 5 ref 40000005 size 2,
Name              : AGG5,
Admin State       : ENABLED,
Operational State : DOWN,
Aggregate Size    : 2,
Number of Selected Ports : 0,
Number of Reserved Ports : 0,
Number of Attached Ports : 0,
Primary Port      : NONE
```

Output fields are defined here:

*output definitions*


---

<b>SNMP Id</b>	The SNMP ID associated with this static aggregate group.
<b>Aggregate Number</b>	The group number.
<b>SNMP Descriptor</b>	The standard MIB name for this static aggregate group.
<b>Name</b>	The name of this static aggregate group. You can modify this parameter with the <b>static linkagg name</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-5</a> ).
<b>Admin State</b>	The administrative state of this static aggregate group, which can be <b>ENABLED</b> or <b>DISABLED</b> . You can modify this parameter with the <b>static linkagg admin state</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-6</a> ).
<b>Operational State</b>	The operational state of this static aggregate group, which can be <b>UP</b> or <b>DOWN</b> .
<b>Aggregate Size</b>	The number of links configured for this static aggregate group.
<b>Number of Selected Ports</b>	The number of ports that could possibly attach to this static aggregate group.
<b>Number of Reserved Ports</b>	The total number of ports reserved for use in link aggregation by this static aggregate group. ( <b>Note:</b> This field is not relevant for static aggregate groups.)

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Number of Attached Ports</b>	The number of ports actually attached to this static aggregate group.
<b>Primary Port</b>	The port number of the first port to join this static aggregate group. If the first port to join the aggregate is no longer part of the aggregate group, the switch automatically assigns another port in the aggregate group to be the primary port.

---

A dynamic aggregate group is specified:

```
-> show linkagg 2
Dynamic Aggregate
  SNMP Id           : 40000002,
  Aggregate Number  : 2,
  SNMP Descriptor   : Dynamic Aggregate Number 2 ref 40000002 size 4,
  Name              : AGG 2,
  Admin State       : ENABLED,
  Operational State : DOWN,
  Aggregate Size    : 4,
  Number of Selected Ports : 0,
  Number of Reserved Ports : 0,
  Number of Attached Ports : 0,
  Primary Port      : NONE,
LACP
  MACAddress        : [00:1f:cc:00:00:00],
  Actor System Id   : [00:20:da:81:d5:b0],
  Actor System Priority : 50,
  Actor Admin Key   : 120,
  Actor Oper Key    : 0,
  Partner System Id : [00:20:da:81:d5:b1],
  Partner System Priority : 70,
  Partner Admin Key : 220,
  Partner Oper Key  : 0
```

Output fields are defined here:

*output definitions*


---

<b>SNMP Id</b>	The SNMP ID associated with this dynamic aggregate group.
<b>Aggregate Number</b>	The group number of this dynamic aggregate group.
<b>SNMP Descriptor</b>	The standard MIB name for this dynamic aggregate group.
<b>Name</b>	The name of this dynamic aggregate group. You can modify this parameter with the <b>lacp linkagg name</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-11</a> ).
<b>Admin State</b>	The administrative state of this dynamic aggregate group, which can be <b>ENABLED</b> or <b>DISABLED</b> . You can modify this parameter with the <b>lacp linkagg admin state</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-12</a> ).
<b>Operational State</b>	The operational state of this dynamic aggregate group, which can be <b>UP</b> or <b>DOWN</b> .
<b>Aggregate Size</b>	The number of links configured for this dynamic aggregate group.
<b>Number of Selected Ports</b>	The number of ports available to this dynamic aggregate group.
<b>Number of Reserved Ports</b>	The total number of ports reserved for use in link aggregation by this dynamic aggregate group.
<b>Number of Attached Ports</b>	The number of ports actually attached to this dynamic aggregate group.



*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Primary Port</b>	The port number of the first port to join this dynamic aggregate group. If the first port to join the aggregate group is no longer part of the aggregate group, the switch automatically assigns another port in the aggregate group to be the primary port.
<b>MACAddress</b>	The MAC address associated with the primary port.
<b>Actor System Id</b>	The MAC address of this dynamic aggregate group. You can modify this parameter with the <b>lACP linkagg actor system id</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-16</a> ).
<b>Actor System Priority</b>	The priority of this dynamic aggregate group. You can modify this parameter with the <b>lACP linkagg actor system priority</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-15</a> ).
<b>Actor Admin Key</b>	The administrative key associated with this dynamic aggregate group. You can modify this parameter with the <b>lACP linkagg actor admin key</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-14</a> ).
<b>Actor Oper Key</b>	The operational key associated with this dynamic aggregate group.
<b>Partner System Id</b>	The MAC address of the remote dynamic aggregate group. You can modify this parameter with the <b>lACP linkagg partner system id</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-17</a> ).
<b>Partner System Priority</b>	The priority of the remote system to which this dynamic aggregation group is attached. You can modify this parameter with the <b>lACP linkagg partner system priority</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-19</a> ).
<b>Partner Admin Key</b>	The administrative key for this dynamic aggregation group's remote partner. You can modify this parameter with the <b>lACP linkagg partner admin key</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-20</a> ).
<b>Partner Oper Key</b>	The operational key of the remote system to which the dynamic aggregation group is attached.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>static linkagg size</b>	Creates a static aggregate group.
<b>lACP linkagg size</b>	Creates a dynamic aggregate group.

## MIB Objects

```
alclnkaggAggTable
  alclnkAggSize
  alclnkaggAggNumber
  alclnkaggAggDescr
  alclnkaggAggName
  alclnkaggAggLacpType
  alclnkaggAggAdminState
  alclnkaggAggOperState
  alclnkaggAggNbrSelectedPorts
  alclnkaggAggNbrAttachedPorts
  alclnkaggPrimaryPortIndex
  alclnkaggAggMACAddress
  alclnkaggAggActorSystemPriority
  alclnkaggAggActorSystemID
  alclnkaggAggPartnerAdminKey
  alclnkaggAggActorAdminKey
  alclnkaggAggActorOperKey
  alclnkaggAggPartnerSystemID
  alclnkaggAggPartnerSystemPriority
  alclnkaggAggPartnerOperKey
```

---

## show linkagg port

Displays the aggregate group information about a particular slot and port.

**show linkagg port** [*slot/port*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot*                                      The slot number for this aggregate.  
*port*                                        The port number for this aggregate.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If no slot/port is specified, the information for all slots/ports is displayed. If a particular slot or port is specified, the fields displayed depend upon whether or not the port belongs to a static aggregate group or dynamic (LACP) aggregate group.

### Examples

```
-> show linkagg port
Slot/Port  Aggregate  SNMP Id   Status      Agg
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
    2/16    Dynamic    2016     CONFIGURED  NONE
    2/17    Dynamic    2017     CONFIGURED  NONE
    3/ 1    Static     3001     CONFIGURED   2
```

Output fields are defined here:

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Slot/Port</b>	The slot/port associated with the aggregate group.
<b>Aggregate</b>	The type of aggregate group associated with the port, either <b>Static</b> or <b>Dynamic</b> .
<b>SNMP Id</b>	The SNMP ID associated with the aggregate group.
Status	The current status of the port, which can be <b>CONFIGURED</b> , <b>PENDING</b> , <b>SELECTED</b> , or <b>RESERVED</b> .
Agg	The number of the aggregate groups associated with this port.

---

A port that belongs to a static aggregate is specified:

```
-> show linkagg port 4/1
Static Aggregable Port
  SNMP Id                : 4001,
  Slot/Port              : 4/1,
  Administrative State   : ENABLED,
  Operational State     : DOWN,
  Port State             : CONFIGURED,
  Link State             : DOWN,
  Selected Agg Number    : 2,
  Port position in the aggregate: 0,
  Primary port          : NONE
```

Output fields are defined here:

### *output definitions*

---

<b>SNMP Id</b>	The SNMP ID associated with this port.
<b>Slot/Port</b>	The slot and port number.
<b>Administrative State</b>	The current administrative state of this port, which can be <b>ENABLED</b> or <b>DISABLED</b> .
<b>Operational State</b>	The current operational state of the port, which can be <b>UP</b> or <b>DOWN</b> .
<b>Port State</b>	The current operational state of the port, which can be <b>CONFIGURED</b> , <b>PENDING</b> , <b>SELECTED</b> , or <b>RESERVED</b> .
<b>Link State</b>	The current operational state of the link from this port to its remote partner, which can be <b>UP</b> or <b>DOWN</b> .
<b>Selected Agg Number</b>	The number associated with the static aggregate group to which the port is attached.
<b>Port position in the aggregate</b>	The rank of this port within the static aggregate group. Possible values are 0–15.
<b>Primary Port</b>	The port number of the first port to join this static aggregate group. If the first port to join the aggregate is no longer part of the aggregate group, the switch automatically assigns another port in the aggregate group to be the primary port.

---

A port that belongs to a dynamic aggregate is specified:

```
-> show linkagg port 2/1
```

```
Dynamic Aggregable Port
```

```
SNMP Id           : 2001,
Slot/Port         : 2/1,
Administrative State : ENABLED,
Operational State : DOWN,
Port State        : CONFIGURED,
Link State        : DOWN,
Selected Agg Number : NONE,
Primary port      : UNKNOWN,
```

```
LACP
```

```
Actor System Priority : 10,
Actor System Id      : [00:d0:95:6a:78:3a],
Actor Admin Key      : 8,
Actor Oper Key       : 8,
Partner Admin System Priority : 20,
Partner Oper System Priority : 20,
Partner Admin System Id : [00:00:00:00:00:00],
Partner Oper System Id : [00:00:00:00:00:00],
Partner Admin Key    : 8,
Partner Oper Key     : 0,
Attached Agg Id      : 0,
Actor Port           : 7,
Actor Port Priority   : 15,
Partner Admin Port   : 0,
Partner Oper Port    : 0,
Partner Admin Port Priority : 0,
Partner Oper Port Priority : 0,
Actor Admin State    : act1.tim1.agg1.syn0.col0.dis0.def1.exp0
Actor Oper State     : act1.tim1.agg1.syn0.col0.dis0.def1.exp0,
Partner Admin State  : act0.tim0.agg1.syn1.col1.dis1.def1.exp0,
Partner Oper State   : act0.tim0.agg1.syn0.col1.dis1.def1.exp0
```

Output fields are defined here:

### *output definitions*

---

<b>SNMP Id</b>	The SNMP ID associated with this port.
<b>Slot/Port</b>	The slot and port number.
<b>Administrative State</b>	The current administrative state of this port, which can be <b>ENABLED</b> or <b>DISABLED</b> .
<b>Operational State</b>	The current operational state of the port, which can be <b>UP</b> or <b>DOWN</b> .
<b>Port State</b>	The current operational state of the port, which can be <b>CONFIGURED</b> , <b>PENDING</b> , <b>SELECTED</b> , or <b>AGGREGATED</b> .
<b>Link State</b>	The current operational state of the link from this port to its remote partner, which can be <b>UP</b> or <b>DOWN</b> .
<b>Selected Agg Number</b>	The number associated with the dynamic aggregate group to which the port is attached.
<b>Primary Port</b>	The port number of the first port to join this dynamic aggregate group. If the first port to join the aggregate is no longer part of the aggregate group, the switch automatically assigns another port in the aggregate group to be the primary port.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Actor System Priority</b>	The actor system priority of this port. You can modify this parameter with the <b>lacp agg actor system priority</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-28</a> ).
<b>Actor System Id</b>	The actor system ID (i.e., MAC address) of this port. You can modify this parameter with the <b>lacp agg actor system id</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-26</a> ).
<b>Actor Admin Key</b>	The actor administrative key value for this port. You can modify this parameter with the <b>lacp agg actor admin key</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-21</a> ).
<b>Actor Oper Key</b>	The actor operational key associated with this port.
<b>Partner Admin System Priority</b>	The administrative priority of the remote system to which this port is attached. You can modify this parameter with the <b>lacp agg partner admin system priority</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-36</a> ).
<b>Partner Oper System Priority</b>	The operational priority of the remote system to which this port is attached.
<b>Partner Admin System Id</b>	The administrative MAC address associated with the remote partner's system ID. This value is used along with Partner Admin System Priority, Partner Admin Key, and Partner Admin Port Priority to manually configure aggregation. You can modify this parameter with the <b>lacp agg partner admin system id</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-32</a> ).
<b>Partner Oper System id</b>	The MAC address that corresponds to the remote partner's system ID.
<b>Partner Admin Key</b>	The administrative value of the key for the remote partner. This value is used along with Partner Admin System Priority, Partner Admin System, Partner Admin Port, and Partner Admin Port Priority to manually configure aggregation. You can modify this parameter with the <b>lacp agg partner admin key</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-34</a> ).
<b>Partner Oper Key</b>	The current operational value of the key for the protocol partner.
<b>Attached Agg ID</b>	The ID of the aggregate group that the port has attached itself to. A value of zero indicates that the port is not attached to an aggregate group.
<b>Actor Port</b>	The port number locally assigned to this port.
<b>Actor Port Priority</b>	The actor priority value assigned to the port. You can modify this parameter with the <b>lacp agg actor port priority</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-38</a> ).
<b>Partner Admin Port</b>	The administrative value of the port number for the protocol partner. This value is used along with Partner Admin System Priority, Partner Admin System ID, Partner Admin Key, and Partner Admin Port Priority to manually configure aggregation. You can modify this parameter with the <b>lacp agg partner admin port</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-40</a> ).
<b>Partner Oper Port</b>	The operational port number assigned to the port by the port's protocol partner.
<b>Partner Admin Port Priority</b>	The administrative port priority of the protocol partner. This value is used along with Partner Admin System Priority, Partner Admin System ID, and Partner Admin Key to manually configure aggregation. You can modify this parameter with the <b>lacp agg partner admin port priority</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-42</a> ).
<b>Partner Oper Port Priority</b>	The priority value assigned to the this port by the partner.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Actor Admin State</b>	The administrative state of the port. You can modify this parameter with the <b>lACP agg actor admin state</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-24</a> ).
<b>Actor Oper State</b>	The current operational state of the port.
<b>Partner Admin State</b>	The administrative state of the partner's port. You can modify this parameter with the <b>lACP agg partner admin state</b> command (see <a href="#">page 12-30</a> ).
<b>Partner Oper State</b>	The current operational state of the partner's port.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>static agg agg num</b>	Configures a slot and port for a static aggregate group.
<b>lACP agg actor admin key</b>	Configures a slot and port for a dynamic aggregate group.
<b>show linkagg</b>	Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

**MIB Objects**

```

alclnkaggAggPortTable
  alclnkaggAggPortActorSystem
  alclnkaggAggPortActorSystemPriority
  alclnkaggAggPortActorSystemID
  alclnkaggAggPortActorAdminKey
  alclnkaggAggPortActorOperKey
  alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminSystemPriority
  alclnkaggAggPortPartnerOperSystemPriority
  alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminSystemID
  alclnkaggAggPortPartnerOperSystemID
  alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminKey
  alclnkaggAggPortPartnerOperKey
  alclnkaggAggPortSelectedAggID
  alclnkaggAggPortAttachedAggID
  alclnkaggAggPortActorPort
  alclnkaggAggPortActorPortPriority
  alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminPort
  alclnkaggAggPortPartnerOperPort
  alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminPortPriority
  alclnkaggAggPortPartnerOperPortPriority
  alclnkaggAggPortActorAdminState
  alclnkaggAggPortActorOperState
  alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminState
  alclnkaggAggPortPartnerOperState

```

---





# 13 Interswitch Protocol Commands

Alcatel-Lucent Interswitch Protocols (AIP) are used to discover and advertise adjacent switch information. Only one protocol is supported:

- Alcatel-Lucent Mapping Adjacency Protocol (AMAP), used to discover the topology of OmniSwitches and Omni Switch/Routers (Omni S/R).

This chapter includes descriptions of AMAP commands.

MIB information for AMAP commands is as follows:

*Filename:* alcatelIND1InterswitchProtocol.MIB  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-INTERSWITCH-PROTOCOL-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

<b>Mapping Adjacency Protocol</b>	<b>amap</b>
	<b>amap discovery time</b>
	<b>amap common time</b>
	<b>show amap</b>

---

## amap

Enables or disables the Alcatel-Lucent Mapping Adjacency Protocol (AMAP) on the switch. AMAP discovers adjacent switches by sending and responding to Hello update packets on active Spanning Tree ports.

**amap** {enable | disable}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables AMAP.
<b>disable</b>	Disables AMAP.

### Defaults

By default, AMAP is enabled on the switch.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Adjacent switches are defined as those having a Spanning Tree path between them and no other switch between them on the same Spanning Tree path that has AMAP enabled.

### Examples

```
-> amap disable  
-> amap enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>amap discovery time</b>	Sets the discovery transmission time interval used by active Spanning Tree ports in the discovery transmission state.
<b>amap common time</b>	Sets the common transmission time interval used by active Spanning Tree ports in the common transmission state.
<b>show amap</b>	Displays adjacent switches and associated MAC addresses, ports, VLANs, and IP addresses.

### MIB Objects

aipAMAPstate

---

## amap discovery time

Sets the discovery transmission time interval. In the discovery transmission state, an active port sends AMAP Hello packets to detect adjacent switches. The discovery transmission time specifies the number of seconds to wait between each Hello packet transmission.

**amap discovery [time] seconds**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds*

Discovery transmission time value, in seconds (1–65535). Do not use commas in the value.

### Defaults

By default, the discovery transmission time is set to 30 seconds.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use of the **time** command keyword is optional.
- When AMAP is enabled, all active Spanning Tree ports start out in the discovery transmission state.
- Ports that receive Hello packets before three discovery transmission times expire, send a Hello reply and transition to the common transmission state.
- Ports that do not receive Hello packets before three discovery transmission times expire, revert to the passive reception state.
- Ports in the passive reception state do not send Hello packets and do not use any timer to determine how long to wait for Hello packets.
- The discovery transmission time value is also used by ports in the common transmission state to determine how long to wait for Hello packets (see [page 13-5](#)).

### Examples

```
-> amap discovery 1200
-> amap discovery time 600
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>amap</b>	Enables (default) or disables AMAP on a switch.
<b>amap common time</b>	Sets the common transmission time interval used by active Spanning Tree ports in the common transmission state.
<b>show amap</b>	Displays adjacent switches and associated MAC addresses, ports, VLANs, and IP addresses.

## MIB Objects

aipAMAPdisctime

## amap common time

Sets the common phase transmission time interval. In the common transmission state, an active port sends AMAP Hello packets to determine adjacent switch failures and disconnects. The common transmission time specifies the number of seconds to wait between each Hello packet transmission.

**amap common [time] seconds**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds*

Common transmission time value in seconds (1–65535). Do not use commas in the value.

### Defaults

By default, the common transmission time is set to 300 seconds.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use of the **time** command keyword is optional.
- To avoid synchronization with adjacent switches, the common transmission time is jittered randomly by plus or minus ten percent. For example, if the default time is used (300 seconds), the jitter is plus or minus 30 seconds.
- The common transmission time value is only used by ports in the common transmission state.
- If a Hello packet is received from an adjacent switch before the common transmission time has expired, the switch sends a Hello reply and restarts the common transmission timer.
- A port reverts to the discovery transmission state if a Hello response is not received after the discovery time interval (see [page 13-3](#)) has expired.

### Examples

```
-> amap common 1200
-> amap common time 600
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>amap</b>	Enables (default) or disables AMAP on a switch.
<b>amap discovery time</b>	Sets the discovery transmission time interval used by the active Spanning Tree ports in the discovery transmission state.
<b>show amap</b>	Displays adjacent switches and associated MAC addresses, ports, VLANs, and IP addresses.

## MIB Objects

aipAMAPcommontime

## show amap

Displays adjacent switches and associated MAC addresses, ports, VLANs, IP addresses, and system names.

**show amap**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Remote switches that stop sending Hello packets and are connected to an AMAP switch via a hub may take up to two times the common transmission time to age out of the AMAP database, and no longer appear in this show command display.

### Examples

```
-> show amap
AMAP is currently enabled,
AMAP Common Phase Timeout Interval (seconds) = 300,
AMAP Discovery Phase Timeout Interval (seconds) = 30
```

```
Remote Host Description = falconCmm
Remote Host Base MAC = 00:00:00:00:00:00
Local Interface = 1/2, VLAN = 200
Remote Interface = 3/1, VLAN = 200
Remote IP Address Configured = 1
  2.0.0.10
```

```
Remote Host Description = falconCmm
Remote Host Base MAC = 00:d0:95:6b:09:40
Local Interface = 3/1, VLAN = 1
Remote Interface = 6/1, VLAN = 1
Remote IP Address Configured = 1
  2.0.0.11
```

### output definitions

---

<b>AMAP is currently</b>	The AMAP status: <b>enabled</b> (default) or <b>disabled</b> . Use the <b>amap</b> command to change the AMAP status for the switch.
<b>AMAP Common Phase Timeout Interval (seconds)</b>	The number of seconds to wait between each Hello packet transmission during the common phase. Use the <b>amap common time</b> command to change this value.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>AMAP Discovery Phase Time-out Interval (seconds)</b>	The number of seconds to wait between each Hello packet transmission during the discovery phase. Use the <b>amap discovery time</b> command to change this value.
<b>Remote Host Description</b>	The system name for the adjacent switch.
<b>Remote Host Base MAC</b>	The chassis base MAC address for the adjacent switch.
<b>Local Interface</b>	The local switch port/VLAN that received the AMAP packet.
<b>Remote Interface</b>	The adjacent switch port/VLAN that sent the AMAP packet.
<b>Remote IP Address Configured</b>	The number of IP addresses configured on the adjacent switch. The actual IP address values are listed below this field.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>amap</b>	Enables (default) or disables AMAP on a switch.
<b>amap discovery time</b>	Sets the discovery transmission time interval used by active Spanning Tree ports in the discovery transmission state.
<b>amap common time</b>	Sets the common transmission time interval used by the active Spanning Tree ports in the common transmission state.

---



# 14 802.1Q Commands

Alcatel-Lucent's 802.1Q is an IEEE standard for sending frames through the network tagged with VLAN identification. This chapter details configuring and monitoring 802.1Q tagging on a single port in a switch or an aggregate of ports on a switch.

Alcatel-Lucent's version of 802.1Q complies with the Draft Standard *P802.1Q/D11 IEEE Standards for Local And Metropolitan Area Network: Virtual Bridged Local Area Networks, July 30, 1998*.

MIB information for the 802.1Q commands is as follows:

*Filename:* alcatelIND1Dot1Q.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-DOT1Q-MIB

A summary of available commands is listed here:

---

[vlan 802.1q](#)  
[vlan 802.1q frame type](#)  
[show 802.1q](#)

---

---

**Note.** Before using 802.1Q, the VLAN for 802.1Q must be created using the commands described in [Chapter 20, "VLAN Management Commands."](#)

---

Configuration procedures for 802.1Q are explained in "Configuring 802.1Q," *OmniSwitch 6800/6850/9000 Network Configuration Guide*.

## vlan 802.1q

Creates, deletes, or modifies 802.1Q tagging on a single port or on an aggregate of ports.

```
vlan vid 802.1q {slot/port | aggregate_id} [description]
```

```
vlan vid no 802.1q {slot/port | aggregate_id}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	The VLAN identification number for a preconfigured VLAN that will handle the 802.1Q traffic for this port. The valid range is 1 to 4094.
<i>slot</i>	The slot number for the 802.1Q tagging.
<i>port</i>	The port number for the 802.1Q tagging.
<i>aggregate_id</i>	The link aggregation ID, which allows you to configure 802.1Q tagging on an aggregate of ports. The valid range is 1 to 31.
<i>description</i>	An optional textual description (up to 32 characters) for this 802.1Q tag. Spaces must be unclosed within quotation marks (e.g., "802.1Q tag 2").

### Defaults

The default description for 802.1Q tagging on a port is **TAG PORT slot/port VLAN vid** (where the *slot/port* and *vid* are as entered when inputting the command) when you configure 802.1Q tagging on a single port, and **TAG AGGREGATE aggregate\_id VLAN vid** (where the *slot/port* and *vid* are as entered when inputting the command) when you configure 802.1q tagging on an aggregate link.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete 802.1Q tagging on a port or an aggregate of ports.
- The VLAN specified for the port or aggregate link before 802.1Q tagging can be specified. See [Chapter 20, "VLAN Management Commands"](#) for information on how to create a VLAN.
- You *must* enable link aggregation before you can tag an aggregate of ports. See [Chapter 12, "Link Aggregation Commands"](#) for more information on link aggregation.
- The port's default VLAN can never be configured to accepted tagged frames.

### Examples

```
-> vlan 2 802.1q 3/1
-> vlan 10 802.1q 100
-> vlan 5 802.1q 4/2 "802.1q tag 2"
-> vlan 6 no 802.1q 3/1
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[vlan 802.1q frame type](#)

Configures a port to accept only VLAN-tagged frames or all frames.

[show 802.1q](#)

Displays 802.1Q tagging status and configuration.

## MIB Objects

QPORTVLANTABLE

qPortVlanSlot

qPortVlanPort

qPortVlanStatus

qPortVlanTagValue

qPortVlanDescription

qAggregateVlanTagValue

qAggregateVlanAggregateId

qAggregateVlanStatus

qAggregateVlanDescription

---

## vlan 802.1q frame type

Configures a port to accept all frames or accept only VLAN-tagged frames.

```
vlan 802.1q slot/port frame type {all | tagged}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot</i>	The slot number to configure 802.1Q tagging.
<i>port</i>	The port number to configure 802.1Q tagging.
<b>all</b>	Configures this port to accept all frames.
<b>tagged</b>	Configures this port to accept only VLAN-tagged frames.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>all   tagged</b>	all

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If you configure a port to accept only VLAN-tagged frames, then any frames received on this port that do not carry a VLAN ID (i.e., untagged frames or priority-tagged frames) will be discarded by the ingress rules for this port. Frames that are not discarded by this ingress rule are classified and processed according to the ingress rules for this port.

### Examples

```
-> vlan 802.1q 3/1 frame type all
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- vlan 802.1q** Creates, modifies, or deletes 802.1Q tagging on a single port or an aggregate of ports.
- show 802.1q** Displays 802.1Q tagging status and configuration.

## MIB Objects

DOT1QPORTVLANTABLE  
dot1dBasePort  
dot1qPortAcceptableFrameTypes

---

## show 802.1q

Displays 802.1Q tagging information for a single port or an aggregate of ports.

```
show 802.1q {slot/port | aggregate_id}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot</i>	The slot number to display 802.1Q tagging.
<i>port</i>	The port number to display 802.1Q tagging.
<i>aggregate_id</i>	The link aggregation ID to display 802.1Q tagging. See <a href="#">Chapter 12, “Link Aggregation Commands”</a> for more information on link aggregation.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show 802.1q 3/4
```

```
Acceptable Frame Type : Any Frame Type
Force Tag Internal    : off
```

```
Tagged VLANs      Internal Description
-----+-----+
          2      TAG PORT 3/4 VLAN 2
```

```
-> show 802.1q 2
```

```
Tagged VLANs      Internal Description
-----+-----+
          3      TAG AGGREGATE 2 VLAN 3
```

Output fields are described here:

#### output definitions

---

<b>Acceptable Frame Type</b>	The acceptable frame type for this port, which can be <b>Any Frame Type</b> or <b>Tagged Only Frame Type</b> .
<b>Force Tag Internal</b>	This field displays if adding the default VLAN ID (VID) to tagged frames is turned <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Tagged VLANs</b>	The 802.1Q tag number for this port.
<b>Internal Description</b>	The description of this 802.1Q tag. You can modify this description with the <a href="#">vlan 802.1q</a> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 14-2</a> .

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">vlan 802.1q</a>	Creates, modifies, or deletes 802.1Q tagging on a single port or an aggregate of ports.
<a href="#">vlan 802.1q frame type</a>	Configures a port to accept only VLAN-tagged frames or all frames.

**MIB Objects**

QPORTVLANTABLE

```
qPortVlanSlot
qPortVlanPort
qPortVlanStatus
qPortVlanTagValue
qPortVlanDescription
qAggregateVlanTagValue
qAggregateVlanAggregateId
qAggregateVlanStatus
qAggregateVlanDescription
```

---





# 15 Distributed Spanning Tree Commands

The Spanning Tree Algorithm and Protocol (STP) is a self-configuring algorithm that maintains a loop-free topology while providing data path redundancy and network scalability. Based on the IEEE 802.1D standard, the Alcatel-Lucent STP implementation distributes the Spanning Tree load between the primary management module and the network interface modules. In the case of a stack of switches, the STP load is distributed between the primary management switch and other switches in the stack. This functionality improves network robustness by providing a Spanning Tree that continues to respond to BPDUs and port link up and down states in the event of a fail over to a backup management module or switch.

In addition to a distributed architecture, this implementation also provides the following Spanning Tree features:

- Automatic configuration of a physical topology into a single Spanning Tree to ensure that there is only one data path between any two switches.
- Fault tolerance within the network topology. The Spanning Tree is reconfigured in the event of a data path or bridge failure or when a new switch is added to the topology.
- Support for four Spanning Tree protocols: 802.1D (STP), 802.1W (RSTP), 802.1Q 2005 (MSTP), and RRSTP.
- A *flat* Spanning Tree operating mode. If STP or RSTP is used, this mode applies a single STP instance across all VLANs. If MSTP is used, this mode applies a single STP instance to each Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI), which identifies a set of VLANs.
- Support for up to 16 MSTIs per switch. In addition, there is always one Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance 0 on each switch.
- Ring Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RRSTP) supports up to 128 rings per switch.
- A *1x1* Spanning Tree operating mode, which applies a single STP instance for each defined VLAN on the switch.
- An STP topology that includes 802.1Q tagged ports and link aggregate logical ports in the calculation of the physical topology.

MIB information for Distributed Spanning Tree commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1VlanSTP.MIB  
*Module:* STP-MGMT-MIB

---

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

<b>Implicit bridge commands</b>	<b>bridge mode</b> <b>bridge protocol</b> <b>bridge priority</b> <b>bridge hello time</b> <b>bridge max age</b> <b>bridge forward delay</b> <b>bridge bpdu-switching</b> <b>bridge path cost mode</b> <b>bridge auto-vlan-containment</b> <b>show spantree</b>
<b>Explicit bridge commands</b>	<b>bridge cist protocol</b> <b>bridge 1x1 protocol</b> <b>bridge cist priority</b> <b>bridge msti priority</b> <b>bridge 1x1 priority</b> <b>bridge cist hello time</b> <b>bridge 1x1 hello time</b> <b>bridge cist max age</b> <b>bridge 1x1 max age</b> <b>bridge cist forward delay</b> <b>bridge 1x1 forward delay</b> <b>show spantree cist</b> <b>show spantree msti</b> <b>show spantree 1x1</b>
<b>Implicit port commands</b>	<b>bridge slot/port</b> <b>bridge slot/port priority</b> <b>bridge slot/port path cost</b> <b>bridge slot/port mode</b> <b>bridge slot/port connection</b> <b>bridge port 10gig os8800optimized</b> <b>show spantree ports</b>

---

<b>Explicit port commands</b>	<code>bridge cist slot/port</code> <code>bridge 1x1 slot/port</code> <code>bridge cist slot/port priority</code> <code>bridge msti slot/port priority</code> <code>bridge 1x1 slot/port priority</code> <code>bridge cist slot/port path cost</code> <code>bridge msti slot/port path cost</code> <code>bridge 1x1 slot/port path cost</code> <code>bridge cist slot/port mode</code> <code>bridge 1x1 slot/port mode</code> <code>bridge cist slot/port connection</code> <code>bridge 1x1 slot/port connection</code> <code>bridge cist slot/port admin-edge</code> <code>bridge 1x1 slot/port admin-edge</code> <code>bridge cist slot/port auto-edge</code> <code>bridge 1x1 slot/port auto-edge</code> <code>bridge cist slot/port restricted-role</code> <code>bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-role</code> <code>bridge cist slot/port restricted-tcn</code> <code>bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-tcn</code> <code>bridge cist txholdcount</code> <code>bridge 1x1 txholdcount</code> <code>show spantree cist ports</code> <code>show spantree msti ports</code> <code>show spantree 1x1 ports</code>
<b>MST region commands</b>	<code>bridge mst region name</code> <code>bridge mst region revision level</code> <code>bridge mst region max hops</code> <code>show spantree mst region</code>
<b>MST instance commands</b>	<code>bridge msti</code> <code>bridge msti vlan</code> <code>show spantree msti vlan-map</code> <code>show spantree cist vlan-map</code> <code>show spantree map-msti</code> <code>show spantree mst port</code>
<b>RRSTP commands</b>	<code>bridge rrstp</code> <code>bridge rrstp ring</code> <code>show bridge rrstp configuration</code> <code>show bridge rrstp</code>

---

## bridge mode

Selects a flat Spanning Tree or 1x1 Spanning Tree operating mode for the switch. These modes are exclusive; however, it is not necessary to reboot the switch when changing modes.

**bridge mode** {flat | 1x1}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>flat</b>	One Spanning Tree instance per switch.
<b>1x1</b>	One Spanning Tree instance for each VLAN configured on a switch.

### Defaults

By default, the bridge mode for the switch is set to 1x1 Spanning Tree.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP), as defined in the IEEE 802.1Q 2005 standard, is only supported on switches operating in the flat Spanning Tree mode.
- If standard STP or RSTP is used when the switch is running in the flat mode, a single STP instance is applied across all VLANs. For example, if a port belonging to VLAN 10 and a port belonging to VLAN 20 both connect to the same switch, then STP will block one of these ports.
- If MSTP is used when the switch is running in the flat mode, a single STP instance is applied to each Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI). Each MSTI represents a set of VLANs.
- Flat Spanning Tree mode supports fixed (untagged) and 802.1Q tagged ports in each VLAN. However, Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs) are always untagged.
- If **1x1** mode is selected, a single Spanning Tree instance is enabled for each VLAN configured on the switch. For example, if there are five VLANs configured on the switch, then there are five separate Spanning Tree instances. In essence, a VLAN is a virtual bridge in that it will have its own bridge ID and configurable STP parameters, such as protocol, priority, hello time, max age, and forward delay.
- When operating in 1x1 mode, 802.1Q tagged ports participate in an 802.1Q Spanning Tree instance that allows the Spanning Tree to extend across tagged VLANs. As a result, a tagged port may participate in more than one Spanning Tree instance; one for each VLAN that the port carries.
- If a VLAN contains both fixed and tagged ports and the switch is operating in 1x1 Spanning Tree mode, then a hybrid of the two Spanning Tree instances (single and 802.1Q) is applied. If a VLAN appears as a tag on a port, then the BPDU for that VLAN are also tagged. However, if a VLAN appears as the configured default VLAN for the port, then BPDU are not tagged and the single Spanning Tree instance applies.
- Regardless of which mode the switch is running in, it is possible to administratively disable the Spanning Tree status for an individual VLAN (see [Chapter 20, “VLAN Management Commands”](#)). Note that active ports associated with such a VLAN are excluded from any Spanning Tree calculations and will remain in a forwarding state.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat  
-> bridge mode 1x1
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[bridge protocol](#)

Selects the Spanning Tree protocol for the specified instance.

[bridge bpdu-switching](#)

Enables the switching of Spanning Tree BPDU on a VLAN that has Spanning Tree disabled.

[show spantree](#)

Displays VLAN Spanning Tree parameter values.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpTable  
  vStpNumber  
  vStpMode
```

---

## bridge protocol

Configures the Spanning Tree protocol for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or for an individual VLAN instance if the switch is running in the 1x1 mode.

**bridge** [*instance*] **protocol** {**stp** | **rstp** | **mstp**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>instance</i>	The flat mode CIST instance (1) or an existing 1x1 mode VLAN ID instance number (bridge 1–4094).
<b>stp</b>	IEEE 802.1D standard Spanning Tree Algorithm and Protocol.
<b>rstp</b>	IEEE 802.1W Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol.
<b>mstp</b>	IEEE 802.1Q 2005 Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol.

### Defaults

RSTP is the default protocol for the flat mode CIST instance and for the 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

parameter	default
<i>instance</i>	flat mode instance

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode implies a VLAN ID and configures the protocol for the associated VLAN instance.
- To configure the protocol for the flat mode CIST instance when the switch is running in either the flat or 1x1 mode, do *not* specify an instance number. The CIST is the instance configured by default with this command.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP or RSTP is the active protocol, entering 1 to specify the CIST instance is optional. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted.
- Note that selecting MSTP is only an option for the flat mode CIST instance and is required to configure Multiple Spanning Tree Instances (MSTI).
- MSTP is only active when the switch is operating in the flat Spanning Tree mode. STP and RSTP are active when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 Spanning Tree mode.
- Deleting all existing MSTIs is required before changing the protocol from MSTP to STP or RSTP.

- Note that when changing the protocol to/from MSTP, the bridge priority and port path cost values for the flat mode CIST instance are reset to their default values. However, if the path cost mode was set to 32-bit prior to the protocol change, the path cost is *not* reset to its default value. See the [bridge path cost mode](#) command page for more information.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge protocol mstp
-> bridge protocol rstp
-> bridge protocol stp

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 10 protocol rstp
-> bridge 200 protocol stp
-> bridge protocol mstp
-> bridge protocol rstp
-> bridge protocol stp
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; **1d** and **1w** parameters replaced with **stp** and **rstp**, **mstp** parameters added.

Release 6.1.2; default protocol changed to RSTP.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">bridge mode</a>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<a href="#">bridge cist protocol</a>	Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree protocol for the flat mode instance.
<a href="#">bridge 1x1 protocol</a>	Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree protocol for a VLAN instance.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsTable
  vStpInsNumber
  vStpInsMode
  vStpInsProtocolSpecification
```

---

## bridge cist protocol

Configures the Spanning Tree protocol for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance (bridge 1).

**bridge cist protocol {stp | rstp | mstp}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>stp</b>	IEEE 802.1D standard Spanning Tree Algorithm and Protocol.
<b>rstp</b>	IEEE 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol.
<b>mstp</b>	IEEE 802.1Q 2005 Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol.

### Defaults

RSTP is the default protocol for the flat mode CIST instance and for the 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the flat mode CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) or protocol is active on the switch.
- Use this command to select STP, RSTP, or MSTP as the protocol for the flat mode CIST instance.
- Note that selecting MSTP is only an option for the flat mode CIST instance and is required to configure Multiple Spanning Tree Instances (MSTI).
- MSTP is only active when the switch is operating in the flat Spanning Tree mode. STP and RSTP are active when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 Spanning Tree mode.
- Note that when changing the protocol to/from MSTP, the bridge priority and port path cost values for the flat mode CIST instance are reset to their default values. However, if the path cost mode was set to 32-bit prior to the protocol change, the path cost is *not* reset to its default value. See the [bridge path cost mode](#) command page for more information.
- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified protocol is not active for the CIST instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

### Examples

```
-> bridge cist protocol rstp
-> bridge cist protocol mstp
-> bridge cist protocol stp
```



## Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.  
Release 6.1.2; default protocol changed to RSTP.

## Related Commands

<b>bridge mode</b>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<b>bridge protocol</b>	Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree protocol for the flat mode instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
<b>bridge 1x1 protocol</b>	Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree protocol for a VLAN instance.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsTable  
  vStpInsNumber  
  vStpInsProtocolSpecification
```

---

## bridge 1x1 protocol

Configures the Spanning Tree protocol for an individual VLAN instance.

**bridge 1x1** *vid* protocol {stp | rstp}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<b>stp</b>	IEEE 802.1D standard Spanning Tree Algorithm and Protocol.
<b>rstp</b>	IEEE 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol.

### Defaults

RSTP is the default protocol for the flat mode CIST instance and for the 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in flat mode when this command is used, the specified protocol is not active for the specified VLAN instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to 1x1.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

### Examples

```
-> bridge 1x1 2 protocol stp
-> bridge 1x1 455 protocol rstp
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.2; default protocol changed to RSTP.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">bridge mode</a>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<a href="#">bridge protocol</a>	Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree protocol for the flat mode instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
<a href="#">bridge cist protocol</a>	Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree protocol for the flat mode instance.

**MIB Objects**

vStpInsTable

vStpIns1x1VlanNumber

vStpInsMode

    vStpInsProtocolSpecification

---

## bridge mst region name

Defines the name for a Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) region. One of three attributes (name, revision level, and a VLAN to MST instance association table) that defines an MST region as required by the IEEE 802.1Q 2005 standard. Switches that share the same attribute values are all considered part of the same MST region. Currently each switch can belong to one MST region at a time.

**bridge mst region name** *name*

**bridge mst region no name**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*name* An alphanumeric string up to 32 characters. Use quotes around string if the name contains multiple words with spaces between them (e.g. "Alcatel-Lucent Marketing").

### Defaults

By default, the MST region name is left blank.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove the MST region name. Note that it is not necessary to specify the region name to remove it.
- To change an existing region name, use this same command but specify a string value that is different than the existing name. It is *not* necessary to first remove the old name.
- Specifying an MST region name is allowed regardless of which Spanning Tree operating mode or protocol is currently active on the switch. However, MST configuration values, such as region name, only apply when the switch is operating in the flat Spanning Tree mode and using MSTP.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mst region name SalesRegion
-> bridge mst region name "Alcatel-Lucent Marketing"
-> bridge mst region no name
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- bridge mst region revision level** Defines the revision level for an MST region.
- bridge mst region max hops** Defines the maximum number of hops for the MST region.
- bridge msti** Defines a MSTI number that identifies an association between a range of VLANs and a Spanning Tree instance.
- bridge msti vlan** Defines an association between a range of VLANs and a single MSTI.

## MIB Objects

vStpMstRegionTable  
    vStpMstRegionNumber  
    vStpMstRegionConfigName

---

## bridge mst region revision level

Defines the revision level for a Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) region. One of three attributes (name, revision level, and a VLAN to MST instance association table) that defines an MST region as required by the IEEE 802.1Q 2005 standard. Switches that share the same attribute values are all considered part of the same MST region. Currently each switch can belong to one MST region at a time.

**bridge mst region revision level** *rev\_level*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*rev\_level* A numeric value (0–65535) that identifies the MST region revision level for the switch.

### Defaults

By default, the MST revision level is set to zero.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Specifying an MST region revision level is allowed regardless of which Spanning Tree operating mode or protocol is currently active on the switch. However, MST configuration values, such as revision level, only apply when the switch is operating in the flat Spanning Tree mode and using the MSTP.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mst region revision level 1000
-> bridge mst region revision level 2000
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>bridge mst region name</b>	Defines the name for an MST region.
<b>bridge mst region max hops</b>	Defines the maximum number of hops for the MST region.
<b>bridge msti</b>	Defines a MSTI number that identifies an association between a range of VLANs and a Spanning Tree instance.
<b>bridge msti vlan</b>	Defines an association between a range of VLANs and a single MSTI.

### MIB Objects

```
vStpMstRegionTable
  vStpMstRegionNumber
  vStpMstRegionConfigRevisionLevel
```

---

## bridge mst region max hops

Configures the maximum number of hops that are authorized to receive Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) regional information. Use this command to designate how many hops a BPDU is allowed to traverse before it is discarded and related information is aged.

**bridge mst region max hops** *max\_hops*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*max\_hops*                      A numeric value (1–40) that designates the maximum number of hops.

### Defaults

By default, the maximum number of hops is set to 20.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The value configured with this command is a regional value that applies to all instances and in essence is used to determine the size of the region.
- The maximum hop count value is the initial value of the Remaining Hops parameter in the MST BPDU that originates from the bridge that is serving as the root bridge for the region. Each bridge that in turn receives the MST BPDU decrements the Remaining Hops count value by one and passes the new value along to the next bridge. When the count reaches 0, the BPDU is discarded.
- Specifying an MST maximum hop count is allowed regardless of which Spanning Tree operating mode or protocol is currently active on the switch. However, MST configuration values only apply when the switch is operating in the flat Spanning Tree mode and using the MSTP.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mst region max hops 40
-> bridge mst region max hops 10
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>bridge mst region name</b>	Defines the name for an MST region.
<b>bridge mst region revision level</b>	Defines the revision level for an MST region.
<b>bridge msti</b>	Defines a MSTI number that identifies an association between a range of VLANs and a Spanning Tree instance.
<b>bridge msti vlan</b>	Defines an association between a range of VLANs and a single MSTI.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpMstRegionTable  
    vStpMstRegionNumber  
    vStpMstRegionMaxHops
```

---



## bridge msti

Defines a Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI) number. This number identifies an association between a range of VLANs and a single Spanning Tree instance. In addition, it is possible to assign an optional name to the MSTI for further identification.

**bridge msti** *msti\_id* [**name** *name*]

**bridge no msti** *msti\_id*

**bridge msti** *msti\_id* **no name**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>msti_id</i>	A numeric value (1–4094) that uniquely identifies an MSTI.
<i>name</i>	An alphanumeric string up to 32 characters. Use quotes around string if the name contains multiple words with spaces between them (e.g. “Alcatel-Lucent Marketing”).

### Defaults

By default, a flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance always exists. The MSTI ID number for this instance is 0.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no msti** form of this command to remove the MSTI from the switch configuration.
- Use the **no name** form of this command to remove the optional MSTI name from the specified instance. The instance itself is not removed; only the name.
- Up to 16 MSTIs are allowed per switch; select a number from 1 to 4094 for the MSTI number. In addition, there is always one Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance 0 per switch. Initially all VLANs are associated with the CIST instance.
- Creating an MSTI is allowed when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode, as long as MSTP is the selected flat mode protocol. The MSTI configuration, however, is not active unless the switch is running in the flat mode.

### Examples

```
-> bridge msti 10
-> bridge msti 20 name BldgOneST10
-> bridge msti 20 no name
-> bridge no msti 10
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- bridge mst region name** Defines the name for an MST region.
- bridge mst region revision level** Defines the revision level for an MST region.
- bridge mst region max hops** Defines the maximum number of hops for the MST region.
- bridge msti vlan** Defines an association between a range of VLANs and a single MSTI.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpMstInstanceTable  
  vStpMstInstanceNumber  
  vStpMstInstanceName  
  vStpMstInstanceVlanBitmapAddition  
  vStpMstInstanceVlanBitmapDeletion  
  vStpMstInstanceVlanBitmapState
```

---

## bridge msti vlan

Defines an association between a range of VLANs and a single Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI). The MSTI-to-VLAN mapping created with this command is one of three attributes (name, revision level, and a VLAN to MST instance association table) that defines an MST region as required by the IEEE 802.1Q 2005 standard. Switches that share the same attribute values are all considered part of the same MST region. Currently each switch can belong to one MST region at a time.

**bridge msti *msti\_id* vlan *vid\_range***

**bridge msti *msti\_id* no vlan *vid\_range***

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>msti_id</i>	An existing MSTI ID number (0–4094).
<i>vid_range</i>	A VLAN ID number (1–4094) To associate multiple VLANs in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of VLAN IDs and a space to separate multiple VLAN IDs and/or ranges (e.g. 100-115 122 135 200-210).

### Defaults

By default, all VLANs are associated with the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance, which is also known as MSTI 0.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a VLAN or a range of VLANs from the specified MSTI association.
- Note that the VLAN ID specified with this command does not have to already exist in the switch configuration. This command maps VLAN IDs to MSTIs, but does not create VLANs.
- A VLAN is associated with only one MSTI at a time, but it is possible to move a VLAN from one MSTI to another. In addition, it is also possible to assign only one VLAN to an MSTI; a range of VLANs is not required.
- Configuring an MSTI-to-VLAN mapping is allowed when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode, as long as MSTP is the selected flat mode protocol. The MSTI configuration, however, is not active unless the switch is running in the flat mode.

### Examples

```
-> bridge msti 10 vlan 100-115
-> bridge msti 20 vlan 122 135 200-210
-> bridge msti 10 no vlan 112 200-204
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>bridge mst region name</b>	Defines the name for an MST region.
<b>bridge mst region revision level</b>	Defines the revision level for an MST region.
<b>bridge mst region max hops</b>	Defines the maximum number of hops for the MST region.
<b>bridge msti</b>	Defines a MSTI number that identifies an association between a range of VLANs and a Spanning Tree instance.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpMstVlanAssignmentTable  
  vStpMstVlanAssignmentVlanNumber  
  vStpMstVlanAssignmentMstiNumber
```

---

## bridge priority

Configures the bridge priority value for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance. Bridge priority is used to determine which bridge the Spanning Tree algorithm designates as the root bridge.

**bridge** [*instance*] **priority** *priority*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>instance</i>	The flat mode CIST instance or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>priority</i>	A bridge priority value within the range of 0–65535. Do not use commas in the value. If MSTP is the active protocol on the switch, then a bridge priority value that is a multiple of 4096 is required.

### Defaults

By default, the bridge priority value is set to 32768.

parameter	default
<i>instance</i>	flat mode instance

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The bridge priority specifies the priority value for the first two octets of the Bridge ID (eight octets long). The remaining six octets of the Bridge ID contain a dedicated bridge MAC address.
- The lower the bridge priority number, the higher the priority that is associated with the bridge.
- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode implies a VLAN ID and configures the priority value for the associated VLAN instance.
- To configure the priority value for the flat mode CIST instance when the switch is running in either the flat or 1x1 mode, do *not* specify an instance number. The CIST is the instance configured by default with this command.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP or RSTP is the active protocol, entering 1 to specify the CIST instance is optional. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted. In this case, use the [bridge cist priority](#) or [bridge msti priority](#) commands instead.
- Note that when the protocol is changed to/from MSTP, the bridge priority for the flat mode CIST instance is reset to the default value.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge priority 8192
-> bridge priority 2500
ERROR: Valid bridge priority values are multiples of 4096: 0, 4096,
      8192, 12288, 16384 ... 61440

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 255 priority 16384
-> bridge 355 priority 3500
-> bridge priority 8192
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">bridge mode</a>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<a href="#">bridge cist priority</a>	Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.
<a href="#">bridge msti priority</a>	Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for an MSTI when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.
<a href="#">bridge 1x1 protocol</a>	Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsTable
  vStpInsNumber
  vStpInsMode
  vStpInsPriority
  vStpInsBridgeAddress
```

---

## bridge cist priority

Configures the Spanning Tree priority value for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance. Bridge priority is used to determine which bridge the Spanning Tree algorithm designates as the root bridge.

**bridge cist priority** *priority*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*priority*

A bridge priority value within the range of 0–65535. Do not use commas in the value. If MSTP is the active protocol on the switch, then a bridge priority value that is a multiple of 4096 is required.

### Defaults

By default, the bridge priority value is set to 32768.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The bridge priority specifies the priority value for the first two octets of the Bridge ID (eight octets long). The remaining six octets of the Bridge ID contain a dedicated bridge MAC address.
- The lower the bridge priority number, the higher the priority that is associated with the bridge.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) or protocol is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified priority value is not active for the CIST instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.
- Note that when the protocol is changed to/from MSTP, the bridge priority for the flat mode CIST instance is reset to the default value.
- In regards to the priority for a Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI), only the four most significant bits are used.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge cist priority 16384
-> bridge cist priority 53800
ERROR: Valid bridge priority values are multiples of 4096: 0, 4096,
      8192, 12288, 16384 ... 61440

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge cist priority 16384
-> bridge cist priority 12288
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>bridge mode</b>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<b>bridge priority</b>	Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for the flat mode CIST instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
<b>bridge msti priority</b>	Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for an MSTI when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.
<b>bridge 1x1 protocol</b>	Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsTable  
  vStpInsNumber  
  vStpInsPriority  
  vStpInsBridgeAddress
```

---



## bridge msti priority

Configures the bridge priority value for an Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI). Bridge priority is used to determine which bridge the Spanning Tree algorithm designates as the root bridge.

**bridge msti** *msti\_id* **priority** *priority*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>msti_id</i>	An existing MSTI ID number (0–4094).
<i>priority</i>	A bridge priority value that is a multiple of 4096 and within the range of 0–65535. Do not use commas in the value.

### Defaults

By default, the bridge priority value is set to 32768.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The bridge priority specifies the priority value for the first two octets of the Bridge ID (eight octets long). The remaining six octets of the Bridge ID contain a dedicated bridge MAC address.
- The bridge priority value for an MSTI is calculated by adding the configured priority value to the Spanning Tree instance number. For example, if the priority value of MSTI 10 equals 32768 (the default), then the Spanning Tree priority value advertised for this instance is 32770 (32768 + 10).
- The lower the bridge priority number, the higher the priority that is associated with the bridge.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified MSTI regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch. If MSTP is not the selected flat mode protocol, however, the priority value for any MSTI is not configurable in either mode.
- Note that if zero is entered for the *msti\_id* value, the specified priority value is applied to the CIST instance. The flat mode CIST instance 0 is also known as MSTI 0.
- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified priority value is not active for the specified MSTI until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.
- Note that when the protocol is changed to/from MSTP, the bridge priority for the flat mode CIST instance is reset to the default value.
- In regards to the priority for an MSTI, only the four most significant bits are used.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge msti 2 priority 4096
-> bridge msti 10 priority 53800
ERROR: Valid bridge priority values are multiples of 4096: 0, 4096,
      8192, 12288, 16384 ... 61440

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge msti 2 priority 61440
-> bridge msti 10 priority 12288
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">bridge mode</a>	Selects a flat Spanning Tree or 1x1 (per VLAN) Spanning Tree operating mode for the switch.
<a href="#">bridge priority</a>	Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for the flat mode CIST instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
<a href="#">bridge cist priority</a>	Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.
<a href="#">bridge 1x1 priority</a>	Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsTable
  vStpInsMstiNumber
  vStpInsMode
  vStpInsPriority
  vStpInsBridgeAddress
```

---

## bridge 1x1 priority

Configures the bridge priority value for an individual VLAN instance.

**bridge 1x1** *vid* **priority** *priority*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>priority</i>	A bridge priority value within the range of 0–65535. Do not use commas in the value.

### Defaults

By default, the bridge priority value is set to 32768.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The bridge priority specifies the priority value for the first two octets of the Bridge ID (eight octets long). The remaining six octets of the Bridge ID contain a dedicated bridge MAC address.
- The lower the bridge priority number, the higher the priority that is associated with the bridge.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) or protocol is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified priority value is not active for the specified VLAN instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the 1x1 mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1x1 2 priority 16384
-> bridge 1x1 10 priority 53800

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 1x1 2 priority 16384
-> bridge 1x1 10 priority 53800
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>bridge mode</b>	Selects a flat Spanning Tree or 1x1 (per VLAN) Spanning Tree operating mode for the switch.
<b>bridge priority</b>	Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for the flat mode CIST instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
<b>bridge cist priority</b>	Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.
<b>bridge msti priority</b>	Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for an MSTP MSTI when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsTable  
  vStpIns1x1VlanNumber  
  vStpInsMode  
  vStpInsPriority  
  vStpInsBridgeAddress
```

---

## bridge hello time

Configures the Spanning Tree hello time value for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance. This value specifies the amount of time, in seconds, between each transmission of a BPDU on any port that is the Spanning Tree root or is attempting to become the Spanning Tree root.

**bridge** [*instance*] **hello time** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*instance*                                      The flat mode CIST instance or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).  
*seconds*                                      Hello Time value, in seconds (1–10).

### Defaults

By default, the bridge hello time value for is set to 2 seconds.

parameter	default
<i>instance</i>	flat mode instance

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Lowering the Hello Time interval improves the robustness of the Spanning Tree Algorithm. Increasing the Hello Time interval lowers the overhead of the Spanning Tree Algorithm.
- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode implies a VLAN ID and configures the hello time value for the associated VLAN instance.
- To configure the hello time value for the flat mode CIST instance when the switch is running in either the flat or 1x1 mode, do *not* specify an instance number. The CIST is the instance configured by default with this command.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP or RSTP is the active protocol, entering 1 to specify the CIST instance is optional. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted.
- Note that for Multiple Spanning Tree Instances (MSTI), the hello time value is inherited from the CIST instance and is not a configurable parameter.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge hello time 5

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 10 hello time 8
-> bridge hello time 5
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**bridge mode**

Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

**bridge cist hello time**

Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree hello time value for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

**bridge 1x1 hello time**

Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree hello time value for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

## MIB Objects

vStpInsTable

    vStpInsNumber

    vStpInsMode

    vStpInsBridgeHelloTime

---

## bridge cist hello time

Configures the bridge hello time value for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance. This value is the amount of time, in seconds, between each transmission of a BPDU on any port that is the Spanning Tree root or is attempting to become the Spanning Tree root.

**bridge cist hello time** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Hello time value in seconds (1–10).

### Defaults

By default, the bridge hello time value is set to 2 seconds.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Lowering the Hello Time interval improves the robustness of the Spanning Tree Algorithm. Increasing the Hello Time interval lowers the overhead of the Spanning Tree Algorithm.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) or protocol is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified hello time value is not active for the CIST instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge cist hello time 5
-> bridge cist hello time 10

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge cist hello time 5
-> bridge cist hello time 10
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**bridge mode**

Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

**bridge hello time**

Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree hello time value for the flat mode CIST instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**bridge 1x1 hello time**

Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree hello time value for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

## MIB Objects

vStpInsTable

  vStpInsNumber

  vStpInsBridgeHelloTime

---



## bridge 1x1 hello time

Configures the bridge hello time value for an individual VLAN instance. This value is the amount of time, in seconds, between each transmission of a BPDU on any port that is the Spanning Tree root or is attempting to become the Spanning Tree root.

**bridge 1x1** *vid* **hello time** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).  
*seconds* Hello time value in seconds (1–10).

### Defaults

By default, the bridge Hello Time value is set to 2 seconds.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Lowering the Hello Time interval improves the robustness of the Spanning Tree Algorithm. Increasing the Hello Time interval lowers the overhead of the Spanning Tree Algorithm.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified hello time value is not active for the specified VLAN instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the 1x1 mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1x1 2 hello time 5
-> bridge 1x1 10 hello time 10

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 1x1 255 hello time 5
-> bridge 1x1 455 hello time 10
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**bridge mode**

Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

**bridge hello time**

Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree hello time value for the flat mode CIST instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**bridge cist hello time**

Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree hello time value for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

## MIB Objects

vStpInsTable

    vStpIns1x1VlanNumber

    vStpInsMode

    vStpInsBridgeHelloTime

---

## bridge max age

Configures the Spanning Tree bridge max age time for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance. This value is the amount of time, in seconds, that Spanning Tree information learned from the network on any port is retained. When this information has aged beyond the max age value, the information is discarded.

**bridge** [*instance*] **max age** *seconds*

### Syntax Definitions

*instance*                      The flat mode CIST instance or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).  
*seconds*                      Max age time in seconds (6–40).

### Defaults

By default, the bridge max age time value is set to 20 seconds.

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<i>instance</i>	flat mode instance

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- A low max age time causes the Spanning Tree Algorithm to reconfigure more often.
- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode implies a VLAN ID and configures the max age value for the associated VLAN instance.
- To configure the max age value for the flat mode CIST instance when the switch is running in either the flat or 1x1 mode, do *not* specify an instance number. The CIST is the instance configured by default with this command.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP or RSTP is the active protocol, entering 1 to specify the CIST instance is optional. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted.
- Note that for Multiple Spanning Tree Instances (MSTI), the max age value is inherited from the CIST instance and is not a configurable parameter.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge max age 40

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 255 max age 40
-> bridge max age 10
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**bridge mode**

Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

**bridge cist max age**

Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree max age time value for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

**bridge 1x1 max age**

Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree max age time value for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

## MIB Objects

vStpInsTable

    vStpInsNumber

    vStpInsMode

    vStpInsBridgeMaxAge

---

## bridge cist max age

Configures the bridge max age time value for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance. This value is the amount of time, in seconds, that Spanning Tree Protocol information learned from the network on any port is retained. When this information has aged beyond the max age value, the information is discarded.

**bridge cist max age** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds*                                      Max age time in seconds (6–40).

### Defaults

By default, the bridge max age time value is set to 20 seconds.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- A low max age time causes the Spanning Tree Algorithm to reconfigure more often.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) or protocol is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified max age time value is not active for the CIST instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge cist max age 10
-> bridge cist max age 30

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge cist max age 10
-> bridge cist max age 30
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**bridge mode**

Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

**bridge max age**

Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree max age time value for the flat mode CIST instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**bridge 1x1 max age**

Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree max age time value for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

## MIB Objects

vStpInsTable

    vStpInsNumber

    vStpInsBridgeMaxAge

---

## bridge 1x1 max age

Configures the bridge max age time value for an individual VLAN instance. This value is the amount of time, in seconds, that Spanning Tree Protocol information learned from the network on any port is retained. When this information has aged beyond the max age value, the information is discarded.

**bridge 1x1** *vid max age seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>seconds</i>	Max age time in seconds (6–40).

### Defaults

By default, the bridge max age time value is set to 20 seconds.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- A low max age time causes the Spanning Tree Algorithm to reconfigure more often.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified max age time value is not active for the specified VLAN instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the 1x1 mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1x1 2 max age 10
-> bridge 1x1 10 max age 40

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 1x1 255 max age 30
-> bridge 1x1 455 max age 10
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**bridge mode**

Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

**bridge max age**

Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree max age time value for the flat mode CIST instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**bridge cist max age**

Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree max age time value for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

## MIB Objects

vStpInsTable

    vStpIns1x1VlanNumber

    vStpInsMode

    vStpInsBridgeMaxAge

---



## bridge forward delay

Configures the bridge forward delay time for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or for 1x1 mode VLAN instance. This value is the amount of time, in seconds, that determines how fast a port changes its Spanning Tree state until it reaches a forwarding state. The forward delay time specifies how long a port stays in the listening and learning states, which precede the forwarding state.

**bridge** [*instance*] **forward delay** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>instance</i>	The flat mode CIST instance or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>seconds</i>	Forward delay time, in seconds (4–30).

### Defaults

By default, the bridge forward delay time value is set to 15 seconds.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- A low forward delay time can cause temporary loops in the network, because data may get forwarded before the reconfiguration message has reached all nodes on the network.
- The forward delay time is also used to age out all dynamic MAC address entries in the forwarding table (MAC address table) when a topology change occurs.
- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode implies a VLAN ID and configures the forward delay time for the associated VLAN instance.
- To configure the forward delay time for the flat mode CIST instance when the switch is running in either the flat or 1x1 mode, do *not* specify an instance number. The CIST is the instance configured by default with this command.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP or RSTP is the active protocol, entering 1 to specify the CIST instance is optional. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted.
- Note that for Multiple Spanning Tree Instances (MSTI), the forward delay time is inherited from the CIST instance and is not a configurable parameter.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge forward delay 30

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 255 forward delay 10
-> bridge forward delay 30
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">bridge mode</a>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<a href="#">bridge cist forward delay</a>	Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree forward delay time value for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.
<a href="#">bridge 1x1 forward delay</a>	Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree forward delay time value for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.
<a href="#">show spantree</a>	Displays VLAN Spanning Tree parameter values.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsTable  
  vStpInsNumber  
  vStpInsMode  
  vStpInsBridgeForwardDelay
```

---

## bridge cist forward delay

Configures the bridge forward delay time value for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance. This value is the amount of time, in seconds, that determines how fast a port changes its Spanning Tree state until it reaches a forwarding state. The forward delay time specifies how long a port stays in the listening and learning states, which precede the forwarding state.

**bridge cist forward delay** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Forward delay time in seconds (4–30).

### Defaults

By default, the bridge forward delay time value is set to 15 seconds.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- A low forward delay time can cause temporary loops in the network, because data may get forwarded before the reconfiguration message has reached all nodes on the network.
- The forward delay time is also used to age out all dynamic MAC address entries in the forwarding table (MAC address table) when a topology change occurs.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the flat mode CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) or protocol is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified forward delay time value is not active for the CIST instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge cist forward delay 10
-> bridge cist forward delay 30

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge cist forward delay 25
-> bridge cist forward delay 4
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **bridge mode**

Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

### **bridge forward delay**

Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree forward delay time value for the flat mode CIST instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

### **bridge 1x1 forward delay**

Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree forward delay time value for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

## MIB Objects

vStpInsTable

    vStpInsNumber

    vStpInsBridgeForwardDelay

---

## bridge 1x1 forward delay

Configures the bridge forward delay time value for an individual VLAN instance. This value is the amount of time, in seconds, that determines how fast a port changes its Spanning Tree state until it reaches a forwarding state. The forward delay time specifies how long a port stays in the listening and learning states, which precede the forwarding state.

**bridge 1x1** *vid* forward delay *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>seconds</i>	Forward delay time in seconds (4–30).

### Defaults

By default, the bridge forward delay time value is set to 15 seconds.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- A low forward delay time can cause temporary loops in the network, because data may get forwarded before the reconfiguration message has reached all nodes on the network.
- The forward delay time is also used to age out all dynamic MAC address entries in the forwarding table (MAC address table) when a topology change occurs.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified max age time value is not active for the specified VLAN instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the 1x1 mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1x1 2 forward delay 30
-> bridge 1x1 10 forward delay 4

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 1x1 255 forward delay 25
-> bridge 1x1 455 forward delay 10
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**bridge mode**

Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

**bridge forward delay**

Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree forward delay time value for the flat mode CIST instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**bridge cist forward delay**

Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree forward delay time value for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

## MIB Objects

vStpInsTable

    vStpIns1x1VlanNumber

    vStpInsMode

    vStpInsBridgeForwardDelay

---

## bridge bpdu-switching

Enables the switching of Spanning Tree BPDU on the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or for an individual VLAN instance if the switch is running in the 1x1 mode.

**bridge** [*instance*] **bpdu-switching** {enable | disable}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>instance</i>	The flat mode CIST instance (bridge 1) or an existing 1x1 mode VLAN ID instance number (bridge 1–4094).
<b>enable</b>	Enables BPDU switching for the specified instance.
<b>disable</b>	Disables BPDU switching for the specified instance.

### Defaults

By default, BPDU switching is disabled for an instance.

parameter	default
<i>instance</i>	CIST (flat mode)

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Specifying the BPDU switching status for a VLAN does not depend on the current VLAN Spanning Tree status. For example, setting the BPDU switching status to enabled is allowed on a VLAN that also has Spanning Tree enabled.
- The **bridge bpdu-switching** command is an implicit Spanning Tree command. When issued in the 1x1 mode, the *instance* number specified implies a VLAN ID. When issued in the flat mode, the *instance* number specified implies an MSTI number.
- If an *instance* is not specified with this command, the BPDU switching status is configured for the flat mode CIST instance by default regardless of which mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- Note that if the switch is running in the flat mode, specifying a value greater than 1 for the *instance* will return an error message. BPDU switching is only configured for the flat mode instance (bridge 1), regardless of which protocol is active (STP, RSTP, or MSTP).

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge bpdu-switching enable
-> bridge 1 bpdu-switching disable

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 100 bpdu-switching enable
-> bridge 100 bpdu-switching disable
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[vlan stp](#)

Enables or disables Spanning Tree instance for the specified VLAN.

[show spantree](#)

Displays Spanning Tree parameter values.

## MIB Objects

vStpInsTable

    vStpInsBpduSwitching

---



## bridge path cost mode

Configures the automatic selection of a 16-bit path cost for STP/RSTP ports and a 32-bit path cost for MSTP ports or sets all path costs to use a 32-bit value.

**bridge path cost mode {auto | 32bit}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>auto</b>	The port path cost value is automatically set depending on which protocol is active on the switch (32-bit for MSTP, 16-bit for STP/RSTP).
<b>32bit</b>	Specifies that a 32-bit value is used for the port path cost value regardless of which protocol is active on the switch.

### Defaults

By default, the path cost mode is set to **auto**.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Note that all path cost values, except those for MSTIs, are reset to the default path cost value when this mode is changed.
- When connecting a switch running in the 32-bit path cost mode to a switch running in the 16-bit mode, the 32-bit switch will have a higher path cost value and thus an inferior path cost to the 16-bit switch. To avoid this, use the **bridge path cost mode** command to change the 32-bit switch to a 16-bit switch.
- Note that when the protocol is changed to/from MSTP, the bridge priority and port path cost values for the flat mode CIST instance are reset to their default values. The exception to this is if the path cost mode is set to 32-bit prior to the protocol change, the path cost is not reset to its default value.

### Examples

```
-> bridge path cost mode 32bit  
-> bridge path cost mode auto
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">bridge slot/port path cost</a>	Defines a Spanning Tree path cost for a port.
<a href="#">bridge protocol</a>	Configures the protocol for the flat mode CIST instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

## **MIB Objects**

vStpBridge

    vStpPathCostMode

---

## bridge auto-vlan-containment

Enables or disables Auto VLAN Containment (AVC). When enabled, AVC prevents a port that has no VLANs mapped to an Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI) from becoming the root port for that instance. Such ports are automatically assigned an infinite path cost value to make them an inferior choice for root port.

**bridge** [*msti msti\_id*] **auto-vlan-containment** {**enable** | **disable**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>msti_id</i>	An existing MSTI ID number (0–4094).
<b>enable</b>	Enables automatic VLAN containment.
<b>disable</b>	Disables automatic VLAN containment.

### Defaults

By default, automatic VLAN containment is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The AVC feature is not active for any MSTI until it is globally enabled. To globally enable this feature, use the **bridge auto-vlan-containment** command but do not specify an *msti\_id*.
- When AVC is globally enabled, it is active for all MSTIs. To disable AVC for a single instance, use the **disable** form of this command and specify the *msti\_id* for the instance.
- Use the **enable** form of this command and specify an *msti\_id* to enable AVC for an instance that was previously disabled.
- An administratively set port path cost takes precedence and prevents AVC configuration of the path cost. The exception to this is if the port path cost is administratively set to zero, which resets the path cost to the default value.
- Note that when AVC is disabled that a port assigned to a VLAN not mapped to a specific instance can become the root port for that instance and cause a loss of connectivity between other VLANs.
- AVC does not have any effect on root bridges.

### Examples

```
-> bridge auto-vlan-containment enable
-> bridge auto-vlan-containment disable
-> bridge msti 1 auto-vlan-containment disable
-> bridge msti 1 auto-vlan containment enable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[bridge slot/port path cost](#)

Defines a Spanning Tree path cost for a port.

[show spantree msti ports](#)

Displays Spanning Tree port information for a flat mode Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI).

## MIB Objects

vStpInsTable

    vStpInsAutoVlanContainment

vStpBridge

    vStpBridgeAutoVlanContainment

---

## bridge slot/port

Enables or disables the Spanning Tree status on a single port or an aggregate of ports for the specified flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**bridge** *instance* {*slot/port* | *logical\_port*} {**enable** | **disable**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>instance</i>	The CIST instance number or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	The Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<b>enable</b>	Enables Spanning Tree on the specified port for the specified instance.
<b>disable</b>	Disables Spanning Tree on the specified port for the specified instance.

### Defaults

By default, the Spanning Tree status is enabled on eligible ports.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode implies a VLAN ID and configures the port Spanning Tree status for the associated VLAN instance.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP or RSTP is the active protocol, enter 1 to specify the CIST instance. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted. In this case, use the [bridge cist slot/port](#) command instead.
- Note that for Multiple Spanning Tree Instances (MSTI), the port Spanning Tree status is inherited from the CIST instance and is not a configurable parameter.
- When STP is disabled on a port, the port is set to a forwarding state for the specified STP instance.
- If STP is disabled on a VLAN in the 1x1 mode, the port Spanning Tree status is ignored and all active ports associated with the VLAN are put in a forwarding state and not included in the Spanning Tree Algorithm. Note that ports at this point are *not* switching BPDU, unless the BPDU switching status for the VLAN is enabled.
- Physical ports that are reserved for link aggregation do not participate in the Spanning Tree Algorithm. Instead, the algorithm is applied to the aggregate logical link (virtual port) that represents a collection of physical ports.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1 4/1 disable
-> bridge 1 1/24 enable

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 255 5/10 enable
-> bridge 455 16 enable
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">bridge mode</a>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<a href="#">bridge cist slot/port</a>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree status on a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.
<a href="#">bridge 1x1 slot/port</a>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree status on a port or an aggregate of ports for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.
<a href="#">vlan stp</a>	Enables or disables the Spanning Tree instance for a VLAN.
<a href="#">bridge bpdu-switching</a>	Enables or disables BPDU switching for the specified VLAN.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortEnable
```

---

## bridge cist slot/port

Enables or disables the Spanning Tree status on a single port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance.

**bridge cist** {*slot/port* | *logical\_port*} {**enable** | **disable**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	The Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<b>enable</b>	Enables Spanning Tree on the specified port for the CIST instance.
<b>disable</b>	Disables Spanning Tree on the specified port for the CIST instance.

### Defaults

By default, the Spanning Tree status is enabled on eligible ports.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the port Spanning Tree status for the flat mode CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) or protocol is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the Spanning Tree status configured for the port is not active for the CIST instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.
- When the Spanning Tree status is disabled on a port, the port is set to a forwarding state for the specified instance.
- If STP is disabled on a VLAN in the 1x1 mode, the port Spanning Tree status is ignored and all active ports associated with the VLAN are put in a forwarding state and not included in the Spanning Tree Algorithm. Note that ports at this point are *not* switching BPDU, unless the BPDU switching status for the VLAN is enabled.
- Physical ports that are reserved for link aggregation do not participate in the Spanning Tree Algorithm. Instead, the algorithm is applied to the aggregate logical link (virtual port) that represents a collection of physical ports.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge cist 4/1 enable
-> bridge cist 16 enable

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge cist 5/10 enable
-> bridge cist 22 enable
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">bridge mode</a>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<a href="#">bridge slot/port</a>	Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree status on a port for the flat mode CIST instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
<a href="#">bridge 1x1 slot/port</a>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree status on a port or an aggregate of ports for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.
<a href="#">vlan stp</a>	Enables or disables the Spanning Tree instance for a VLAN.
<a href="#">bridge bpdu-switching</a>	Enables or disables BPDU switching for the specified VLAN.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortEnable
```

---



## bridge 1x1 slot/port

Enables or disables the Spanning Tree status on a single port or an aggregate of ports for the specified VLAN instance.

```
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	The Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<b>enable</b>	Enables Spanning Tree on the specified port for the specified instance.
<b>disable</b>	Disables Spanning Tree on the specified port for the specified instance.

### Defaults

By default, the Spanning Tree status is enabled on eligible ports.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the Spanning Tree status configured for the port is not active for the specified VLAN instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the 1x1 mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.
- When the Spanning Tree status is disabled on a port, the port is set to a forwarding state for the specified instance.
- If STP is disabled on a VLAN in the 1x1 mode, the port Spanning Tree status is ignored and all active ports associated with the VLAN are put in a forwarding state and not included in the Spanning Tree Algorithm. Note that ports at this point are *not* switching BPDU, unless the BPDU switching status for the VLAN is enabled.
- Physical ports that are reserved for link aggregation do not participate in the Spanning Tree Algorithm. Instead, the algorithm is applied to the aggregate logical link (virtual port) that represents a collection of physical ports.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1x1 2 4/1 enable
-> bridge 1x1 3 16 disable

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 1x1 2 5/10 enable
-> bridge 1x1 3 22 disable
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">bridge mode</a>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<a href="#">bridge slot/port</a>	Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree status on a port for the flat mode CIST instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
<a href="#">bridge cist slot/port</a>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree status on a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.
<a href="#">vlan stp</a>	Enables or disables Spanning Tree instance for the specified VLAN.
<a href="#">bridge bpdu-switching</a>	Enables or disables BPDU switching for the specified VLAN.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortEnable
```

---

## bridge slot/port priority

Configures the Spanning Tree priority for a single port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance. The Spanning Tree Algorithm uses the port priority value to determine the most favorable port when a bridge has multiple ports with the same path cost to the root bridge.

**bridge** *instance* {*slot/port* | *logical\_port*} **priority** *priority*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>instance</i>	The flat mode CIST instance or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<i>priority</i>	Port priority value (0–15). The lower the number, the higher the priority.

### Defaults

By default, the bridge port priority value is set to 7.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The port priority specifies the value of the priority field contained in the first byte of the Port ID. The second byte contains the physical switch port number.
- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode implies a VLAN ID and configures the port priority value for the associated VLAN instance.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP or RSTP is the active protocol, enter 1 to specify the CIST instance. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted. In this case, use the [bridge cist slot/port priority](#) command instead.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1 4/1 priority 0

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 255 1/24 priority 5
-> bridge 455 3/12 priority 15
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>bridge mode</b>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<b>bridge cist slot/port priority</b>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.
<b>bridge msti slot/port priority</b>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority for a port or an aggregate of ports for an MSTI when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.
<b>bridge 1x1 slot/port priority</b>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority for a port or an aggregate of ports for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable  
  vStpInsPortNumber  
  vStpInsPortPriority
```

---

## bridge cist slot/port priority

Configures the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance. The Spanning Tree algorithm uses the port priority value to determine the most favorable port when a bridge has multiple ports with the same path cost to the root bridge.

**bridge cist** *{slot/port | logical\_port}* **priority** *priority*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<i>priority</i>	Port priority value (0–15). The lower the number, the higher the priority.

### Defaults

By default, the bridge port priority value is set to 7.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The port priority specifies the value of the priority field contained in the first byte of the Port ID. The second byte contains the physical switch port number.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the port priority value for the flat mode CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) or protocol is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified port priority value is not active for the CIST instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge cist 4/1 priority 2
-> bridge cist 10 priority 15

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge cist 5/10 priority 1
-> bridge cist 16 priority 15
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>bridge mode</b>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<b>bridge slot/port priority</b>	Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports that applies to the specified CIST or VLAN instance.
<b>bridge msti slot/port priority</b>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports for an MSTI when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.
<b>bridge 1x1 slot/port priority</b>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable  
  vStpInsPortNumber  
  vStpInsPortPriority
```

---

## bridge msti slot/port priority

Configures the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified flat mode Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI). The Spanning Tree algorithm uses the port priority value to determine the most favorable port when a bridge has multiple ports with the same path cost to the root bridge.

**bridge msti** *msti\_id* {*slot/port* | *logical\_port*} **priority** *priority*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>msti_id</i>	An existing MSTI ID number (0–4094).
<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<i>priority</i>	Port priority value (0–15). The lower the number, the higher the priority.

### Defaults

By default, the bridge port priority value is set to 7.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The port priority specifies the value of the priority field contained in the first byte of the Port ID. The second byte contains the physical switch port number.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified MSTI regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch. If MSTP is not the selected flat mode protocol, however, the port priority value for any MSTI is not configurable in either mode.
- Note that if zero is entered for the *msti\_id* value, the specified priority value is applied to the CIST instance. The flat mode CIST instance 0 is also known as MSTI 0.
- The port priority value configured with this command is only applied to the specified MSTI. As a result, a single port can have different priority values for each instance. For example, in flat mode, port 1/24 can have a priority value of 7 for MSTI 2 and a priority value of 5 for MSTI 3.
- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified priority value is not active for the specified MSTI until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge msti 0 1/24 priority 12
-> bridge msti 2 1/24 priority 5

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge msti 0 1/24 priority 12
-> bridge msti 2 1/24 priority 5
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">bridge mode</a>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<a href="#">bridge slot/port priority</a>	Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports that applies to the specified CIST or VLAN instance.
<a href="#">bridge cist slot/port priority</a>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or Tree mode.
<a href="#">bridge 1x1 slot/port priority</a>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortPriority
```

---



## bridge 1x1 slot/port priority

Configures the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified 1x1 mode VLAN instance. The Spanning Tree algorithm uses the port priority value to determine the most favorable port when a bridge has multiple ports with the same path cost to the root bridge.

**bridge 1x1** *vid* {*slot/port* | *logical\_port*} **priority** *priority*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<i>priority</i>	Port priority value (0–15). The lower the number, the higher the priority.

### Defaults

By default, the bridge port priority value is set to 7.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The port priority specifies the value of the priority field contained in the first byte of the Port ID. The second byte contains the physical switch port number.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) or protocol is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified priority value for the port is not active for the specified VLAN instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the 1x1 mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1x1 100 4/1 priority 2
-> bridge 1x1 200 1/24 priority 4

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 1x1 255 5/10 priority 1
-> bridge 1x1 455 1/16 priority 15
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>bridge mode</b>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<b>bridge slot/port priority</b>	Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports that applies to the specified CIST or VLAN instance.
<b>bridge slot/port path cost</b>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.
<b>bridge msti slot/port priority</b>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports for an MSTI when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable  
  vStpInsPortNumber  
  vStpInsPortPriority
```

---

## bridge slot/port path cost

Configures the Spanning Tree path cost value for a single port or an aggregate of ports that applies to the specified flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance. This value is the contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops.

```
bridge instance {slot/port | logical_port} path cost path_cost
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>instance</i>	The flat mode CIST instance or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<i>path_cost</i>	Path cost value (0 - 65535 for 16-bit, 0–200000000 for 32-bit).

### Defaults

By default, the path cost is set to zero.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode implies a VLAN ID and configures the port path cost for the associated VLAN instance.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP (802.1D) or RSTP (802.1W) is the active protocol, enter 1 to specify the CIST instance. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted. In this case, use the **bridge cist slot/port path cost** command instead.
- Note that when the Spanning Tree protocol is changed to/from MSTP, the bridge priority and port path cost values for the flat mode CIST instance are reset to their default values.
- Use the **bridge path cost mode** command to automatically select the path cost value based on the active Spanning Tree protocol (16-bit for STP and RSTP, 32-bit for MSTP) or to use a 32-bit path cost value regardless of which protocol is active.
- If a 32-bit path cost value is in use and the *path\_cost* is set to zero, the following recommended default path cost values based on link speed are used.

:

Link Speed	IEEE 802.1D Recommended Value
10 MB	2,000,000
100 MB	200,000
1 GB	20,000
10 Gbps	2,000

- If a 16-bit path cost value is in use and the *path\_cost* is set to zero, the following IEEE 802.1D recommended default path cost values based on link speed are used:

Link Speed	IEEE 802.1D Recommended Value
4 Mbps	250
10 Mbps	100
16 Mbps	62
100 Mbps	19
1 Gbps	4
10 Gbps	2

- If a 32-bit path cost value is in use and the *path\_cost* for a link aggregate is set to zero, the following default values based on link speed and link aggregate size are used:

Link Speed	Aggregate Size (number of links)	Default Path Cost Value
10 MB	2	1,200,000
	4	800,000
	8	600,000
100 MB	2	120,000
	4	80,000
	8	60,000
1 GB	2	12,000
	4	8,000
	8	6,000
10 GB	2	1,200
	4	800
	8	600

- If a 16-bit path cost value is in use and the *path\_cost* for a link aggregate is set to zero, the following default values based on link speed and link aggregate size are used. Note that for Gigabit ports the aggregate size is not applicable in this case:

Link Speed	Aggregate Size (number of links)	Default Path Cost Value
10 Mbps	2	60
	4	40
	8	30
100 Mbps	2	12
	4	9
	8	7
1 Gbps	N/A	3
10 Gbps	N/A	1

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1 4/1 path cost 19
-> bridge 1 5/1 path cost 0

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 455 1/24 path cost 2000
-> bridge 955 3/12 path cost 500
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>bridge mode</b>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<b>bridge path cost mode</b>	Selects a 32-bit or automatic path cost mode for the switch.
<b>bridge cist slot/port path cost</b>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.
<b>bridge msti slot/port path cost</b>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost for a port or an aggregate of ports for an MSTI when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.
<b>bridge 1x1 slot/port path cost</b>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost for a port or an aggregate of ports for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable  
  vStpInsPortNumber  
  vStpInsPortPathCost
```

---

## bridge cist slot/port path cost

Configures the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance. This value is the contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops.

```
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} path cost path_cost
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<i>path_cost</i>	Path cost value (0 - 65535 for 16-bit, 0–200000000 for 32-bit).

### Defaults

By default, the path cost is set to zero.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the port path cost value for the CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) or protocol is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified path cost value is not active for the CIST instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.
- Note that when the Spanning Tree protocol is changed to/from MSTP, the bridge priority and port path cost values for the flat mode CIST instance are reset to their default values.
- Use the **bridge path cost mode** command to automatically select the path cost value based on the active Spanning Tree protocol (16-bit for STP and RSTP, 32-bit for MSTP) or to use a 32-bit path cost value regardless of which protocol is active.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.
- If a 32-bit path cost value is in use and the *path\_cost* is set to zero, the following recommended default path cost values based on link speed are used:

<b>Link Speed</b>	<b>IEEE 802.1D Recommended Value</b>
10 MB	2,000,000
100 MB	200,000
1 GB	20,000
10 Gbps	2,000

- If a 16-bit path cost value is in use and the *path\_cost* is set to zero, the following IEEE 802.1D recommended default path cost values based on link speed are used:

<b>Link Speed</b>	<b>IEEE 802.1D Recommended Value</b>
4 Mbps	250
10 Mbps	100
16 Mbps	62
100 Mbps	19
1 Gbps	4
10 Gbps	2

- If a 32-bit path cost value is in use and the *path\_cost* for a link aggregate is set to zero, the following default values based on link speed and link aggregate size are used:

<b>Link Speed</b>	<b>Aggregate Size (number of links)</b>	<b>Default Path Cost Value</b>
10 MB	2	1,200,000
	4	800,000
	8	600,000
100 MB	2	120,000
	4	80,000
	8	60,000
1 GB	2	12,000
	4	8,000
	8	6,000
10 GB	2	1,200
	4	800
	8	600



- If a 16-bit path cost value is in use and the *path\_cost* for a link aggregate is set to zero, the following default values based on link speed and link aggregate size are used. Note that for Gigabit ports the aggregate size is not applicable in this case:

Link Speed	Aggregate Size (number of links)	Default Path Cost Value
10 Mbps	2	60
	4	40
	8	30
100 Mbps	2	12
	4	9
	8	7
1 Gbps	N/A	3
10 Gbps	N/A	1

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge cist 4/1 path cost 19
-> bridge cist 16 path cost 12000

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge cist 5/10 path cost 19
-> bridge cist 11 path cost 12000
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>bridge mode</b>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<b>bridge path cost mode</b>	Selects a 32-bit or automatic path cost mode for the switch.
<b>bridge slot/port path cost</b>	Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports that applies to the specified CIST or VLAN instance.
<b>bridge msti slot/port path cost</b>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports for an MSTI when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.
<b>bridge 1x1 slot/port path cost</b>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable  
    vStpInsPortNumber  
    vStpInsPortPathCost
```

---

## bridge msti slot/port path cost

Configures the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified flat mode Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI). This value is the contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops.

```
bridge mst msti_id {slot/port | logical_port} path cost path_cost
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>msti_id</i>	An existing MSTI ID number (0–4094).
<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<i>path_cost</i>	Path cost value (0 - 65535 for 16-bit, 0–200000000 for 32-bit).

### Defaults

By default, the path cost is set to zero.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified MSTI regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch. If MSTP is not the selected flat mode protocol, however, the path cost value for any MSTI is not configurable.
- Note that if zero is entered for the *msti\_id* value, the specified path cost value is applied to the CIST instance. The flat mode CIST instance 0 is also known as MSTI 0.
- Note that when the Spanning Tree protocol is changed to/from MSTP, the bridge priority and port path cost values for the flat mode CIST instance are reset to their default values.
- The path cost value configured with this command is only applied to the specified instance. As a result, a single port can have a different path cost for each instance. For example, in flat mode, port 1/24 can have a path cost of 20000 for MSTI 2 and a path cost of 200000 for MSTI 3.
- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified path cost value is not active for the specified MSTI until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.
- When MSTP is the active protocol on the switch, only a 32-bit path cost value is used. Using a 16-bit path cost value is not an option.
- If zero is entered for the *path\_cost* value, then the following recommended default path cost values based on link speed are used:

Link Speed	IEEE 802.1D Recommended Value
10 MB	2,000,000
100 MB	200,000
1 GB	20,000
10 Gbps	2,000

- If the *path\_cost* value for a link aggregate is set to zero, the following default values based on link speed and link aggregate size are used:

Link Speed	Aggregate Size (number of links)	Default Path Cost Value
10 MB	2	1,200,000
	4	800,000
	8	600,000
100 MB	2	120,000
	4	80,000
	8	60,000
1 GB	2	12,000
	4	8,000
	8	6,000
10 GB	2	1,200
	4	800
	8	600

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge msti 0 4/1 path cost 200000
-> bridge msti 2 4/1 path cost 20000

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge msti 0 1/24 path cost 200000
-> bridge msti 2 1/24 path cost 20000
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>bridge mode</b>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<b>bridge slot/port path cost</b>	Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports that applies to the specified CIST or VLAN instance.
<b>bridge cist slot/port path cost</b>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.
<b>bridge 1x1 slot/port path cost</b>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable  
  vStpInsPortNumber  
  vStpInsPortPathCost
```

---

## bridge 1x1 slot/port path cost

Configures the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified 1x1 mode VLAN instance. This value is the contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops.

```
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} path cost path_cost
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<i>path_cost</i>	Path cost value (0 - 65535 for 16-bit, 0–200000000 for 32-bit).

### Defaults

By default, the path cost is set to zero.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified path cost for the port is not active for the specified VLAN instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the 1x1 mode.
- Note that when the Spanning Tree protocol is changed to/from MSTP, the bridge priority and port path cost values for the flat mode CIST instance are reset to their default values.
- Use the [bridge path cost mode](#) command to automatically select the path cost value based on the active Spanning Tree protocol (16-bit for STP and RSTP, 32-bit for MSTP) or to use a 32-bit path cost value regardless of which protocol is active.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.
- If a 32-bit path cost value is in use and the *path\_cost* is set to zero, the following IEEE 802.1S recommended default path cost values based on link speed are used:

<b>Link Speed</b>	<b>IEEE 802.1D Recommended Value</b>
10 MB	2,000,000
100 MB	200,000
1 GB	20,000
10 Gbps	2,000

- If a 16-bit path cost value is in use and the *path\_cost* is set to zero, the following IEEE 802.1D recommended default path cost values based on link speed are used:

<b>Link Speed</b>	<b>IEEE 802.1D Recommended Value</b>
4 Mbps	250
10 Mbps	100
16 Mbps	62
100 Mbps	19
1 Gbps	4
10 Gbps	2

- If a 32-bit path cost value is in use and the *path\_cost* for a link aggregate is set to zero, the following default values based on link speed and link aggregate size are used:

<b>Link Speed</b>	<b>Aggregate Size (number of links)</b>	<b>Default Path Cost Value</b>
10 MB	2	1,200,000
	4	800,000
	8	600,000
100 MB	2	120,000
	4	80,000
	8	60,000
1 GB	2	12,000
	4	8,000
	8	6,000
10 GB	2	1,200
	4	800
	8	600

- If a 16-bit path cost value is in use and the *path\_cost* for a link aggregate is set to zero, the following default values based on link speed and link aggregate size are used. Note that for Gigabit ports the aggregate size is not applicable in this case:

Link Speed	Aggregate Size (number of links)	Default Path Cost Value
10 Mbps	2	60
	4	40
	8	30
100 Mbps	2	12
	4	9
	8	7
1 Gbps	N/A	3
10 Gbps	N/A	1

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1x1 200 4/1 path cost 4
-> bridge 1x1 300 16 path cost 200000

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 1x1 400 5/10 path cost 19
-> bridge 1x1 500 1/24 path cost 20000
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>bridge mode</b>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<b>bridge slot/port path cost</b>	Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports that applies to the specified CIST or VLAN instance.
<b>bridge cist slot/port path cost</b>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.
<b>bridge msti slot/port path cost</b>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports for an MSTI when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortPathCost
```



## bridge slot/port mode

Configures Manual mode (forwarding or blocking) or Dynamic mode to manage the state of a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance. Dynamic mode defers the configuration of the port state to the Spanning Tree Protocol.

**bridge** *instance* {*slot/port* | *logical\_port*} **mode** {**forwarding** | **blocking** | **dynamic**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>instance</i>	The CIST instance or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<b>forwarding</b>	Set port state to forwarding.
<b>blocking</b>	Set port state to blocking.
<b>dynamic</b>	Port state is determined by Spanning Tree Protocol.

### Defaults

By default, the port Spanning Tree mode is set to dynamic.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running the 1x1 Spanning Tree operating mode implies a VLAN ID and configures the port Spanning Tree mode (**forwarding**, **blocking**, or **dynamic**) for the associated VLAN instance.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP (802.1D) or RSTP (802.1W) is the active protocol, enter 1 to specify the CIST instance. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted. In this case, use the **bridge cist slot/port mode** command instead.
- Note that for Multiple Spanning Tree Instances (MSTI), the port Spanning Tree mode is inherited from the CIST instance and is not a configurable parameter.
- When port state is manually set to forwarding or blocking, the port remains in that state until it is changed using this command.
- Ports manually configured to operate in a forwarding or blocking state do not participate in the Spanning Tree Algorithm.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1 4/1 mode forwarding

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 200 4/1 mode dynamic
-> bridge 300 1/24 mode forwarding
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>bridge mode</b>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<b>bridge cist slot/port mode</b>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree mode on a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.
<b>bridge 1x1 slot/port mode</b>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree mode on a port or an aggregate of ports for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortManualMode
```

---

## bridge cist slot/port mode

Configures Manual mode (forwarding or blocking) or Dynamic mode to manage the state of a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance. Dynamic mode defers the management of the port state to the Spanning Tree algorithm.

**bridge cist** {*slot/port* | *logical\_port*} **mode** {**dynamic** | **blocking** | **forwarding**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<b>dynamic</b>	Port state is determined by Spanning Tree algorithm.
<b>blocking</b>	Sets port state to blocking.
<b>forwarding</b>	Sets port state to forwarding.

### Defaults

By default, the port Spanning Tree mode is set to dynamic.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the port Spanning Tree mode for the CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified port mode is not active for the CIST instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.
- Ports manually configured to operate in a forwarding or blocking state do not participate in the Spanning Tree algorithm.
- When port state is manually set to forwarding or blocking, the port remains in that state until it is changed using this command.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge cist 4/1 mode forwarding
-> bridge cist 10 mode blocking

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge cist 2/2 mode blocking
-> bridge cist 11 mode forwarding
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### bridge mode

Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

### bridge slot/port mode

Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree mode for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance or a VLAN instance.

### bridge 1x1 slot/port mode

Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree mode for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

## MIB Objects

vStpInsPortTable

    vStpInsPortNumber

    vStpInsPortManualMode

---

## bridge 1x1 slot/port mode

Configures Manual mode (forwarding or blocking) or Dynamic mode to manage the state of a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified 1x1 mode VLAN instance. Dynamic mode defers the management of the port state to the Spanning Tree algorithm.

```
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} mode {dynamic | blocking | forwarding}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<b>dynamic</b>	Port state is determined by Spanning Tree algorithm.
<b>blocking</b>	Sets port state to blocking.
<b>forwarding</b>	Sets port state to forwarding.

### Defaults

By default, the port Spanning Tree mode is set to dynamic.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified mode for the port is not active for the specified VLAN instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the 1x1 mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.
- Ports manually configured to operate in a forwarding or blocking state do not participate in the Spanning Tree algorithm.
- When port state is manually set to forwarding or blocking, the port remains in that state until it is changed using this command.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1x1 255 4/1 mode forwarding
-> bridge 1x1 355 1/24 mode dynamic

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 1x1 255 2/2 mode blocking
-> bridge 1x1 355 3/12 mode forwarding
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>bridge mode</b>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<b>bridge slot/port mode</b>	Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree mode for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance or for a VLAN instance.
<b>bridge cist slot/port mode</b>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree mode for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortManualMode
```

---

## bridge slot/port connection

Configures the connection type for a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**bridge** *instance* {*slot/port* | *logical\_port*} **connection** {**noptp** | **ptp** | **autoptp** | **edgeport**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>instance</i>	The flat mode CIST instance or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31). This parameter is not available on OmniSwitch 6850 switches.
<b>noptp</b>	Defines port connection type as no point to point link.
<b>ptp</b>	Defines port connection type as point to point link.
<b>autoptp</b>	Specifies that switch software will automatically define connection type as point to point or no point to point.
<b>edgeport</b>	<i>This parameter is currently not supported.</i> Use the <b>bridge cist slot/port admin-edge</b> or <b>bridge cist slot/port auto-edge</b> command to configure edge port status.

### Defaults

By default the link connection type is set to auto point to point.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running the 1x1 Spanning Tree operating mode implies a VLAN ID and configures the port connection type for the associated VLAN instance.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP or RSTP is the active protocol, enter 1 to specify the CIST instance. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted. In this case, use the **bridge cist slot/port connection** command instead.
- Note that for Multiple Spanning Tree Instances (MSTI), the port connection type is inherited from the CIST instance and is not a configurable parameter.
- A port is considered connected to a point to point LAN segment if the port belongs to a link aggregate of ports or if autonegotiation determines if the port should run in full duplex mode or if full duplex mode was administratively set. Otherwise, the port is considered connected to a no point to point LAN segment.

- Rapid transition of a designated port to forwarding can only occur if the port's connection type is defined as a point to point or an edge port. Rapid transition of an alternate port role to a root port role is not affected by the port connection type definition.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1 1/24 connection noptp

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 200 8/2 connection ptp
-> bridge 300 10 connection autoptp
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; **edgeport** parameter was deprecated.

## Related Commands

<b>bridge mode</b>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<b>bridge cist slot/port connection</b>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree connection type for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.
<b>bridge 1x1 slot/port connection</b>	Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree connection type for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.
<b>bridge cist slot/port admin-edge</b>	Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or aggregate of ports for the CIST instance.
<b>bridge cist slot/port auto-edge</b>	Configures whether or not Spanning Tree automatically determines the operational edge status of a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode CIST instance.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortAdminConnectionType
  vStpInsPortOperConnectionType
```

---



## bridge cist slot/port connection

Configures the connection type for a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST).

```
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} connection {noptp | ptp | autoptp | edgeport}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<b>noptp</b>	Defines port connection type as no point to point link.
<b>ptp</b>	Defines port connection type as point to point link.
<b>autoptp</b>	Specifies that switch software will automatically define connection type as point to point or no point to point.
<b>edgeport</b>	<i>This parameter is currently not supported.</i> Use the <b>bridge cist slot/port admin-edge</b> or <b>bridge cist slot/port auto-edge</b> command to configure edge port status.

### Defaults

By default, the link connection type is set to auto point to point.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the port connection type for the CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified port connection type is not active for the CIST instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.
- A port is considered connected to a point to point LAN segment if the port belongs to a link aggregate of ports or if autonegotiation determines the port should run in full duplex mode or if full duplex mode was administratively set. Otherwise, the port is considered connected to a no point to point LAN segment.
- Rapid transition of a designated port to forwarding can only occur if the port's connection type is defined as a point to point or an edge port. Rapid transition of an alternate port role to a root port role is not affected by the port connection type definition.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge cist 7/24 connection noptp

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge cist 2/2 connection noptp
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.  
Release 6.1.3; **edgeport** parameter was deprecated.

## Related Commands

<b>bridge mode</b>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<b>bridge slot/port connection</b>	Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree connection type for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance or for a VLAN instance.
<b>bridge cist slot/port admin-edge</b>	Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or aggregate of ports for the CIST instance.
<b>bridge cist slot/port auto-edge</b>	Configures whether or not Spanning Tree automatically determines the operational edge status of a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode CIST instance.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortAdminConnectionType
  vStpInsPortOperConnectionType
```

---

## bridge 1x1 slot/port connection

Configures the connection type for a port or an aggregate of ports for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

```
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} connection {noptp | ptp | autoptp | edgeport}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<b>noptp</b>	Defines port connection type as no point to point link.
<b>ptp</b>	Defines port connection type as point to point link.
<b>autoptp</b>	Specifies that switch software will automatically define connection type as point to point or no point to point <i>and</i> whether or not the port is an edge port.
<b>edgeport</b>	<i>This parameter is currently not supported.</i> Use the <b>bridge 1x1 slot/port admin-edge</b> or <b>bridge 1x1 slot/port auto-edge</b> command to configure edge port status.

### Defaults

By default, the link connection type is set to auto point to point.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified connection type for the port is not active for the specified VLAN instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the 1x1 mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.
- A port is considered connected to a point to point LAN segment if the port belongs to a link aggregate of ports or if autonegotiation determines the port should run in full duplex mode or if full duplex mode was administratively set. Otherwise, the port is considered connected to a no point to point LAN segment.
- Rapid transition of a designated port to forwarding can only occur if the port's connection type is defined as a point to point or an edge port. Rapid transition of an alternate port role to a root port role is not affected by the port connection type definition.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1x1 255 7/24 connection noptp

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 1x1 200 2/2 connection noptp
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.  
Release 6.1.3; **edgeport** parameter was deprecated.

## Related Commands

<b>bridge mode</b>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch
<b>bridge slot/port connection</b>	Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree connection type for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance or for a VLAN instance.
<b>bridge cist slot/port admin-edge</b>	Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or aggregate of ports for the CIST instance.
<b>bridge cist slot/port auto-edge</b>	Configures whether or not Spanning Tree automatically determines the operational edge status of a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode CIST instance.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortAdminConnectionType
  vStpInsPortOperConnectionType
```

---

## bridge cist slot/port admin-edge

Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST).

```
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} admin-edge {on | off | enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<b>on</b>	Turns on the administrative edge port status for the specified port-CIST instance.
<b>off</b>	Turns off the administrative edge port status for the specified port-CIST instance.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the administrative edge port status for the specified port-CIST instance.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the administrative edge port status for the specified port-CIST instance.

### Defaults

By default, the administrative edge port status is disabled (off).

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the port connection type for the CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified edge port status is not active for the CIST instance until the switch is configured to run in the flat Spanning Tree mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.
- The administrative edge port status is used to determine if a port is an edge or non-edge port when automatic edge port configuration (**auto-edge**) is disabled for the port. However, if **auto-edge** is enabled for the port, then the administrative status is overridden.
- Rapid transition of a designated port to forwarding can only occur if the port's connection type is defined as a point to point or an edge port. Rapid transition of an alternate port role to a root port role is not affected by the port connection type definition.

- Configure ports that will connect to a host (PC, workstation, server, etc.) as edge ports to avoid unnecessary topology changes when these ports go active. This will also prevent the flushing of learned MAC addresses on these ports if a topology change occurs as a result of another non-edge port going active. If an edge port receives a BPDU, it will operationally revert back to a no point to point connection type.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge cist 15 admin-edge on
-> bridge cist 8/23 admin-edge disable

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge cist 2/2 admin-edge enable
-> bridge cist 8/23 admin-edge off
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>bridge mode</b>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch
<b>bridge 1x1 slot/port admin-edge</b>	Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or an aggregate of ports for a specific VLAN instance.
<b>bridge cist slot/port auto-edge</b>	Configures whether or not Spanning Tree automatically determines the operational edge status of a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode CIST instance.
<b>bridge 1x1 slot/port auto-edge</b>	Configures whether or not Spanning Tree determines the operational edge port status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortAdminEdge
```

---

## bridge 1x1 slot/port admin-edge

Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or an aggregate of ports for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

```
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} admin-edge {on | off | enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<b>on</b>	Turns on the administrative edge port status for the specified port-VLAN instance.
<b>off</b>	Turns off the administrative edge port status for the specified port-VLAN instance.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the administrative edge port status for the specified port-VLAN instance.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the administrative edge port status for the specified port-VLAN instance.

### Defaults

By default, the administrative edge port status is disabled (off).

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified edge port status for the port is not active for the VLAN instance until the switch is configured to run in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.
- The administrative edge port status is used to determine if a port is an edge or non-edge port when automatic edge port configuration (**auto-edge**) is disabled for the port. However, if **auto-edge** is enabled for the port, then the administrative status is overridden.
- Rapid transition of a designated port to forwarding can only occur if the port's connection type is defined as point to point or an edge port. Rapid transition of an alternate port role to a root port role is not affected by the port connection type definition.

- Configure ports that will connect to a host (PC, workstation, server, etc.) as edge ports to avoid unnecessary topology changes when these ports go active. This will also prevent the flushing of learned MAC addresses on these ports if a topology change occurs as a result of another non-edge port going active. If an edge port receives a BPDU, it will operationally revert back to a no point to point connection type.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1x1 4 15 admin-edge on
-> bridge 1x1 255 8/23 admin-edge disable

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 1x1 3 2/2 admin-edge enable
-> bridge 1x1 255 10 admin-edge off
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>bridge mode</b>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch
<b>bridge cist slot/port admin-edge</b>	Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or aggregate of ports for the CIST instance.
<b>bridge cist slot/port auto-edge</b>	Configures whether or not Spanning Tree automatically determines the operational edge status of a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode CIST instance.
<b>bridge 1x1 slot/port auto-edge</b>	Configures whether or not Spanning Tree determines the operational edge port status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortAdminEdge
```

---



## bridge cist slot/port auto-edge

Configures whether or not Spanning Tree automatically determines the operational edge port status of a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST).

```
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} auto-edge {on | off | enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<b>on</b>	Spanning Tree automatically determines edge port status.
<b>off</b>	Spanning Tree does not automatically determine edge port status.
<b>enable</b>	Spanning Tree automatically determines edge port status.
<b>disable</b>	Spanning Tree does not automatically determine edge port status.

### Defaults

By default, automatic edge port status configuration is enabled (on).

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified edge port status for the port is not active for the CIST instance until the switch is running in the flat Spanning Tree mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.
- The administrative edge port status is used to determine if a port is an edge or non-edge port when automatic edge port configuration (**auto-edge**) is disabled for the port. However, if **auto-edge** is enabled for the port, then the administrative status is overridden.
- Rapid transition of a designated port to forwarding can only occur if the port's connection type is defined as point to point or an edge port. Rapid transition of an alternate port role to a root port role is not affected by the port connection type definition.
- Configure ports that will connect to a host (PC, workstation, server, etc.) as edge ports to avoid unnecessary topology changes when these ports go active. This will also prevent the flushing of learned MAC addresses on these ports if a topology change occurs as a result of another non-edge port going active. If an edge port receives a BPDU, it will operationally revert back to a no point to point connection type.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge cist 15 auto-edge on
-> bridge cist 8/23 auto-edge disable

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge cist 2/2 auto-edge enable
-> bridge cist 10 auto-edge off
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">bridge mode</a>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<a href="#">bridge 1x1 slot/port auto-edge</a>	Configures whether or not Spanning Tree determines the operational edge port status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
<a href="#">bridge cist slot/port admin-edge</a>	Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or aggregate of ports for the CIST instance.
<a href="#">bridge 1x1 slot/port admin-edge</a>	Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or an aggregate of ports for a specific VLAN instance.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortAutoEdge
```

---

## bridge 1x1 slot/port auto-edge

Configures whether or not Spanning Tree determines the operational edge port status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**bridge 1x1** *vid* {*slot/port* | *logical\_port*} **auto-edge** {**on** | **off** | **enable** | **disable**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<b>on</b>	Spanning Tree automatically determines edge port status.
<b>off</b>	Spanning Tree does not automatically determine edge port status.
<b>enable</b>	Spanning Tree automatically determines edge port status.
<b>disable</b>	Spanning Tree does not automatically determine edge port status.

### Defaults

By default, automatic edge port status configuration is enabled (on).

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified edge port status for the port is not active for the VLAN instance until the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.
- The administrative edge port status is used to determine if a port is an edge or non-edge port when automatic edge port configuration (**auto-edge**) is disabled for the port. However, if **auto-edge** is enabled for the port, then the administrative status is overridden.
- Rapid transition of a designated port to forwarding can only occur if the port's connection type is defined as point to point or an edge port. Rapid transition of an alternate port role to a root port role is not affected by the port connection type definition.
- Configure ports that will connect to a host (PC, workstation, server, etc.) as edge ports to avoid unnecessary topology changes when these ports go active. This will also prevent the flushing of learned MAC addresses on these ports if a topology change occurs as a result of another non-edge port going active. If an edge port receives a BPDU, it will operationally revert back to a no point to point connection type.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1x1 3 15 auto-edge on
-> bridge 1x1 255 8/23 auto-edge disable

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 1x1 4 2/2 auto-edge enable
-> bridge 1x1 255 10 auto-edge off
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">bridge mode</a>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<a href="#">bridge cist slot/port auto-edge</a>	Configures whether or not Spanning Tree automatically determines the operational edge status of a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode CIST instance.
<a href="#">bridge cist slot/port admin-edge</a>	Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or aggregate of ports for the CIST instance.
<a href="#">bridge 1x1 slot/port admin-edge</a>	Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or an aggregate of ports for a specific VLAN instance.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortAutoEdge
```

---

## bridge cist slot/port restricted-role

Configures the restricted role status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST). Enabling this parameter blocks the port from becoming the Root Port, even if it is the most likely candidate for root. Once a Root Port is selected, the restricted port is selected as an Alternate Port.

```
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} restricted-role {on | off | enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<b>on</b>	Turns on (enables) the restricted role status for the specified port-CIST instance.
<b>off</b>	Turns off (disables) the restricted role status for the specified port-CIST instance.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the restricted role status for the specified port-CIST instance.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the restricted role status for the specified port-CIST instance.

### Defaults

By default, the restricted role status for the port is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Enabling the restricted role status is used by network administrators to prevent bridges external to the core region of the network from influencing the Spanning Tree topology.
- Note that enabling the restricted role status for a port may impact connectivity within the network.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified restricted role status for the port is not active for the CIST instance until the switch is running in the flat Spanning Tree mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge cist 15 restricted-role on
-> bridge cist 8/23 restricted-role disable

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge cist 2/2 restricted-role enable
-> bridge cist 10 restricted-role off
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">bridge mode</a>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<a href="#">bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-role</a>	Configures the restricted role status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortRestrictedRole
```

---

## bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-role

Configures the restricted role status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified 1x1 mode VLAN instance. Enabling this parameter blocks the port from becoming the Root Port, even if it is the most likely candidate for root. Once a Root Port is selected, the restricted port is selected as an Alternate Port.

**bridge 1x1** *vid* {*slot/port* | *logical\_port*} **restricted-role** {**on** | **off** | **enable** | **disable**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<b>on</b>	Turns on (enables) the restricted role status for the specified port-VLAN instance.
<b>off</b>	Turns off (disables) the restricted role status for the specified port-VLAN instance.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the restricted role status for the specified port-VLAN instance.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the restricted role status for the specified port-VLAN instance.

### Defaults

By default, the restricted role status for the port is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Enabling the restricted role status is used by network administrators to prevent bridges external to the core region of the network from influencing the Spanning Tree topology.
- Note that enabling the restricted role status for a port may impact connectivity within the network.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified restricted role status for the port is not active for the VLAN instance until the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1x1 3 15 restricted-role on
-> bridge 1x1 255 8/23 restricted-role disable

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 1x1 4 2/2 restricted-role enable
-> bridge 1x1 255 10 restricted-role off
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">bridge mode</a>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<a href="#">bridge cist slot/port restricted-role</a>	Configures the restricted role status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode CIST instance.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortRestrictedRole
```

---



## bridge cist slot/port restricted-tcn

Configures the restricted TCN status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST). When this parameter is enabled, the port will not propagate topology changes and notifications to/from other ports.

**bridge cist** {*slot/port* | *logical\_port*} **restricted-tcn** {**on** | **off** | **enable** | **disable**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<b>on</b>	Turns on (enables) the restricted TCN status for the specified port-CIST instance.
<b>off</b>	Turns off (disables) the restricted TCN status for the specified port-CIST instance.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the restricted TCN status for the specified port-CIST instance.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the restricted TCN status for the specified port-CIST instance.

### Defaults

By default, the restricted TCN status for the port is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Enabling the restricted TCN status is used by network administrators to prevent bridges external to the core region of the network from causing unnecessary MAC address flushing in that region.
- Note that enabling the restricted TCN status for a port may impact Spanning Tree connectivity.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified restricted TCN status for the port is not active for the CIST instance until the switch is running in the flat Spanning Tree mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge cist 15 restricted-tcn on
-> bridge cist 8/23 restricted-tcn disable

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge cist 2/2 restricted-tcn enable
-> bridge cist 10 restricted-tcn off
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>bridge mode</b>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<b>bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-tcn</b>	Configures the restricted TCN status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortRestrictedTcn
```

---

## bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-tcn

Configures the restricted TCN status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified 1x1 mode VLAN instance. When this parameter is enabled, the port will not propagate topology changes and notifications to/from other ports.

```
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} restricted-tcn {on | off | enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>logical_port</i>	Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<b>on</b>	Turns on (enables) the restricted TCN status for the specified port-VLAN instance.
<b>off</b>	Turns off (disables) the restricted TCN status for the specified port-VLAN instance.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the restricted TCN status for the specified port-VLAN instance.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the restricted TCN status for the specified port-VLAN instance.

### Defaults

By default, the restricted TCN is set to disable.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Enabling the restricted TCN status is used by network administrators to prevent bridges external to the core region of the network from causing unnecessary MAC address flushing in that region.
- Note that enabling the restricted TCN status for a port may impact Spanning Tree connectivity.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified restricted TCN status for the port is not active for the VLAN instance until the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1x1 2 15 restricted-tcn on
-> bridge 1x1 255 8/23 restricted-tcn disable

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 1x1 5 2/2 restricted-tcn enable
-> bridge 1x1 255 10 restricted-tcn off
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">bridge mode</a>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<a href="#">bridge cist slot/port restricted-tcn</a>	Configures the restricted TCN status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST).

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortRestrictedTcn
```

---

## bridge cist txholdcount

This command is used to rate limit the transmission of BPDU through a given port for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance.

**bridge cist txholdcount** *value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*value* A numeric value (1–10) that controls the transmission of BPDU through the port.

### Defaults

By default, the **txholdcount** value is set to 3.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified **txholdcount** status for the port is not active for the CIST instance until the switch is running in the flat Spanning Tree mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

### Examples

```
-> bridge cist txholdcount 3
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">bridge mode</a>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<a href="#">bridge 1x1 txholdcount</a>	Explicit command used to rate limit the transmission of BPDU for the specified VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

### MIB Objects

vStpInsTable  
vStpInsBridgeTxHoldCount

---

## bridge 1x1 txholdcount

This command is used to rate limit the transmission of BPDU through a given port for the 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**bridge 1x1 vid txholdcount** {value}

---

### Syntax Definitions

*value* A numeric value (1–10) that controls the transmission of BPDU through the port.

### Defaults

By default, the **txholdcount** value is set to 3.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified **txholdcount** status for the port is not active for the VLAN instance until the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

### Examples

```
-> bridge 1x1 3 txholdcount 3
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">bridge mode</a>	Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
<a href="#">bridge cist txholdcount</a>	Explicit command used to rate limit the transmission of BPDU for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

### MIB Objects

vStpInsTable  
vStpInsBridgeTxHoldCount

---

## bridge port 10gig os8800optimized

Enables or disables interoperability between a 10 GB OmniSwitch 9000 port and a 10 GB OmniSwitch 8800 port.

**bridge port *slot/port* 10gig os8800optimized {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The physical slot and port number of the 10 GB port.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the interoperability status for the 10 GB port.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the interoperability status for the 10 GB port.

### Defaults

By default, the 10 GB port interoperability status is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Enabling interoperability on a 10 GB port connection between an OmniSwitch 9000 and an OmniSwitch 8800 is required to ensure proper Spanning Tree control of the connection.
- It is highly recommended that this type of connection not be configured without first enabling 10 GB interoperability.
- Note that this command only applies to 10 GB ports on the OmniSwitch 9000 and is not available on the OmniSwitch 8800.

### Examples

```
-> bridge port 1/49 10gig os800optimized enable
-> bridge port 1/50 10gig os800optimized disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show spantree ports](#) Displays Spanning Tree port information.

### MIB Objects

```
vStpPortConfigTable
  vStpPortConfigTenGigOs8800Opt
```

---

## bridge rrstp

Enables RRSTP on a switch.

**bridge rrstp**

**no bridge rrstp**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

By default RRSTP is disabled on the switch.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to globally disable RRSTP.

### Examples

```
-> bridge rrstp  
-> no bridge rrstp
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[bridge rrstp ring](#)

Creates a RRSTP ring comprising of two ports.

[show bridge rrstp configuration](#)

Displays the current RRSTP status for the switch.

### MIB Objects

vStpRrstpGlobalState

---



## bridge rrstp ring

Creates a RRSTP ring comprising of two ports.

```
bridge rrstp ring ring_id port1 {slot/port | linkagg agg_num} port2
{slot/port | linkagg agg_num} [status {enable | disable}]
```

```
no bridge rrstp ring [ring_id]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ring_id</i>	A numeric value (1–128) that identifies the RRSTP ring.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number of the module and the physical port number on that module (For example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>agg_num</i>	The number corresponding to the static aggregate group. Must be a unique integer in the range 0–31.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the RRSTP ring.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the RRSTP ring.

### Defaults

Parameters	Defaults
enable   disable	disable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a specific RRSTP ring.
- Before issuing this command, be sure to globally enable RRSTP on the switch using the [bridge rrstp](#) command.
- This command is used to create a ring or modify ports in an existing ring or modify the ring status.

### Examples

```
-> bridge rrstp ring 1 port1 1/1 port2 1/3 status enable
-> no bridge rrstp ring 1
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**bridge rrstp**

Enables RRSTP on a switch.

**show bridge rrstp**

Displays information for all the rings or a specific ring present in the system.

## MIB Objects

vStpRrstpRingConfigTable

    vStpRrstpRingId

    vStpRrstpRingPort1

    vStpRrstpRingPort2

    vStpRrstpRingState

---

## show spantree

Displays Spanning Tree bridge information for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**show spantree** [*instance*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*instance*                                      The flat mode CIST instance or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>instance</i>	all instances

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If an instance number is *not* specified, this command displays the Spanning Tree status, protocol, and priority values for all instances.
- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running the 1x1 Spanning Tree operating mode implies a VLAN ID and displays Spanning Tree bridge information for the associated VLAN instance.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP (802.1D) or RSTP (802.1W) is the active protocol, enter 1 to specify the CIST instance. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted. In this case, use the [show spantree cist](#) or [show spantree msti](#) commands instead.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge protocol rstp
-> show spantree
   Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode : AUTO
   Bridge STP Status Protocol Priority(Prio:SysID)
-----+-----+-----+-----
      1      ON      RSTP   32768 (0x8000:0x0000)
```

```

-> show spantree 1
Spanning Tree Parameters
  Spanning Tree Status :                ON,
  Protocol              :                IEEE Rapid STP,
  mode                  :                FLAT (Single STP),
  Priority               :                32768 (0x8000),
  Bridge ID             :                8000-00:d0:95:57:3a:9e,
  Designated Root      :                8000-00:00:e8:00:00:00,
  Cost to Root Bridge   :                71,
  Root Port             :                Slot 1 Interface 1,
  Next Best Root Cost  :                0,
  Next Best Root Port  :                None,
  Tx Hold Count        :                6,
  Topology Changes     :                8,
  Topology age         :                00:00:02,
  Current Parameters (seconds)
    Max Age              =                20,
    Forward Delay        =                15,
    Hello Time           =                2
  Parameters system uses when attempting to become root
    System Max Age       =                20,
    System Forward Delay =                15,
    System Hello Time    =                2

```

### *output definitions*

<b>Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode</b>	The Spanning Tree path cost mode for the switch ( <b>32 BIT</b> or <b>AUTO</b> ). Configured through the <b>bridge path cost mode</b> command.
<b>Bridge</b>	The CIST instance, referred to as bridge 1 when either STP (802.1D) or RSTP (802.1W) is the active protocol in the flat mode.
<b>Spanning Tree Status</b>	The Spanning Tree state for the CIST instance ( <b>ON</b> or <b>OFF</b> ).
<b>Protocol</b>	The Spanning Tree protocol applied to this instance ( <b>STP</b> or <b>RSTP</b> ). Configured through the <b>bridge protocol</b> command.
<b>Mode</b>	The Spanning Tree operating mode for the switch ( <b>1x1</b> or <b>flat</b> ). Configured through the <b>bridge mode</b> command.
<b>Priority</b>	The Spanning Tree bridge priority for the instance. The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the <b>bridge priority</b> command.
<b>Bridge ID</b>	The bridge identifier for this Spanning Tree instance. Consists of the bridge priority value (in hex) concatenated with the dedicated bridge MAC address.
<b>Designated Root</b>	The bridge identifier for the root of the Spanning Tree for this instance.
<b>Cost to Root Bridge</b>	The cost of the path to the root for this Spanning Tree instance.
<b>Root Port</b>	The port that offers the lowest cost path from this bridge to the root bridge for this Spanning Tree instance.
<b>Next Best Root Cost</b>	The cost of the next best root port for this Spanning Tree instance.
<b>Next Best Root Port</b>	The port that offers the next best (second lowest) cost path to the root bridge for this Spanning Tree instance.
<b>Tx Hold Count</b>	The count to limit the transmission of BPDU through the port.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Topology Changes</b>	The number of topology changes detected by this Spanning Tree instance since the management entity was last reset or initialized.
<b>Topology age</b>	The amount of time (in hundredths of seconds) since the last topology change was detected by this Spanning Tree instance ( <b>hh:mm:ss</b> or <b>dd days and hh:mm:ss</b> ).
<b>Max Age</b>	The amount of time (in seconds) that Spanning Tree Protocol information is retained before it is discarded. Configured through the <b>bridge max age</b> command.
<b>Forward Delay</b>	The amount of time (in seconds) that a port will remain in the Listening state and then the Learning state until it reaches the forwarding state. This is also the amount of time used to age out all dynamic entries in the Forwarding Database when a topology change occurs. Configured through the <b>bridge forward delay</b> command.
<b>Hello Time</b>	The amount of time (in seconds) between the transmission of Configuration BPDUs on any port that is the Spanning Tree root or is attempting to become the Spanning Tree root. Configured through the <b>bridge hello time</b> command.
<b>System Max Age</b>	The Max Age value for the root bridge.
<b>System Forward Delay</b>	The Forward Delay value for the root bridge.
<b>System Hello Time</b>	The Hello Time value for the root bridge.

---

```

-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge protocol mstp
-> show spantree
  Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode : AUTO
  Msti STP Status Protocol Priority (Prio:SysID)
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
  0      ON      MSTP   32768 (0x8000:0x0000)
  2      ON      MSTP   32770 (0x8000:0x0002)
  3      ON      MSTP   32771 (0x8000:0x0003)

```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode</b>	The Spanning Tree path cost mode for the switch ( <b>32 BIT</b> or <b>AUTO</b> ). Configured through the <b>bridge path cost mode</b> command.
<b>Msti</b>	The Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI) instance number. Configured through the <b>bridge msti</b> command. Note that MSTI 0 also represents the CIST instance that is always present on the switch.
<b>Spanning Tree Status Protocol</b>	The Spanning Tree state for the MSTI ( <b>ON</b> or <b>OFF</b> ).
<b>Priority</b>	The Spanning Tree bridge priority for the instance. The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the <b>bridge priority</b> command.

---

```

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> show spantree
  Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode : AUTO
  Vlan STP Status Protocol Priority
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
   1      ON      STP   32768 (0x8000)
   2      ON      STP   32768 (0x8000)
   3      ON      STP   32768 (0x8000)
   4      ON      STP   32768 (0x8000)
   5      ON      STP   32768 (0x8000)
   6      ON      STP   32768 (0x8000)
   7      ON      STP   32768 (0x8000)

-> show spantree 2
Spanning Tree Parameters for Vlan 2
  Spanning Tree Status :                ON,
  Protocol              :                IEEE STP,
  mode                  : 1X1 (1 STP per Vlan),
  Priority              :                32768 (0x8000),
  Bridge ID             : 8000-00:d0:95:6a:f4:58,
  Designated Root      : 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00,
  Cost to Root Bridge  :                0,
  Root Port            : Slot 1 Interface 1,
  Next Best Root Cost  :                0,
  Next Best Root Port  : Slot 1 Interface 1,
  Tx Hold Count        :                6,
  Topology Changes     :                0,
  Topology age         :                00:00:00,
  Current Parameters (seconds)
    Max Age             = 20,
    Forward Delay       = 15,
    Hello Time          = 2
  Parameters system uses when attempting to become root
    System Max Age      = 20,
    System Forward Delay = 15,
    System Hello Time   = 2

```

### output definitions

<b>Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode</b>	The Spanning Tree path cost mode for the switch ( <b>32 BIT</b> or <b>AUTO</b> ). Configured through the <b>bridge path cost mode</b> command.
<b>Vlan</b>	The VLAN ID associated with the VLAN Spanning Tree instance. Configured through the <b>vlan</b> commands
<b>STP Status</b>	The Spanning Tree state for the instance ( <b>ON</b> or <b>OFF</b> ). Configured through the <b>vlan stp</b> command.
<b>Protocol</b>	The Spanning Tree protocol applied to the instance ( <b>STP</b> or <b>RSTP</b> ). Configured through the <b>bridge protocol</b> command.
<b>Mode</b>	The Spanning Tree operating mode for the switch ( <b>1x1</b> or <b>flat</b> ). Configured through the <b>bridge mode</b> command.
<b>Priority</b>	The Spanning Tree bridge priority for the instance. The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the <b>bridge priority</b> command.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Bridge ID</b>	The bridge identifier for this Spanning Tree instance. Consists of the bridge priority value (in hex) concatenated with the dedicated bridge MAC address.
<b>Designated Root</b>	The bridge identifier for the root of the Spanning Tree for this instance.
<b>Cost to Root Bridge</b>	The cost of the path to the root for this Spanning Tree instance.
<b>Root Port</b>	The port that offers the lowest cost path from this bridge to the root bridge for this Spanning Tree instance.
<b>Next Best Root Cost</b>	The cost of the next best root port for this Spanning Tree instance.
<b>Next Best Root Port</b>	The port that offers the next best (second lowest) cost path to the root bridge for this Spanning Tree instance.
<b>Tx Hold Count</b>	The count to limit the transmission of BPDU through the port.
<b>Topology Changes</b>	The number of topology changes detected by this Spanning Tree instance since the management entity was last reset or initialized.
<b>Topology age</b>	The amount of time (in hundredths of seconds) since the last topology change was detected by this Spanning Tree instance ( <b>hh:mm:ss</b> or <b>dd days and hh:mm:ss</b> ).
<b>Max Age</b>	The amount of time (in seconds) that Spanning Tree Protocol information is retained before it is discarded. Configured through the <b>bridge max age</b> command.
<b>Forward Delay</b>	The amount of time (in seconds) that a port will remain in the Listening state and then the Learning state until it reaches the forwarding state. This is also the amount of time used to age out all dynamic entries in the Forwarding Database when a topology change occurs. Configured through the <b>bridge forward delay</b> command.
<b>Hello Time</b>	The amount of time (in seconds) between the transmission of Configuration BPDUs on any port that is the Spanning Tree root or is attempting to become the Spanning Tree root. Configured through the <b>bridge hello time</b> command.
<b>System Max Age</b>	The Max Age value for the root bridge.
<b>System Forward Delay</b>	The Forward Delay value for the root bridge.
<b>System Hello Time</b>	The Hello Time value for the root bridge.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; fields added for MSTP support.

Release 6.1.3; **Tx Hold Count** field added.

## Related Commands

- show spantree cist** Explicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for the CIST instance regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.
- show spantree msti** Explicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for an MSTI regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.
- show spantree 1x1** Explicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for a VLAN instance regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsTable
  vStpInsNumber
  vStpInsProtocolSpecification
  vStpInsMode
  vStpInsPriority
  vStpInsBridgeAddress
  vStpInsDesignatedRoot
  vStpInsRootCost
  vStpInsRootPortNumber
  vStpInsNextBestRootCost
  vStpInsNextBestRootPortNumber
  vStpInsBridgeTxHoldCount
  vStpInsTopChanges
  vStpInsTimeSinceTopologyChange
  vStpInsMaxAge
  vStpInsForwardDelay
  vStpInsHelloTime
```

---



## show spantree cist

Displays the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance.

**show spantree cist**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guideline

This is an explicit Spanning Tree command that displays Spanning Tree bridge information for the flat mode CIST instance regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch. Note that minimal information is displayed when this command is used in the 1x1 mode, as the CIST is not active in this mode. See second example below.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> show spantree cist
Spanning Tree Parameters for Cist
  Spanning Tree Status :                ON,
  Protocol               :                IEEE Multiple STP,
  mode                   :                FLAT (Single STP),
  Priority                :                32768 (0x8000),
  Bridge ID              :                8000-00:d0:95:6a:f4:58,
  CST Designated Root   :                0001-00:d0:95:6a:79:50,
  Cost to CST Root      :                19,
  Next CST Best Cost    :                0,
  Designated Root       :                8000-00:d0:95:6a:f4:58,
  Cost to Root Bridge   :                0,
  Root Port              :                Slot 1 Interface 12,
  Next Best Root Cost   :                0,
  Next Best Root Port   :                None,
  Tx Hold Count         :                6,
  Topology Changes      :                7,
  Topology age          :                00:00:07,
  Current Parameters (seconds)
    Max Age              =                20,
    Forward Delay        =                15,
    Hello Time           =                2
  Parameters system uses when attempting to become root
    System Max Age       =                20,
    System Forward Delay =                15,
    System Hello Time    =                2
```

```

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> show spantree cist
Per Vlan Spanning Tree is enforced !! (1x1 mode)
INACTIVE Spanning Tree Parameters for Cist
  Spanning Tree Status :          ON,
  Protocol               :          IEEE Multiple STP,
  Priority                :          32768 (0x8000),
  System Max Age (seconds) =          20,
  System Forward Delay (seconds) =          15,
  System Hello Time (seconds) =          2

```

### output definitions

---

<b>STP Status</b>	The Spanning Tree state for the instance ( <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> ).
<b>Protocol</b>	The Spanning Tree protocol applied to the CIST ( <b>STP</b> , <b>RSTP</b> , or <b>MSTP</b> ). Configured through the <b>bridge protocol</b> command.
<b>Mode</b>	The Spanning Tree operating mode for the switch ( <b>1x1</b> or <b>flat</b> ). Configured through the <b>bridge mode</b> command.
<b>Priority</b>	The Spanning Tree bridge priority for the instance. The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the <b>bridge priority</b> command.
<b>Bridge ID</b>	The bridge identifier for this Spanning Tree instance. Consists of the bridge priority value (in hex) concatenated with the dedicated bridge MAC address.
<b>CST Designated Root</b>	The bridge identifier for the root of the flat mode CIST instance. This field only appears when MSTP is active on the switch.
<b>Cost to CST Root</b>	The cost of the path to the root of the flat mode CIST instance. This field only appears when MSTP is active on the switch.
<b>Next CST Best Cost</b>	The cost of the next best root port for the flat mode CIST instance. This field only appears when MSTP is active on the switch.
<b>Designated Root</b>	The bridge identifier for the root of the Spanning Tree for this instance.
<b>Cost to Root Bridge</b>	The cost of the path to the root for this Spanning Tree instance.
<b>Root Port</b>	The port that offers the lowest cost path from this bridge to the root bridge for this Spanning Tree instance.
<b>Next Best Root Cost</b>	The cost of the next best root port for this Spanning Tree instance.
<b>Next Best Root Port</b>	The port that offers the next best (second lowest) cost path to the root bridge for this Spanning Tree instance.
<b>Tx Hold Count</b>	The count to limit the transmission of BPDU through the port.
<b>Topology Changes</b>	The number of topology changes detected by this Spanning Tree instance since the management entity was last reset or initialized.
<b>Topology age</b>	The amount of time (in hundredths of seconds) since the last topology change was detected by this Spanning Tree instance ( <b>hh:mm:ss</b> or <b>dd days and hh:mm:ss</b> ).
<b>Max Age</b>	The amount of time (in seconds) that Spanning Tree Protocol information is retained before it is discarded. Configured through the <b>bridge max age</b> command.

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Forward Delay</b>	The amount of time (in seconds) that a port will remain in the Listening state and then the Learning state until it reaches the forwarding state. This is also the amount of time used to age out all dynamic entries in the Forwarding Database when a topology change occurs. Configured through the <b>bridge forward delay</b> command.
<b>Hello Time</b>	The amount of time (in seconds) between the transmission of Configuration BPDUs on any port that is the Spanning Tree root or is attempting to become the Spanning Tree root. Configured through the <b>bridge hello time</b> command.
<b>System Max Age</b>	The Max Age value for the root bridge.
<b>System Forward Delay</b>	The Forward Delay value for the root bridge.
<b>System Forward Delay</b>	The Forward Delay value for the root bridge.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; **Tx Hold Count** field added.

**Related Commands**

<b>show spantree</b>	Implicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for the flat mode CIST instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
<b>show spantree msti</b>	Explicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for an MSTI regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.
<b>show spantree 1x1</b>	Explicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for a VLAN instance regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

```
vStpInsTable
  vStpInsNumber
  vStpInsMode
  vStpInsProtocolSpecification
  vStpInsPriority
  vStpInsBridgeAddress
  vStpInsTimeSinceTopologyChange
  vStpInsTopChanges
  vStpInsDesignatedRoot
  vStpInsRootCost
  vStpInsRootPortNumber
  vStpInsNextBestRootCost
  vStpInsNextBestRootPortNumber
  vStpInsMaxAge
  vStpInsHelloTime
  vStpInsBridgeTxHoldCount
  vStpInsForwardDelay
  vStpInsBridgeMaxAge
  vStpInsBridgeHelloTime
  vStpInsBridgeForwardDelay
  vStpInsCistRegionalRootId
  vStpInsCistPathCost
```

---

## show spantree msti

Displays Spanning Tree bridge information for a Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI).

**show spantree msti** [*msti\_id*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*msti\_id* An existing MSTI ID number (0-4094).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>instance</i>	all MSTIs

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If an *msti\_id* number is *not* specified, this command displays the Spanning Tree status, protocol, and priority values for all MSTIs.
- This is an explicit Spanning Tree command that displays Spanning Tree bridge information for an MSTI regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.
- Note that minimal information is displayed when this command is used in the 1x1 mode, as MSTIs are not active in this mode. In addition, this command will fail if MSTP is not the selected flat mode protocol.
- Note that MSTI 0 also represents the CIST instance that is always present on the switch. To view the CIST instance using this command, specify zero (0) for the *msti\_id* number.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge protocol mstp
-> show spantree msti
  Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode : AUTO
  Msti STP Status Protocol Priority (Prio:SysID)
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
    0      ON    MSTP    32768 (0x8000:0x0000)
    2      ON    MSTP    32770 (0x8000:0x0002)
    3      ON    MSTP    32771 (0x8000:0x0003)

-> show spantree msti 0
Spanning Tree Parameters for Cist
  Spanning Tree Status :                ON,
  Protocol              :                IEEE Multiple STP,
  mode                  :                FLAT (Single STP),
  Priority               :                32768 (0x8000),
  Bridge ID             :                8000-00:d0:95:6b:08:40,
```

```

CST Designated Root : 0001-00:10:b5:58:9d:39,
Cost to CST Root    : 39,
Next CST Best Cost  : 0,
Designated Root     : 8000-00:d0:95:6b:08:40,
Cost to Root Bridge : 0,
Root Port           : Slot 9 Interface 2,
Next Best Root Cost : 0,
Next Best Root Port : None,
TxHoldCount         : 6,
Topology Changes    : 1,
Topology age        : 0:30:46
  Current Parameters (seconds)
    Max Age          = 6,
    Forward Delay    = 4,
    Hello Time       = 2
  Parameters system uses when attempting to become root
    System Max Age   = 20,
    System Forward Delay = 15,
    System Hello Time = 2

-> show spantree msti 1
Spanning Tree Parameters for Msti 1
Spanning Tree Status : ON,
Protocol              : IEEE Multiple STP,
mode                  : FLAT (Single STP),
Priority               : 32769 (0x8001),
Bridge ID             : 8001-00:d0:95:6b:08:40,
Designated Root       : 8001-00:d0:95:6b:08:40,
Cost to Root Bridge   : 0,
Root Port             : None,
Next Best Root Cost   : 0,
Next Best Root Port   : None,
TxHoldCount           : 6,
Topology Changes      : 0,
Topology age          : 0:0:0
  Current Parameters (seconds)
    Max Age          = 20,
    Forward Delay    = 15,
    Hello Time       = 2
  Parameters system uses when attempting to become root
    System Max Age   = 20,
    System Forward Delay = 15,
    System Hello Time = 2

```

```
-> bridge mode 1x1
```

```
-> show spantree msti
```

```

Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode : AUTO
** Inactive flat mode instances: **
Msti STP Status Protocol Priority (Prio:SysID)
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
  0    ON    MSTP    32768 (0x8000:0x0000)
  2    ON    MSTP    32770 (0x8000:0x0002)
  3    ON    MSTP    32771 (0x8000:0x0003)

```

```
-> show spantree msti 0
Per Vlan Spanning Tree is enforced !! (1x1 mode)
INACTIVE Spanning Tree Parameters for Cist
Spanning Tree Status :          ON,
Protocol               :          IEEE Multiple STP,
Priority                :          32768 (0x8000),
System Max Age (seconds) =          20,
System Forward Delay (seconds) =          15,
System Hello Time (seconds) =          2
```

```
-> show spantree msti 2
Per Vlan Spanning Tree is enforced !! (1x1 mode)
INACTIVE Spanning Tree Parameters for Msti 2
Spanning Tree Status :          ON,
Protocol               :          IEEE Multiple STP,
Priority                :          32770 (0x8002),
System Max Age (seconds) =          20,
System Forward Delay (seconds) =          15,
System Hello Time (seconds) =          2
```

### *output definitions*

<b>Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode</b>	The Spanning Tree path cost mode for the switch ( <b>32 BIT</b> or <b>AUTO</b> ). Configured through the <b>bridge path cost mode</b> command.
<b>Msti</b>	The Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI) number. MSTI 0 represents the CIST. Configured through the <b>bridge msti</b> command.
<b>STP Status</b>	The Spanning Tree state for the instance ( <b>ON</b> or <b>OFF</b> ).
<b>Protocol</b>	The Spanning Tree protocol applied to the instance ( <b>STP</b> , <b>RSTP</b> , or <b>MSTP</b> ). This value is not configurable for an MSTI. Configured through the <b>bridge protocol</b> command.
<b>Mode</b>	The Spanning Tree operating mode for the switch ( <b>1x1</b> or <b>flat</b> ). Configured through the <b>bridge mode</b> command.
<b>Priority</b>	The Spanning Tree bridge priority for the instance. The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the <b>bridge msti priority</b> command.
<b>Bridge ID</b>	The bridge identifier for this Spanning Tree instance. Consists of the bridge priority value (in hex) concatenated with the dedicated bridge MAC address.
<b>CST Designated Root</b>	The bridge identifier for the root of the flat mode CIST instance. This field only appears when MSTP is active on the switch.
<b>Cost to CST Root</b>	The cost of the path to the root for the flat mode CIST instance. This field only appears when MSTP is active on the switch.
<b>Next CST Best Cost</b>	The cost of the next best root port for the flat mode CIST instance. This field only appears when MSTP is active on the switch.
<b>Designated Root</b>	The bridge identifier for the root of the Spanning Tree for this instance.
<b>Cost to Root Bridge</b>	The cost of the path to the root for this Spanning Tree instance.
<b>Root Port</b>	The port that offers the lowest cost path from this bridge to the root bridge for this Spanning Tree instance.
<b>Next Best Root Cost</b>	The cost of the next best root port for this Spanning Tree instance.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Next Best Root Port</b>	The port that offers the next best (second lowest) cost path to the root bridge for this Spanning Tree instance.
<b>TxHoldCount</b>	The count to limit the transmission of BPDU through the port.
<b>Topology Changes</b>	The number of topology changes detected by this Spanning Tree instance since the management entity was last reset or initialized.
<b>Topology age</b>	The amount of time (in hundredths of seconds) since the last topology change was detected by this Spanning Tree instance ( <b>hh:mm:ss</b> or <b>dd days and hh:mm:ss</b> ).
<b>Max Age</b>	The amount of time (in seconds) that Spanning Tree Protocol information is retained before it is discarded. MSTIs inherit this value from the CIST instance.
<b>Forward Delay</b>	The amount of time (in seconds) that a port will remain in the Listening state and then the Learning state until it reaches the forwarding state. This is also the amount of time used to age out all dynamic entries in the Forwarding Database when a topology change occurs. MSTIs inherit this value from the CIST instance.
<b>Hello Time</b>	The amount of time (in seconds) between the transmission of Configuration BPDUs on any port that is the Spanning Tree root or is attempting to become the Spanning Tree root. MSTIs inherit this value from the CIST instance.
<b>System Max Age</b>	The Max Age value for the root bridge.
<b>System Forward Delay</b>	The Forward Delay value for the root bridge.
<b>System Forward Delay</b>	The Forward Delay value for the root bridge.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; **Tx Hold Count** field added.

**Related Commands**

<b>show spantree</b>	Implicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for the flat mode CIST instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
<b>show spantree cist</b>	Explicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for the CIST instance regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.
<b>show spantree 1x1</b>	Explicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for a VLAN instance regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.



**MIB Objects**

```
vStpInsTable
  vStpInsNumber
  vStpInsMode
  vStpInsProtocolSpecification
  vStpInsPriority
  vStpInsBridgeAddress
  vStpInsTimeSinceTopologyChange
  vStpInsTopChanges
  vStpInsDesignatedRoot
  vStpInsRootCost
  vStpInsRootPortNumber
  vStpInsNextBestRootCost
  vStpInsNextBestRootPortNumber
  vStpInsMaxAge
  vStpInsHelloTime
  vStpInsBridgeTxHoldCount
  vStpInsForwardDelay
  vStpInsBridgeMaxAge
  vStpInsBridgeHelloTime
  vStpInsBridgeForwardDelay
  vStpInsCistRegionalRootId
  vStpInsCistPathCost
  vStpInsMstiNumber
```

---

## show spantree 1x1

Displays Spanning Tree bridge information for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**show spantree 1x1** [*vid*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* An existing VLAN ID number (1-4094).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>vid</i>	all VLAN instances

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If a *vid* number is *not* specified, this command displays the Spanning Tree status, protocol, and priority values for all VLAN instances.
- Specify a *vid* number with this command to display Spanning Tree bridge information for a specific VLAN instance.
- On an OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850, specifying a range of VLAN IDs is also allowed. Use a hyphen to indicate a contiguous range (e.g., **show spantree 1x1 10-15**). Note that only one VLAN entry—a single VLAN ID or a range of VLAN IDs—is allowed with this command. Multiple entries are not accepted.
- This is an explicit Spanning Tree command that displays Spanning Tree bridge information for a VLAN instance regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch. Note that minimal information is displayed when this command is used in the flat mode, as VLAN instances are not active in this mode.

### Examples

```
-> show spantree 1x1
Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode : AUTO
Vlan STP Status Protocol Priority
-----+-----+-----+-----+
1      ON      STP   32768 (0x8000)
2      ON      STP   32768 (0x8000)
3      ON      STP   32768 (0x8000)
4      ON      STP   32768 (0x8000)
5      ON      STP   32768 (0x8000)
6      ON      STP   32768 (0x8000)
```

```

-> show spantree 1x1 7
Spanning Tree Parameters for Vlan 7
  Spanning Tree Status :                ON,
  Protocol              :                IEEE STP,
  mode                  :                1X1 (1 STP per Vlan),
  Priority              :                32768 (0x8000),
  Bridge ID             :                8000-00:d0:95:6a:f4:58,
  Designated Root      :                0000-00:00:00:00:00:00,
  Cost to Root Bridge  :                0,
  Root Port            :                Slot 1 Interface 1,
  Next Best Root Cost  :                0,
  Next Best Root Port  :                Slot 1 Interface 1,
  Tx Hold Count        :                6,
  Topology Changes     :                0,
  Topology age         :                00:00:00,
  Current Parameters (seconds)
    Max Age              =                20,
    Forward Delay        =                15,
    Hello Time           =                2
  Parameters system uses when attempting to become root
    System Max Age       =                20,
    System Forward Delay =                15,
    System Hello Time    =                2

```

The following **show spantree 1x1** command example applies only to the OmniSwitch 6800/6850:

```

-> show spantree 1x1 10-15
  Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode : AUTO
  Vlan STP Status Protocol Priority
-----+-----+-----+-----+
   10      ON      RSTP   32768 (0x8000)
   11      ON      RSTP   32768 (0x8000)
   12      ON      RSTP   32768 (0x8000)
   13      ON      RSTP   32768 (0x8000)
   14      ON      RSTP   32768 (0x8000)
   15      ON      RSTP   32768 (0x8000)

```

### *output definitions*

<b>Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode</b>	The Spanning Tree path cost mode for the switch ( <b>32 BIT</b> or <b>AUTO</b> ) Configured through the <b>bridge path cost mode</b> command.
<b>Vlan</b>	The VLAN ID associated with the VLAN Spanning Tree instance. Configured through the <b>vlan</b> commands
<b>STP Status</b>	The Spanning Tree state for the instance ( <b>ON</b> or <b>OFF</b> ).
<b>Protocol</b>	The Spanning Tree protocol applied to the VLAN instance ( <b>STP</b> or <b>RSTP</b> ). Note that MSTP is not supported for a VLAN instance. Configured through the <b>bridge protocol</b> command.
<b>Mode</b>	The Spanning Tree operating mode for the switch ( <b>1x1</b> or <b>flat</b> ). Configured through the <b>bridge mode</b> command.
<b>Priority</b>	The Spanning Tree bridge priority for the instance. The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the <b>bridge priority</b> command.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Bridge ID</b>	The bridge identifier for this Spanning Tree instance. Consists of the bridge priority value (in hex) concatenated with the dedicated bridge MAC address.
<b>Designated Root</b>	The bridge identifier for the root of the Spanning Tree for this instance.
<b>Cost to Root Bridge</b>	The cost of the path to the root for this Spanning Tree instance.
<b>Root Port</b>	The port that offers the lowest cost path from this bridge to the root bridge for this Spanning Tree instance.
<b>Next Best Root Cost</b>	The cost of the next best root port for this Spanning Tree instance.
<b>Next Best Root Port</b>	The port that offers the next best (second lowest) cost path to the root bridge for this Spanning Tree instance.
<b>Tx Hold Count</b>	The count to limit the transmission of BPDU through the port.
<b>Topology Changes</b>	The number of topology changes detected by this Spanning Tree instance since the management entity was last reset or initialized.
<b>Topology age</b>	The amount of time (in hundredths of seconds) since the last topology change was detected by this Spanning Tree instance ( <b>hh:mm:ss</b> or <b>dd days and hh:mm:ss</b> ).
<b>Max Age</b>	The amount of time (in seconds) that Spanning Tree Protocol information is retained before it is discarded. Configured through the <b>bridge max age</b> command.
<b>Forward Delay</b>	The amount of time (in seconds) that a port will remain in the Listening state and then the Learning state until it reaches the forwarding state. This is also the amount of time used to age out all dynamic entries in the Forwarding Database when a topology change occurs. Configured through the <b>bridge forward delay</b> command.
<b>Hello Time</b>	The amount of time (in seconds) between the transmission of Configuration BPDUs on any port that is the Spanning Tree root or is attempting to become the Spanning Tree root. Configured through the <b>bridge hello time</b> command.
<b>System Max Age</b>	The Max Age value for the root bridge.
<b>System Forward Delay</b>	The Forward Delay value for the root bridge.
<b>System Forward Delay</b>	The Forward Delay value for the root bridge.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.2; support added for entering a range and/or multiple entries of VLAN IDs.

Release 6.1.3; **Tx Hold Count** field added.

## Related Commands

<b>show spantree</b>	Implicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for the flat mode CIST instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
<b>show spantree cist</b>	Explicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for the CIST instance regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.
<b>show spantree msti</b>	Explicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge information for an MSTI when the switch is operating in the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsTable  
  vStpInsNumber  
  vStpInsMode  
  vStpInsProtocolSpecification  
  vStpInsPriority  
  vStpInsBridgeAddress  
  vStpInsTimeSinceTopologyChange  
  vStpInsTopChanges  
  vStpInsDesignatedRoot  
  vStpInsRootCost  
  vStpInsRootPortNumber  
  vStpInsNextBestRootCost  
  vStpInsNextBestRootPortNumber  
  vStpInsMaxAge  
  vStpInsHelloTime  
  vStpInsBridgeTxHoldCount  
  vStpInsForwardDelay  
  vStpInsBridgeMaxAge  
  vStpInsBridgeHelloTime  
  vStpInsBridgeForwardDelay  
  vStpIns1x1VlanNumber
```

---

## show spantree ports

Displays Spanning Tree port information for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**show spantree** [*instance*] **ports** [**forwarding** | **blocking** | **active** | **configured**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>instance</i>	The CIST instance or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<b>forwarding</b>	Displays Spanning Tree operational port parameters for ports that are forwarding for the specified instance.
<b>blocking</b>	Displays Spanning Tree operational port parameters for ports that are blocked for the specified instance.
<b>active</b>	Displays a list of active ports associated with the specified instance.
<b>configured</b>	Displays Spanning Tree administrative port parameters for all ports associated with the specified instance. Note that this parameter is only available if an <i>instance</i> value is specified with this command.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>instance</i>	all instances
<b>forwarding</b>   <b>blocking</b>   <b>active</b>   <b>configured</b>	all ports

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If an instance number is *not* specified, this command displays the Spanning Tree operational status, path cost, and role for all ports and their associated instances.
- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running the 1x1 Spanning Tree operating mode implies a VLAN ID and displays Spanning Tree port information for the associated VLAN instance.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP (802.1D) or RSTP (802.1W) is the active protocol, enter 1 to specify the CIST instance. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted. In this case, use the [show spantree cist ports](#) or [show spantree msti ports](#) commands instead.
- The **configured** keyword is only available when an instance number is specified with this command. In addition, this keyword cannot be used in combination with either the **forwarding** or **blocking** keywords.

## Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
```

```
-> show spantree ports
```

```
Bridge Port  Oper Status  Path Cost  Role
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
   1  1/1      FORW         19  ROOT
   1  1/2      DIS          0  DIS
   1  1/3      DIS          0  DIS
   1  1/4      DIS          0  DIS
   1  1/5      DIS          0  DIS
   1  1/6      DIS          0  DIS
   1  1/7      DIS          0  DIS
   1  1/8      DIS          0  DIS
   1  1/9      DIS          0  DIS
   1  1/10     DIS          0  DIS
   1  1/11     DIS          0  DIS
   1  1/12     DIS          0  DIS
```

```
-> show spantree 1 ports
```

```
Spanning Tree Port Summary
```

```
      Oper Path  Desig      Prim. Op  Op
Port  St  Cost   Cost   Role Port  Cnx Edg  Desig Bridge ID
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  1/1  FORW   19    52  ROOT  1/1  PTP EDG  8000-00:30:f1:5b:37:73
  1/2  DIS     0     0  DIS  1/2  NS  NO  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
  1/3  DIS     0     0  DIS  1/3  NS  NO  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
  1/4  DIS     0     0  DIS  1/4  NS  NO  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
  1/5  DIS     0     0  DIS  1/5  NS  NO  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
  1/6  DIS     0     0  DIS  1/6  NS  NO  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
  1/7  DIS     0     0  DIS  1/7  NS  NO  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
  1/8  DIS     0     0  DIS  1/8  NS  NO  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
  1/9  DIS     0     0  DIS  1/9  NS  NO  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
  1/10 DIS     0     0  DIS  1/10 NS  NO  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
  1/11 DIS     0     0  DIS  1/11 NS  NO  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
  1/12 DIS     0     0  DIS  1/12 NS  NO  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
```

```
-> show spantree 1 ports active
```

```
Spanning Tree Port Summary
```

```
      Oper Path  Desig      Prim. Op  Op
Port  St  Cost   Cost   Role Port  Cnx Edg  Desig Bridge ID
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  1/1  FORW   19    52  ROOT  1/1  PTP EDG  8000-00:30:f1:5b:37:73
```

### output definitions

#### Bridge

The CIST instance, referred to as bridge 1 when either STP (802.1D) or RSTP (802.1W) is the active protocol in the flat mode.

#### Port

The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31).

#### Oper St

The port operational state as defined by application of the Spanning Tree Protocol. Possible port operational states include: disabled, blocking, learning, and forwarding.

*output definitions (continued)*

<b>Path Cost</b>	The contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops. Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port path cost</b> command.
<b>Desig Cost</b>	The path cost of the Designated Port of the segment connected to this port. If this is the root bridge or the Spanning Tree status of the port is administratively disabled, this value is 0.
<b>Role</b>	The role of the port for this Spanning Tree instance. Possible port roles are: <b>root, designated, alternate, and backup</b> .
<b>Prim. Port</b>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module for the primary port associated with this Spanning Tree instance. This information is only available if the port role is backup.
<b>Op Cnx</b>	Operational connection type: <b>PTP, NPT, or NS</b> (nonsignificant). Shows the current operational state of the port's connection type. See the <b>bridge slot/port connection</b> command on <a href="#">page 15-87</a> for more information.
<b>Op Edg</b>	Operational connection type: <b>EDG</b> . Shows the current operational state of the port's connection type. See the <b>bridge slot/port connection</b> command on <a href="#">page 15-87</a> for more information.
<b>Desig Bridge ID</b>	The bridge identifier for the designated bridge for this port's segment.

```
-> show spantree msti 1 ports configured
Spanning Tree Port Admin Configuration
      Port  Adm Man. Config  Adm  Adm  Aut  Rstr Rstr OS8800
Port  Pri   St. Mode    Cost Cnx  Edg  Edg  Tcn  Role 10G Opt.
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
1/1   7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No  DIS
1/2   7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No  DIS
1/3   7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No  DIS
1/4   7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No  DIS
1/5   7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No  DIS
1/6   7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No  DIS
1/7   7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No  DIS
1/8   7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No  DIS
1/9   7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No  DIS
1/10  7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No  DIS
1/11  7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No  DIS
1/12  7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No  DIS
```

*output definitions*

<b>Port</b>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31).
<b>Port Pri</b>	The Spanning Tree priority for the port (0–15). The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port priority</b> command.
<b>Adm St</b>	The Spanning Tree administrative status of the port: <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> . Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port</b> command to enable or disable Spanning Tree on a port.



*output definitions*

<b>Man. Mode</b>	The manual mode setting for the port: <b>yes</b> indicates that the blocking or forwarding state of the port was manually set and the port does not participate in the Spanning Tree Algorithm; <b>no</b> indicates that the Spanning Tree Algorithm is managing the port state. Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port mode</b> command.
<b>Config Cost</b>	The configured path cost value for this port. Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port path cost</b> command.
<b>Adm Cnx</b>	The administrative connection type: <b>PTP</b> , <b>NPT</b> , or <b>AUT</b> . Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port connection</b> command.
<b>Adm Edg</b>	The edge port administrative status: <b>yes</b> indicates that the port is an admin edge port; <b>no</b> indicates that the port is not an admin edge port. Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port connection</b> command.
<b>Aut Edg</b>	The edge port automatic status: <b>yes</b> indicates that the port is an automatic edge port; <b>no</b> indicates that the port is not an automatic edge port. Configured through the <b>bridge cist slot/port auto-edge</b> or <b>bridge 1x1 slot/port auto-edge</b> command.
<b>Rstr Tcn</b>	The restricted TCN capability: <b>yes</b> indicates that the port supports the restricted TCN capability; <b>no</b> indicates that the port does not support the restricted TCN capability. Configured through the <b>bridge cist slot/port restricted-tcn</b> or <b>bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-tcn</b> command.
<b>Rstr Role</b>	The restricted role port status: <b>yes</b> indicates that the port is a restricted role port; <b>no</b> indicates that the port is not a restricted role port. Configured through the <b>bridge cist slot/port restricted-role</b> or <b>bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-role</b> command.
<b>OS8800 10G Opt.</b>	Indicates whether the 10 GB port interoperability status is enabled ( <b>ENA</b> ) or disabled ( <b>DIS</b> ). Configured through the <b>bridge port 10gig os8800optimized</b> command.

```

-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge protocol mstp
-> show spantree ports
Msti  Port Oper Status  Path Cost  Role
-----+-----+-----
0  1/1      FORW      200000    ROOT
0  1/2      DIS        0         DIS
0  1/3      DIS        0         DIS
0  1/4      DIS        0         DIS
0  1/5      DIS        0         DIS
0  1/6      DIS        0         DIS
0  1/7      DIS        0         DIS
0  1/8      DIS        0         DIS
0  1/9      DIS        0         DIS
0  1/10     DIS        0         DIS
0  1/11     DIS        0         DIS
0  1/12     DIS        0         DIS
0  1/13     DIS        0         DIS
0  1/14     DIS        0         DIS
0  1/15     DIS        0         DIS
0  1/16     DIS        0         DIS
0  1/17     DIS        0         DIS
0  1/18     DIS        0         DIS
0  1/19     DIS        0         DIS

```

```

0 1/20    DIS      0    DIS
0 1/21    DIS      0    DIS
0 1/22    DIS      0    DIS
0 1/23    DIS      0    DIS
0 1/24    DIS      0    DIS
0 5/1     DIS      0    DIS
0 5/2     DIS      0    DIS
1 1/1     FORW    200000  MSTR
1 1/2     DIS      0    DIS
1 1/3     DIS      0    DIS
1 1/4     DIS      0    DIS
1 1/5     DIS      0    DIS
1 1/6     DIS      0    DIS
1 1/7     DIS      0    DIS
1 1/8     DIS      0    DIS
1 1/9     DIS      0    DIS
1 1/10    DIS      0    DIS
1 1/11    DIS      0    DIS
1 1/12    DIS      0    DIS
1 1/13    DIS      0    DIS
1 1/14    DIS      0    DIS
1 1/15    DIS      0    DIS
1 1/16    DIS      0    DIS
1 1/17    DIS      0    DIS
1 1/18    DIS      0    DIS
1 1/19    DIS      0    DIS
1 1/20    DIS      0    DIS
1 1/21    DIS      0    DIS
1 1/22    DIS      0    DIS
1 1/23    DIS      0    DIS
1 1/24    DIS      0    DIS

```

```
-> show spantree ports active
```

```

Msti  Port Oper Status  Path Cost  Role
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
0 1/1   FORW  200000  ROOT
1 1/1   FORW  200000  MSTR
2 1/1   FORW  200000  MSTR

```

### output definitions

<b>Msti</b>	The Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI) instance number. Configured through the <b>bridge msti</b> command. Note that MSTI 0 also represents the CIST instance that is always present on the switch.
<b>Port</b>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31).
<b>Oper St</b>	The port operational state as defined by application of the Spanning Tree Protocol. Possible port operational states include: disabled, blocking, learning, and forwarding.
<b>Path Cost</b>	The contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops. Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port path cost</b> command.
<b>Role</b>	The role of the port for this Spanning Tree instance. Possible port roles are: <b>root</b> , <b>designated</b> , <b>alternate</b> , and <b>backup</b> .

```

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> show spantree ports
  Vlan  Port Oper Status  Path Cost  Role
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
   1   1/1     DIS           0          0     DIS
   1   1/2     DIS           0          0     DIS
   1   1/3     DIS           0          0     DIS
   1   1/4     DIS           0          0     DIS
   1   1/5     DIS           0          0     DIS
   1   1/6     DIS           0          0     DIS
   1   1/7     DIS           0          0     DIS
   1   1/8     DIS           0          0     DIS
   1   1/9     DIS           0          0     DIS
   1  1/10     DIS           0          0     DIS
   1  1/11     DIS           0          0     DIS
   1  1/12     FORW          19         19    ROOT

```

```

-> show spantree 1 ports
Spanning Tree Port Summary for Vlan 1
  Oper Path  Desig      Prim. Op  Op
Port  St  Cost   Cost   Role Port  Cnx  Edg  Desig Bridge ID
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
 1/1  DIS     0     0  DIS 1/1  NS  EDG  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
 1/2  DIS     0     0  DIS 1/2  NS  NO   0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
 1/3  DIS     0     0  DIS 1/3  NS  NO   0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
 1/4  DIS     0     0  DIS 1/4  NS  NO   0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
 1/5  DIS     0     0  DIS 1/5  NS  NO   0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
 1/6  DIS     0     0  DIS 1/6  NS  NO   0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
 1/7  DIS     0     0  DIS 1/7  NS  NO   0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
 1/8  DIS     0     0  DIS 1/8  NS  NO   0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
 1/9  DIS     0     0  DIS 1/9  NS  NO   0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
 1/10 DIS     0     0  DIS 1/10 NS  NO   0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
 1/11 DIS     0     0  DIS 1/11 NS  NO   0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
 1/12 FORW    19     0  ROOT 1/12 PTP  NO   0001-00:d0:95:6a:79:50

```

```

-> show spantree 1 ports active
Spanning Tree Port Summary for Vlan 1
  Oper Path  Desig      Prim. Op  Op
Port  St  Cost   Cost   Role Port  Cnx  Edg  Desig Bridge ID
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
 1/12 FORW    19     0  ROOT 1/12 PTP  EDG  0001-00:d0:95:6a:79:50

```

### output definitions

<b>Vlan</b>	The VLAN ID associated with the VLAN Spanning Tree instance. Configured through the <b>vlan</b> commands
<b>Port</b>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31).
<b>Oper St</b>	The port operational state as defined by application of the Spanning Tree Protocol. Possible port operational states include: disabled, blocking, listening, learning, and forwarding.
<b>Path Cost</b>	The contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops. Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port path cost</b> command.

*output definitions (continued)*

<b>Desig Cost</b>	The path cost of the Designated Port of the segment connected to this port. If this is the root bridge or the Spanning Tree status of the port is administratively disabled, this value is 0.
<b>Role</b>	The role of the port for this Spanning Tree instance. Possible port roles are: <b>root</b> , <b>designated</b> , <b>alternate</b> , and <b>backup</b> .
<b>Prim. Port</b>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module for the primary port associated with this Spanning Tree instance. This information is only available if the port role is backup.
<b>Op Cnx</b>	Operational connection type: <b>PTP</b> , <b>NPT</b> , or <b>NS</b> (nonsignificant). Shows the current operational state of the port's connection type. See the <a href="#">bridge slot/port connection</a> command on <a href="#">page 15-87</a> for more information.
<b>Op Edg</b>	Operational connection type: <b>EDG</b> . Shows the current operational state of the port's connection type. See the <a href="#">bridge slot/port connection</a> command on <a href="#">page 15-87</a> for more information.
<b>Desig Bridge ID</b>	The bridge identifier for the designated bridge for this port's segment.

```

-> show spantree 1 ports configured
Spanning Tree Port Admin Configuration for Vlan 1
      Port  Adm Man. Config  Adm  Adm  Aut  Rstr Rstr OS8800
Port  Pri   St. Mode    Cost Cnx  Edg  Edg  Tcn  Role 10G Opt.
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
1/1    7  ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No  No  DIS
1/2    7  ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No  No  DIS
1/3    7  ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No  No  DIS
1/4    7  ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No  No  DIS
1/5    7  ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No  No  DIS
1/6    7  ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No  No  DIS
1/7    7  ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No  No  DIS
1/8    7  ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No  No  DIS
1/9    7  ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No  No  DIS
1/10   7  ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No  No  DIS
1/11   7  ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No  No  DIS
1/12   7  ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No  No  DIS

```

*output definitions*

<b>Port</b>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31).
<b>Port Pri</b>	The Spanning Tree priority for the port (0–15). The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the <a href="#">bridge slot/port priority</a> command.
<b>Adm St</b>	The Spanning Tree administrative status of the port: <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> . Configured through the <a href="#">bridge slot/port</a> command to enable or disable Spanning Tree on a port.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Man. Mode</b>	The manual mode setting for the port: <b>yes</b> indicates that the blocking or forwarding state of the port was manually set and the port does not participate in the Spanning Tree Algorithm; <b>no</b> indicates that the Spanning Tree Algorithm is managing the port state. Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port mode</b> command.
<b>Config Cost</b>	The configured path cost value for this port. Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port path cost</b> command.
<b>Adm Cnx</b>	The administrative connection type: <b>PTP</b> , <b>NPT</b> , or <b>AUT</b> . Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port connection</b> command.
<b>Adm Edg</b>	The edge port administrative status: <b>yes</b> indicates that the port is an admin edge port; <b>no</b> indicates that the port is not an admin edge port. Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port connection</b> command.
<b>Aut Edg</b>	The edge port automatic status: <b>yes</b> indicates that the port is an automatic edge port; <b>no</b> indicates that the port is not an automatic edge port. Configured through the <b>bridge cist slot/port auto-edge</b> or <b>bridge 1x1 slot/port auto-edge</b> command.
<b>Rstr Tcn</b>	The restricted TCN capability: <b>yes</b> indicates that the port supports the restricted TCN capability; <b>no</b> indicates that the port does not support the restricted TCN capability. Configured through the <b>bridge cist slot/port restricted-tn</b> or <b>bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-tn</b> command.
<b>Rstr Role</b>	The restricted role port status: <b>yes</b> indicates that the port is a restricted role port; <b>no</b> indicates that the port is not a restricted role port. Configured through the <b>bridge cist slot/port restricted-role</b> or <b>bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-role</b> command.
<b>OS8800 10G Opt.</b>	Indicates whether the 10 GB port interoperability status is enabled ( <b>ENA</b> ) or disabled ( <b>DIS</b> ). Configured through the <b>bridge port 10gig os8800optimized</b> command.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; fields added for MSTP support.

Release 6.1.3; fields added.

**Related Commands**

<b>show spantree cist ports</b>	Implicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for the flat mode CIST when the switch is operating in the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.
<b>show spantree msti ports</b>	Explicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for an MSTI when the switch is operating in the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.
<b>show spantree 1x1 ports</b>	Explicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

**MIB Objects**

```
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortPriority
  vStpInsPortEnable
  vStpInsPortState
  vStpInsPortManualMode
  vStpInsPortPathCost
  vStpInsPortDesignatedCost
  vStpInsPortRole
  vStpInsPortAdminConnectionType
  vStpInsPortOperConnectionType
  vStpInsPortAdminEdge
  vStpInsPortAutoEdge
  vStpInsPortRestrictedRole
  vStpInsPortRestrictedTcn
  vStpInsPortPrimaryPortNumber
  vStpInsPortDesignatedRoot
  vStpInsPortDesignatedBridge
```

---

## show spantree cist ports

Displays Spanning Tree port information for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance.

**show spantree cist ports** [**forwarding** | **blocking** | **active** | **configured**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>forwarding</b>	Displays Spanning Tree operational port parameters for ports that are forwarding for the CIST instance.
<b>blocking</b>	Displays Spanning Tree operational port parameters for ports that are blocked for the CIST instance.
<b>active</b>	Displays a list of active ports associated with the specified instance.
<b>configured</b>	Displays Spanning Tree administrative port parameters for the CIST instance.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>forwarding</b>   <b>blocking</b>   <b>active</b>   <b>configured</b>	all ports

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This is an explicit Spanning Tree command that displays Spanning Tree port information for the flat mode CIST instance regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.
- Note that minimal information is displayed when this command is used in the 1x1 mode, as the CIST is not active in this mode.

### Examples

```
-> show spantree cist ports
Spanning Tree Port Summary for Cist
      Oper Path  Desig      Prim. Op Op
Port  St  Cost   Cost   Role Port Cnx Edg  Desig Bridge ID
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
 1/1  FORW 200000    52 ROOT 1/1  PTP  EDG  8000-00:30:f1:5b:37:73
 1/2  DIS    0         0  DIS 1/2  NS   No   0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
 1/3  DIS    0         0  DIS 1/3  NS   EDG  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
 1/4  DIS    0         0  DIS 1/4  NS   No   0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
 1/5  DIS    0         0  DIS 1/5  NS   EDG  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
 1/6  DIS    0         0  DIS 1/6  NS   EDG  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
 1/7  DIS    0         0  DIS 1/7  NS   EDG  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
 1/8  DIS    0         0  DIS 1/8  NS   No   0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
```

```
-> show spantree cist ports active
Spanning Tree Port Summary for Cist
      Oper Path  Desig      Prim. Op Op
Port   St  Cost   Cost   Role Port  Cnx Edg  Desig Bridge ID
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
1/1  FORW 200000      52 ROOT  1/1  PTP  EDG  8000-00:30:f1:5b:37:73
```

### output definitions

<b>Port</b>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31).
<b>Oper St</b>	The port operational state as defined by application of the Spanning Tree Protocol. Possible port operational states include: disabled, blocking, listening, learning, and forwarding.
<b>Path Cost</b>	The contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops. Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port path cost</b> command.
<b>Desig Cost</b>	The path cost of the Designated Port of the segment connected to this port. If this is the root bridge or the Spanning Tree status of the port is administratively disabled, this value is 0.
<b>Role</b>	The role of the port for this Spanning Tree instance. Possible port roles are: <b>root</b> , <b>designated</b> , <b>alternate</b> , and <b>backup</b> .
<b>Prim. Port</b>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module for the primary port associated with this Spanning Tree instance. This information is only available if the port role is backup.
<b>Op Cnx</b>	Operational connection type: <b>PTP</b> , <b>NPT</b> , or <b>NS</b> (nonsignificant). Shows the current operational state of the port's connection type. See the <b>bridge slot/port connection</b> command on <a href="#">page 15-87</a> for more information.
<b>Op Edg</b>	Operational connection type: <b>EDG</b> . Shows the current operational state of the port's connection type. See the <b>bridge slot/port connection</b> command on <a href="#">page 15-87</a> for more information.
<b>Desig Bridge ID</b>	The bridge identifier for the designated bridge for this port's segment.

```
-> show spantree cist ports configured
Spanning Tree Port Admin Configuration for Cist
      Port Adm Man. Config Adm Adm Aut Rstr Rstr OS8800
Port  Pri  St. Mode  Cost Cnx  Edg  Edg  Tcn  Role 10G Opt.
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
1/1    7  ENA  No    0  AUT  No  Yes  No  No  DIS
1/2    7  ENA  No    0  AUT  No  Yes  No  No  DIS
1/3    7  ENA  No    0  AUT  No  Yes  No  No  DIS
1/4    7  ENA  No    0  AUT  No  Yes  No  No  DIS
1/5    7  ENA  No    0  AUT  No  Yes  No  No  DIS
1/6    7  ENA  No    0  AUT  No  Yes  No  No  DIS
1/7    7  ENA  No    0  AUT  No  Yes  No  No  DIS
1/8    7  ENA  No    0  AUT  No  Yes  No  No  DIS
1/9    7  ENA  No    0  AUT  No  Yes  No  No  DIS
```



*output definitions*


---

<b>Port</b>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31).
<b>Port Pri</b>	The Spanning Tree priority for the port (0–15). The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port priority</b> command.
<b>Adm St</b>	The Spanning Tree administrative status of the port: <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> . Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port</b> command to enable or disable Spanning Tree on a port.
<b>Man. Mode</b>	The manual mode setting for the port: <b>yes</b> indicates that the blocking or forwarding state of the port was manually set and the port does not participate in the Spanning Tree Algorithm; <b>no</b> indicates that the Spanning Tree Algorithm is managing the port state. Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port mode</b> command.
<b>Config Cost</b>	The configured path cost value for this port. Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port path cost</b> command.
<b>Adm Cnx</b>	The administrative connection type: <b>PTP</b> , <b>NPT</b> , or <b>AUT</b> . Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port connection</b> command.
<b>Adm Edg</b>	The edge port administrative status: <b>yes</b> indicates that the port is an admin edge port; <b>no</b> indicates that the port is not an admin edge port. Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port connection</b> command.
<b>Aut Edg</b>	The edge port automatic status: <b>yes</b> indicates that the port is an automatic edge port; <b>no</b> indicates that the port is not an automatic edge port. Configured through the <b>bridge cist slot/port auto-edge</b> or <b>bridge 1x1 slot/port auto-edge</b> command.
<b>Rstr Tcn</b>	The restricted TCN capability: <b>yes</b> indicates that the port supports the restricted TCN capability; <b>no</b> indicates that the port does not support the restricted TCN capability. Configured through the <b>bridge cist slot/port restricted-tcn</b> or <b>bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-tcn</b> command.
<b>Rstr Role</b>	The restricted role port status: <b>yes</b> indicates that the port is a restricted role port; <b>no</b> indicates that the port is not a restricted role port. Configured through the <b>bridge cist slot/port restricted-role</b> or <b>bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-role</b> command.
<b>OS8800 10G Opt.</b>	Indicates whether the 10 GB port interoperability status is enabled ( <b>ENA</b> ) or disabled ( <b>DIS</b> ). Configured through the <b>bridge port 10gig os8800optimized</b> command.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.  
 Release 6.1.3; fields added.

## Related Commands

<b>show spantree ports</b>	Implicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for the flat mode CIST instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
<b>show spantree msti ports</b>	Explicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for an MSTI when the switch is operating in the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.
<b>show spantree 1x1 ports</b>	Explicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortPriority
  vStpInsPortState
  vStpInsPortEnable
  vStpInsPortPathCost
  vStpInsPortDesignatedCost
  vStpInsPortDesignatedBridge
  vStpInsPortAdminEdge
  vStpInsPortAutoEdge
  vStpInsPortRestrictedRole
  vStpInsPortRestrictedTcn
  vStpInsPortManualMode
  vStpInsPortRole
  vStpInsPrimaryPortNumber
  vStpInsPortAdminConnectionType
  vStpInsPortOperConnectionType
```

---

## show spantree msti ports

Displays Spanning Tree port information for a flat mode Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI).

**show spantree msti** [*msti\_id*] **ports** [**forwarding** | **blocking** | **active** | **configured**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>msti_id</i>	An existing MSTI ID number (0-4094).
<b>forwarding</b>	Displays Spanning Tree operational port parameters for ports that are forwarding for the CIST instance.
<b>blocking</b>	Displays Spanning Tree operational port parameters for ports that are blocked for the CIST instance.
<b>active</b>	Displays a list of active ports associated with the specified instance.
<b>configured</b>	Displays Spanning Tree administrative port parameters for the CIST instance.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>msti_id</i>	all MSTIs
<b>forwarding</b>   <b>blocking</b>   <b>active</b>   <b>configured</b>	all ports

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If an *msti\_id* number is *not* specified, this command displays the Spanning Tree port operational status, path cost, and role values for all associated MSTIs.
- This is an explicit Spanning Tree command that displays Spanning Tree port information for an MSTI regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.
- Note that minimal information is displayed when this command is used in the 1x1 mode, as MSTIs are not active in this mode. In addition, if MSTP is not the selected flat mode protocol, this command will fail.
- The **configured** keyword is only available when an instance number is specified with this command. In addition, this keyword cannot be used in combination with either the **forwarding** or **blocking** keywords.
- Note that MSTI 0 also represents the CIST instance that is always present on the switch. To view the CIST instance using this command, specify zero (0) for the *msti\_id* number.

**Examples**

-&gt; show spantree msti ports

Msti	Port	Oper	Status	Path Cost	Role
0	1/1		FORW	200000	ROOT
0	1/2		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/3		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/4		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/5		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/6		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/7		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/8		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/9		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/10		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/11		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/12		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/13		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/14		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/15		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/16		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/17		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/18		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/19		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/20		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/21		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/22		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/23		DIS	0	DIS
0	1/24		DIS	0	DIS
0	5/1		DIS	0	DIS
0	5/2		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/1		FORW	200000	MSTR
1	1/2		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/3		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/4		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/5		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/6		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/7		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/8		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/9		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/10		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/11		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/12		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/13		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/14		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/15		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/16		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/17		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/18		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/19		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/20		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/21		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/22		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/23		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/24		DIS	0	DIS
1	5/1		DIS	0	DIS
1	5/2		DIS	0	DIS

```
-> show spantree msti 2 ports
```

```
Spanning Tree Port Summary for Msti 2
```

Port	Oper St	Path Cost	Desig Cost	Role	Prim. Port	Op Cnx	Op Edg	Desig	Bridge ID
1/1	FORW	200000	0	MSTR	1/1	PTP	EDG	8002-00:d0:95:57:3a:9e	
1/2	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/2	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/3	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/3	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/4	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/4	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/5	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/5	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/6	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/6	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/7	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/7	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/8	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/8	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/9	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/9	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/10	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/10	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/11	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/11	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/12	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/12	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/13	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/13	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/14	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/14	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/15	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/15	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/16	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/16	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/17	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/17	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/18	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/18	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/19	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/19	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/20	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/20	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/21	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/21	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/22	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/22	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/23	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/23	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/24	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/24	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
5/1	DIS	0	0	DIS	5/1	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
5/2	DIS	0	0	DIS	5/2	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	

```
-> show spantree msti 2 ports active
```

```
Spanning Tree Port Summary for Msti 2
```

Port	Oper St	Path Cost	Desig Cost	Role	Prim. Port	Op Cnx	Op Edg	Desig	Bridge ID
1/1	FORW	200000	0	MSTR	1/1	PTP	EDG	8002-00:d0:95:57:3a:9e	

### output definitions

<b>Msti</b>	The Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI) number. MSTI 0 represents the CIST. Configured through the <b>bridge msti</b> command.
<b>Port</b>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31).
<b>Oper St</b>	The port operational state as defined by application of the Spanning Tree Protocol. Possible port operational states include: disabled, blocking, listening, learning, and forwarding.
<b>Path Cost</b>	The contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops. Configured through the <b>bridge msti slot/port path cost</b> command.

*output definitions (continued)*

<b>Desig Cost</b>	The path cost of the Designated Port of the segment connected to this port. If this is the root bridge or the Spanning Tree status of the port is administratively disabled, this value is 0.
<b>Role</b>	The role of the port for this Spanning Tree instance. Possible port roles are: <b>root, designated, alternate, master, and backup</b> .
<b>Prim. Port</b>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module for the primary port associated with this Spanning Tree instance. This information is only available if the port role is backup.
<b>Op Cnx</b>	Operational connection type: <b>PTP, NPT, or NS</b> (nonsignificant). Shows the current operational state of the port's connection type. See the <a href="#">bridge slot/port connection</a> command on <a href="#">page 15-87</a> for more information.
<b>Op Edg</b>	Operational connection type: <b>EDG</b> . Shows the current operational state of the port's connection type. See the <a href="#">bridge slot/port connection</a> command on <a href="#">page 15-87</a> for more information.
<b>Desig Bridge ID</b>	The bridge identifier for the designated bridge for this port's segment.

```
-> show spantree msti 2 ports configured
Spanning Tree Port Admin Configuration for Msti 2
      Port  Adm Man. Config  Adm  Adm  Aut  Rstr Rstr OS8800
Port  Pri   St. Mode    Cost Cnx  Edg  Edg  Tcn  Role 10G Opt.
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
1/1   7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No   DIS
1/2   7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No   DIS
1/3   7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No   DIS
1/4   7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No   DIS
1/5   7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No   DIS
1/6   7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No   DIS
1/7   7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No   DIS
1/8   7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No   DIS
1/9   7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No   DIS
1/10  7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No   DIS
1/11  7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No   DIS
1/12  7   ENA  No      0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No   DIS
```

*output definitions*

<b>Port</b>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31).
<b>Port Pri</b>	The Spanning Tree priority for the port (0–15). The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the <a href="#">bridge msti slot/port priority</a> command.
<b>Adm St</b>	The Spanning Tree administrative status of the port: <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> . Configured through the <a href="#">bridge slot/port</a> command to enable or disable Spanning Tree on a port.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Man. Mode</b>	The manual mode setting for the port: <b>yes</b> indicates that the blocking or forwarding state of the port was manually set and the port does not participate in the Spanning Tree Algorithm; <b>no</b> indicates that the Spanning Tree Algorithm is managing the port state. Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port mode</b> command.
<b>Config Cost</b>	The configured path cost value for this port. Configured through the <b>bridge msti slot/port path cost</b> command.
<b>Adm Cnx</b>	The administrative connection type: <b>PTP</b> , <b>NPT</b> , or <b>AUT</b> . Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port connection</b> command.
<b>Adm Edg</b>	The edge port administrative status: <b>yes</b> indicates that the port is an admin edge port; <b>no</b> indicates that the port is not an admin edge port. Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port connection</b> command.
<b>Aut Edg</b>	The edge port automatic status: <b>yes</b> indicates that the port is an automatic edge port; <b>no</b> indicates that the port is not an automatic edge port. Configured through the <b>bridge cist slot/port auto-edge</b> or <b>bridge 1x1 slot/port auto-edge</b> command.
<b>Rstr Tcn</b>	The restricted TCN capability: <b>yes</b> indicates that the port supports the restricted TCN capability; <b>no</b> indicates that the port does not support the restricted TCN capability. Configured through the <b>bridge cist slot/port restricted-tn</b> or <b>bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-tn</b> command.
<b>Rstr Role</b>	The restricted role port status: <b>yes</b> indicates that the port is a restricted role port; <b>no</b> indicates that the port is not a restricted role port. Configured through the <b>bridge cist slot/port restricted-role</b> or <b>bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-role</b> command.
<b>OS8800 10G Opt.</b>	Indicates whether the 10 GB port interoperability status is enabled ( <b>ENA</b> ) or disabled ( <b>DIS</b> ). Configured through the <b>bridge port 10gig os8800optimized</b> command.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.  
 Release 6.1.3; fields added.

**Related Commands**

<b>show spantree ports</b>	Implicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for the flat mode CIST instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
<b>show spantree cist ports</b>	Explicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for a CIST instance when the switch is operating in the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.
<b>show spantree 1x1 ports</b>	Explicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for a VLAN when the switch is operating in the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

**MIB Objects**

vStpInsPortTable

- vStpInsPortNumber
- vStpInsPortPriority
- vStpInsPortState
- vStpInsPortEnable
- vStpInsPortPathCost
- vStpInsPortDesignatedCost
- vStpInsPortDesignatedBridge
- vStpInsPortAdminEdge
- vStpInsPortAutoEdge
- vStpInsPortRestrictedRole
- vStpInsPortRestrictedTcn
- vStpInsPortManualMode
- vStpInsPortRole
- vStpInsPrimaryPortNumber
- vStpInsPortAdminConnectionType
- vStpInsPortOperConnectionType

---



## show spantree 1x1 ports

Displays Spanning Tree port information for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**show spantree 1x1** [*vid*] **ports** [**forwarding** | **blocking** | **active** | **configured**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	An existing VLAN ID number (1-4094).
<b>forwarding</b>	Displays Spanning Tree operational port parameters for ports that are forwarding for the CIST instance.
<b>blocking</b>	Displays Spanning Tree operational port parameters for ports that are blocked for the CIST instance.
<b>active</b>	Displays a list of active ports associated with the specified instance.
<b>configured</b>	Displays Spanning Tree administrative port parameters for the CIST instance.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>vid</i>	all VLAN instances
<b>forwarding</b>   <b>blocking</b>   <b>active</b>   <b>configured</b>	all ports

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If a *vid* number is *not* specified, this command displays the Spanning Tree port operational status, path cost, and role values for all VLAN instances.
- On an OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850, specifying a range of VLAN IDs is also allowed. Use a hyphen to indicate a contiguous range (e.g., **show spantree 1x1 10-15 ports**). Note that only one VLAN entry—a single VLAN ID or a range of VLAN IDs—is allowed with this command. Multiple entries are not accepted.
- This is an explicit Spanning Tree command that displays Spanning Tree port information for a VLAN instance regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.
- Note that minimal information is displayed when this command is used in the flat mode, as VLAN instances are not active in this mode.
- The **configured** keyword is only available when an instance number is specified with this command. In addition, this keyword cannot be used in combination with either the **forwarding** or **blocking** keywords.

**Examples**

```
-> show spantree 1x1 ports
```

Vlan	Port	Oper	Status	Path Cost	Role
1	1/1		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/2		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/3		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/4		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/5		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/6		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/7		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/8		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/9		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/10		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/11		DIS	0	DIS
1	1/12		FORW	19	DIS

```
-> show spantree 1x1 1 ports
```

```
Spanning Tree Port Summary for Vlan 1
```

Port	Oper St	Path Cost	Desig Cost	Role	Prim. Port	Op Cnx	Op Edg	Desig	Bridge ID
1/1	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/1	NS	EDG	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/2	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/2	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/3	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/3	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/4	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/4	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/5	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/5	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/6	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/6	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/7	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/7	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/8	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/8	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/9	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/9	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/10	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/10	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/11	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/11	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/12	FORW	19	0	DIS	1/12	PTP	NO	0001-00:d0:95:6a:79:50	

```
-> show spantree 1x1 1 ports active
```

```
Spanning Tree Port Summary for Vlan 1
```

Port	Oper St	Path Cost	Desig Cost	Role	Prim. Port	Op Cnx	Op Edg	Desig	Bridge ID
1/12	FORW	19	0	DIS	1/12	PTP	EDG	0001-00:d0:95:6a:79:50	

The following **show spantree 1x1 ports** command example applies only to the OmniSwitch 6800/6850:

```
-> show spantree 1x1 10-13 ports
```

```
Spanning Tree Port Summary for Vlan 10
```

Port	Oper St	Path Cost	Desig Cost	Role	Prim. Port	Op Cnx	Op Edg	Desig	Bridge ID
1/46	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/46	NS	EDG	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	

```
Spanning Tree Port Summary for Vl 11
```

Port	Oper St	Path Cost	Desig Cost	Role	Prim. Port	Op Cnx	Op Edg	Desig	Bridge ID
1/36	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/36	NS	EDG	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	
1/37	DIS	0	0	DIS	1/37	NS	NO	0000-00:00:00:00:00:00	

```
Spanning Tree Port Summary for Vlan 12
  Oper Path  Desig      Prim. Op Op
Port  St  Cost   Cost   Role Port  Cnx Edg Desig Bridge ID
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
  1/42 DIS     0     0  DIS 1/42  NS  EDG 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
  1/43 DIS     0     0  DIS 1/43  NS   NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
Spanning Tree Port Summary for Vlan 13
  Oper Path  Desig      Prim. Op Op
Port  St  Cost   Cost   Role Port  Cnx Edg Desig Bridge ID
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
  1/38 DIS     0     0  DIS 1/38  NS  EDG 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
```

**output definitions**

<b>Vlan</b>	The VLAN ID associated with the VLAN Spanning Tree instance. Configured through the <b>vlan</b> commands.
<b>Port</b>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31).
<b>Oper St</b>	The port operational state as defined by application of the Spanning Tree Protocol. Possible port operational states include: disabled, blocking, listening, learning, and forwarding.
<b>Path Cost</b>	The contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops. Configured through the <b>bridge 1x1 slot/port path cost</b> command.
<b>Desig Cost</b>	The path cost of the Designated Port of the segment connected to this port. If this is the root bridge or the Spanning Tree status of the port is administratively disabled, this value is 0.
<b>Role</b>	The role of the port for this Spanning Tree instance. Possible port roles are: <b>root</b> , <b>designated</b> , <b>alternate</b> , <b>master</b> , and <b>backup</b> .
<b>Prim. Port</b>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module for the primary port associated with this Spanning Tree instance. This information is only available if the port role is backup.
<b>Op Cnx</b>	Operational connection type: <b>PTP</b> , <b>NPT</b> , or <b>NS</b> (nonsignificant). Shows the current operational state of the port's connection type. See the <b>bridge slot/port connection</b> command on <a href="#">page 15-87</a> for more information.
<b>Op Edg</b>	Operational connection type: <b>EDG</b> . Shows the current operational state of the port's connection type. See the <b>bridge slot/port connection</b> command on <a href="#">page 15-87</a> for more information.
<b>Desig Bridge ID</b>	The bridge identifier for the designated bridge for this port's segment.

```
-> show spantree 1x1 1 ports configured
Spanning Tree Port Admin Configuration for Vlan 1
  Port Adm Man. Config Adm Adm Aut Rstr Rstr OS8800
Port  Pri  St. Mode   Cost Cnx  Edg  Edg  Tcn  Role 10G Opt.
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
  1/1   7  ENA  No     0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No   DIS
  1/2   7  ENA  No     0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No   DIS
  1/3   7  ENA  No     0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No   DIS
  1/4   7  ENA  No     0  AUT  No  Yes  No   No   DIS
```

1/5	7	ENA	No	0	AUT	No	Yes	No	No	DIS
1/6	7	ENA	No	0	AUT	No	Yes	No	No	DIS
1/7	7	ENA	No	0	AUT	No	Yes	No	No	DIS
1/8	7	ENA	No	0	AUT	No	Yes	No	No	DIS
1/9	7	ENA	No	0	AUT	No	Yes	No	No	DIS
1/10	7	ENA	No	0	AUT	No	Yes	No	No	DIS
1/11	7	ENA	No	0	AUT	No	Yes	No	No	DIS
1/12	7	ENA	No	0	AUT	No	Yes	No	No	DIS

The following **show spantree 1x1 ports configured** command example applies only to the OmniSwitch 6800/6850:

```
-> show spantree 1x1 10-13 ports configured
Spanning Tree Port Admin Configuration for Vlan 10
  Port  Adm Man. Config  Adm  Adm  Aut  Rstr Rstr  OS8800
Port  Pri  St. Mode   Cost  Cnx  Edg  Edg  Tcn  Role  10G Opt.
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  1/46   7  ENA  No       0  AUT   No  Yes   No   No   DIS
Spanning Tree Port Admin Configuration for Vlan 11
  Port  Adm Man. Config  Adm  Adm  Aut  Rstr Rstr  OS8800
Port  Pri  St. Mode   Cost  Cnx  Edg  Edg  Tcn  Role  10G Opt.
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  1/36   7  ENA  No       0  AUT   No  Yes   No   No   DIS
  1/37   7  ENA  No       0  AUT   No  Yes   No   No   DIS
Spanning Tree Port Admin Configuration for Vlan 12
  Port  Adm Man. Config  Adm  Adm  Aut  Rstr Rstr  OS8800
Port  Pri  St. Mode   Cost  Cnx  Edg  Edg  Tcn  Role  10G Opt.
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  1/42   7  ENA  No       0  AUT   No  Yes   No   No   DIS
  1/43   7  ENA  No       0  AUT   No  Yes   No   No   DIS
Spanning Tree Port Admin Configuration for Vlan 13
  Port  Adm Man. Config  Adm  Adm  Aut  Rstr Rstr  OS8800
Port  Pri  St. Mode   Cost  Cnx  Edg  Edg  Tcn  Role  10G Opt.
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  1/38   7  ENA  No       0  AUT   No  Yes   No   No   DIS
```

### output definitions

<b>Port</b>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31).
<b>Port Pri</b>	The Spanning Tree priority for the port (0–15). The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the <b>bridge 1x1 slot/port priority</b> command.
<b>Adm St</b>	The Spanning Tree administrative status of the port: <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> . Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port</b> command to enable or disable Spanning Tree on a port.
<b>Man. Mode</b>	The manual mode setting for the port: <b>yes</b> indicates that the blocking or forwarding state of the port was manually set and the port does not participate in the Spanning Tree Algorithm; <b>no</b> indicates that the Spanning Tree Algorithm is managing the port state. Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port mode</b> command.
<b>Config Cost</b>	The configured path cost value for this port. Configured through the <b>bridge 1x1 slot/port path cost</b> command.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Adm Cnx</b>	The administrative connection type: <b>PTP</b> , <b>NPT</b> , or <b>AUT</b> . Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port connection</b> command.
<b>Adm Edg</b>	The edge port administrative status: <b>yes</b> indicates that the port is an admin edge port; <b>no</b> indicates that the port is not an admin edge port. Configured through the <b>bridge slot/port connection</b> command.
<b>Aut Edg</b>	The edge port automatic status: <b>yes</b> indicates that the port is an automatic edge port; <b>no</b> indicates that the port is not an automatic edge port. Configured through the <b>bridge cist slot/port auto-edge</b> or <b>bridge 1x1 slot/port auto-edge</b> command.
<b>Rstr Tcn</b>	The restricted TCN capability: <b>yes</b> indicates that the port supports the restricted TCN capability; <b>no</b> indicates that the port does not support the restricted TCN capability. Configured through the <b>bridge cist slot/port restricted-tcn</b> or <b>bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-tcn</b> command.
<b>Rstr Role</b>	The restricted role port status: <b>yes</b> indicates that the port is a restricted role port; <b>no</b> indicates that the port is not a restricted role port. Configured through the <b>bridge cist slot/port restricted-role</b> or <b>bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-role</b> command.
<b>OS8800 10G Opt.</b>	Indicates whether the 10 GB port interoperability status is enabled ( <b>ENA</b> ) or disabled ( <b>DIS</b> ). Configured through the <b>bridge port 10gig os8800optimized</b> command.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.2; support added for entering a range and/or multiple entries of VLAN IDs.

Release 6.1.3; fields added.

**Related Commands**

<b>show spantree ports</b>	Implicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for the flat mode CIST instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
<b>show spantree cist ports</b>	Explicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for a CIST instance when the switch is operating in the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.
<b>show spantree msti ports</b>	Explicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for an MSTI when the switch is operating in the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

**MIB Objects**

```
vStpInsPortTable  
  vStpInsPortNumber  
  vStpInsPortPriority  
  vStpInsPortState  
  vStpInsPortEnable  
  vStpInsPortPathCost  
  vStpInsPortDesignatedCost  
  vStpInsPortDesignatedBridge  
  vStpInsPortAdminConnectionType  
  vStpInsPortOperConnectionType  
  vStpInsPortAdminEdge  
  vStpInsPortAutoEdge  
  vStpInsPortRestrictedRole  
  vStpInsPortRestrictedTcn  
  vStpInsPortManualMode  
  vStpInsPortRole  
  vStpInsPrimaryPortNumber  
  vStpInsPortAdminConnectionType  
  vStpInsPortOperConnectionType
```

---

## show spantree mst region

Displays the Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) region information for the switch.

**show spantree mst region**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Three MST region attributes (configuration name, revision level, and configuration digest) define an MST region as required by the IEEE 802.1Q 2005 standard. Switches that share the same values for these attributes are all considered part of the same region. Currently each switch can belong to one MST region at a time.
- This command is available when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

### Examples

```
-> show spantree mst region
Configuration Name   : Region 1
Revision Level      : 0
Configuration Digest : 0xac36177f 50283cd4 b83821d8 ab26de62
Revision Max hops   : 20
Cist Instance Number : 0
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Configuration Name</b>	An alphanumeric string up to 32 characters that identifies the name of the MST region. Use the <b>bridge mst region name</b> command to define this value.
<b>Revision Level</b>	A numeric value (0–65535) that identifies the MST region revision level for the switch.
<b>Configuration Digest</b>	An MST region identifier consisting of a 16 octet hex value (as per the IEEE 802.1Q 2005 standard) that represents all defined MSTIs and their associated VLAN ranges. Use the <b>bridge msti</b> and <b>bridge msti vlan</b> commands to define VLAN to MSTI associations.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Revision Max hops</b>	The number of maximum hops authorized for region information. Configured through the <b>bridge mst region max hops</b> command.
<b>Cist Instance Number</b>	The number of the CIST instance, which is currently zero as there is only one region per switch. Therefore, only one CIST exists per switch. Note that this instance is also known as the flat mode instance and is known as bridge 1 when using STP or RSTP.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>show spantree msti vlan-map</b>	Displays the range of VLANs associated to the specified MSTI.
<b>show spantree cist vlan-map</b>	Displays the range of VLANs associated to the CIST instance.
<b>show spantree map-msti</b>	Displays the MSTI that is associated to the specified VLAN

**MIB Objects**

```
vStpMstRegionTable  
  vStpMstRegionNumber  
  vStpMstRegionConfigDigest  
  vStpMstRegionConfigName  
  vStpMstRegionConfigRevisionLevel  
  vStpMstRegionCistInstanceNumber  
  vStpMstRegionMaxHops
```

---



## show spantree msti vlan-map

Displays the range of VLANs associated with the specified Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI).

**show spantree mst [*msti\_id*] vlan-map**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*msti\_id* An existing MSTI ID number (0–4094).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If an *msti\_id* is not specified, then the VLAN to MSTI mapping for all defined MSTIs is displayed.
- This command is available when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.
- Initially all VLANs are associated with the flat mode CIST instance (also known as MSTI 0).

### Examples

```
-> show spantree msti vlan-map
Spanning Tree Msti/Cist Vlan map
-----

Cist
Name          :
VLAN list     : 1-9,14-4094

Msti 1
Name          :
VLAN list     : 10-11

Msti 2
Name          :
VLAN list     : 12-13

-> show spantree msti 2 vlan-map
Spanning Tree Msti Vlan map
-----

Msti 2
Name          :
VLAN list     : 12-13
```

---

*output definitions*

---

<b>Cist Instance</b>	Identifies MSTI VLAN mapping information for the CIST instance.
<b>Msti</b>	The MSTI ID number that identifies an association between a Spanning Tree instance and a range of VLANs.
<b>Name</b>	An alphanumeric value that identifies an MSTI name. Use the <b>bridge msti</b> command to define an MSTI name.
<b>VLAN list</b>	The range of VLAN IDs that are associated with this MSTI.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>show spantree mst region</b>	Displays the MST region information for the switch.
<b>show spantree cist vlan-map</b>	Displays the range of VLANs associated to the CIST instance.
<b>show spantree map-msti</b>	Displays the MSTI that is associated to the specified VLAN

**MIB Objects**

```
vStpMstInstanceTable  
  vStpMstInstanceNumber  
  vStpMstInstanceName  
  vStpMstInstanceVlanBitmapState
```

---

## show spantree cist vlan-map

Displays the range of VLANs associated with the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance.

**show spantree cist vlan-map**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is available when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.
- Initially all VLANs are associated with the flat mode CIST instance 0 (also known as MSTI 0).

### Examples

```
-> show spantree cist vlan-map
Spanning Tree Cist Vlan map
```

```
-----
Cist
Name      :
VLAN list : 1-9,14-4094
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Name</b>	An alphanumeric value that identifies the name of the CIST. Use the <b>bridge msti</b> command to define a name for this instance.
<b>VLAN list</b>	The range of VLAN IDs that are associated with the CIST instance.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>show spantree mst region</b>	Displays the MST region information for the switch.
<b>show spantree msti vlan-map</b>	Displays the range of VLANs associated to the specified MSTI.
<b>show spantree map-msti</b>	Displays the MSTI that is associated to the specified VLAN.

**MIB Objects**

```
vStpMstInstanceTable  
  vStpMstInstanceNumber  
  vStpMstInstanceName  
  vStpMstInstanceVlanBitmapState
```

---

## show spantree map-msti

Displays the Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI) that is associated to the specified VLAN.

**show spantree mst *vid* vlan-map**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is available when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.
- Initially all VLANs are associated with the flat mode CIST instance (also known as MSTI 0).

### Examples

```
-> show spantree 200 map-msti
Vlan   Msti/Cist(0)
-----+-----
    200         0
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- [show spantree mst region](#) Displays the MST region information for the switch.
- [show spantree msti vlan-map](#) Displays the range of VLANs associated to the specified MSTI.
- [show spantree cist vlan-map](#) Displays the range of VLANs associated to the CIST instance.

### MIB Objects

```
vStpMstVlanAssignmentTable
  vStpMstVlanAssignmentVlanNumber
  vStpMstVlanAssignmentMstiNumber
```

---

## show spantree mst port

Displays a summary of Spanning Tree connection information and instance associations for the specified port or a link aggregate of ports.

**show spantree mst port** *{slot/port | logical\_port}*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port*                      The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

*logical\_port*                    The Link aggregate ID number (0–31).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is only available when the switch is running in the flat Spanning Tree mode.
- Note that MST 0 also represents the flat mode CIST instance, which all ports are associated with when the switch is running in the flat Spanning Tree mode.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> show spantree mst port 1/10
MST parameters for interface 1/10:
  Conection Type: NS
  Edge Port: YES
  Boundary Port: YES
```

MST	Role	State	Pth Cst	Vlans
0	DIS	DIS	0	200
2	DIS	DIS	0	

```
-> show spantree mst port 1/1
MST parameters for interface 1/1 :
  Conection Type: PTP
  Edge Port: NO
  Boundary Port: YES
```

MST	Role	State	Pth Cst	Vlans
0	ROOT	FORW	19	1

```
-> bridge mode 1x1
-> show spantree mst port 1/10
Current STP mode is 1x1, MSTI instances are inactive
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Connection Type</b>	Operational connection type: <b>PTP</b> , <b>NPT</b> , <b>NS</b> (nonsignificant) or <b>EDG</b> . Shows the current operational state of the port's connection type. See the <a href="#">bridge slot/port connection</a> command on <a href="#">page 15-87</a> for more information.
<b>Edge Port</b>	Indicates whether or not the port is an edge port ( <b>YES</b> or <b>NO</b> ).
<b>Boundary Port</b>	Indicates whether or not the port is a boundary port ( <b>YES</b> or <b>NO</b> ). A boundary port connects an MST bridge to a LAN that belongs to a different MST region.
<b>MST</b>	The Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI) number that is associated with this port.
<b>Role</b>	The role of the port for this Spanning Tree instance. Possible port roles are: <b>root</b> , <b>designated</b> , <b>alternate</b> , <b>master</b> , and <b>backup</b> .
<b>State</b>	The port operational state as defined by application of the Spanning Tree Protocol. Possible port operational states include: disabled, blocking, listening, learning, and forwarding.
<b>Pth Cst</b>	The contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops.
<b>Vlans</b>	The VLAN ID of the default VLAN for the port.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">show spantree cist ports</a>	Displays Spanning Tree port information for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance.
<a href="#">show spantree msti ports</a>	Displays Spanning Tree port information for a flat mode Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI).
<a href="#">show spantree 1x1 ports</a>	Displays Spanning Tree port information for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**MIB Objects**

```
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortAdminConnectionType
  vStpInsPortAdminEdge
  vStpInsPortAutoEdge
  vStpMstInstanceNumber
  vStpInsPortRole
  vStpInsPortState
  vStpInsPortPathCost
vStpMstVlanAssignmentTable
  vStpMstVlanAssignmentVlanNumber
```

---

## show bridge rrstp configuration

Displays the current RRSTP status for the switch.

**show bridge rrstp configuration**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show bridge rrstp configuration
RRSTP Global state is Enable
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">bridge rrstp</a>	Enables RRSTP on a switch.
<a href="#">show bridge rrstp</a>	Displays information for all the rings or a specific ring present in the system.

### MIB Objects

vStpRrstpGlobalState

---



## show bridge rrstp

Displays information for all the rings or a specific ring present in the system.

```
show bridge rrstp [ring_id]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ring\_id*                              An existing ring ID number (1–128).

### Defaults

By default displays information for all rings.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

Use the *ring\_id* parameter with this command to display information for a specific ring.

### Examples

```
-> show bridge rrstp
```

```
RingId  Ring-Port-1  Ring-Port-2  Ring Status
-----
    1      1/1      2/3          Enable
    2      1/2      1/5          Disable
    3      0/1      0/2          Enable
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>RingId</b>	The numeric ID of the RRSTP ring.
<b>Ring-Port-1</b>	The first port in the RRSTP ring.
<b>Ring-Port-2</b>	The second port in the RRSTP ring.
<b>Ring Status</b>	The current state of the RRSTP ring ( <b>Enable</b> or <b>Disable</b> ).

---

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**bridge rrstp ring**

Creates a RRSTP ring comprising of two ports.

**show bridge rrstp  
configuration**

Displays the current RRSTP status for the switch.

## MIB Objects

```
vStpRrstpRingConfigTable  
  vStpRrstpRingId  
  vStpRrstpRingPort1  
  vStpRrstpRingPort2  
  vStpRrstpRingState
```

---

# 16 Source Learning Commands

Source Learning is responsible for creating, updating, and deleting source and destination MAC Address entries in the MAC Address Table. This chapter includes descriptions of Source Learning commands used to create or delete static MAC addresses, define the aging time value for static and dynamically learned MAC addresses, and display MAC Address Table entries and statistics.

MIB information for Source Learning commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelInd1MacAddress.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-MAC-ADDRESS-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

**mac-address-table**  
**mac-address-table static-multicast**  
**mac-address-table aging-time**  
**source-learning chassis-distributed**  
**show mac-address-table**  
**show mac-address-table static-multicast**  
**show mac-address-table count**  
**show mac-address-table aging-time**  
**show source-learning chassis-distributed**

---

## mac-address-table

Configures a destination unicast MAC address. The configured (static) MAC address is assigned to a non-mobile switch port or link aggregate ID and VLAN. Packets received on ports associated with the specified VLAN that contain a destination MAC address that matches the static MAC address are forwarded to the specified port. Static destination MAC addresses are maintained in the Source Learning MAC address table.

**mac-address-table** [**permanent**] *mac\_address* {*slot/port* | **linkagg** *link\_agg*} *vid* [**bridging** | **filtering**]

**no mac-address-table** [**permanent** | **learned**] [*mac\_address* {*slot/port* | **linkagg** *link\_agg*} *vid*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>permanent</b>	Defines a permanent static MAC Address that is not removed when the switch reboots.
<b>learned</b>	Specifies that the MAC address is a dynamically learned address.
<i>mac_address</i>	Enter the destination MAC Address to add to the MAC Address Table (e.g., 00:00:39:59:f1:0c).
<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>link_agg</i>	Enter a link aggregate ID number (0–31). See <a href="#">Chapter 12, “Link Aggregation Commands.”</a>
<i>vid</i>	VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<b>bridging</b>	Specifies that all packets to or from this MAC address are bridged.
<b>filtering</b>	Specifies that all packets to or from this MAC address are dropped.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>permanent</b>	permanent
<b>bridging</b>   <b>filtering</b>	bridging

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a MAC address from the Source Learning MAC Address Table.
- The specified slot/port or link aggregate ID must already belong to the specified VLAN. Use the **vlan port default** command to assign a port or link aggregate ID to a VLAN before you configure the static MAC address. Only traffic from other ports associated with the same VLAN is directed to the static MAC address slot/port.

- Select the **filtering** parameter to set up a denial of service to block potential hostile attacks. Traffic sent to or from a filtered MAC address is dropped. Select the **bridging** parameter for regular traffic flow to or from the MAC address.
- If a packet received on a port associated with the same VLAN contains a source address that matches a static MAC address, the packet is discarded.
- Static MACs are not supported on mobile ports.
- Only static MAC address entries with a **permanent** management status are captured when a snapshot of the switch's running configuration is taken.
- Use the **mac-address-table aging-time** command (see [page 16-6](#)) to set the aging time value for all static and dynamically learned MAC addresses. This is the value applied to static MAC addresses defined using the **mac-address-table timeout** form of this command.

## Examples

```
-> mac-address-table permanent 00:00:39:59:f1:0c 4/2 355
-> no mac-address-table
-> no mac-address-table 5/1 755
-> no mac-address-table permanent
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>mac-address-table aging-time</b>	Configures aging time, in seconds, for static and dynamically learned MAC addresses.
<b>show mac-address-table</b>	Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table information.
<b>show mac-address-table count</b>	Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table statistics.
<b>show mac-address-table aging-time</b>	Displays the current aging time value for the Source Learning MAC Address Table.

## MIB Objects

```
s1MacAddressTable
  s1MacAddress
  s1MacAddressManagement
  s1MacAddressDisposition
```

---

## mac-address-table static-multicast

Configures a static multicast MAC address and assigns the address to one or more egress ports. Packets received on ports associated with the specified VLAN that contain a destination MAC address that matches the static multicast address are forwarded to the specified egress ports. Static multicast MAC addresses are maintained in the Source Learning MAC address table.

**mac-address-table static-multicast** *multicast\_address* {*slot1/port1*[-*port1a*] [*slot2/port2*[-*port2a*]...]} | **linkagg** *link\_agg* *vid*

**no mac-address-table static-multicast** [*multicast\_address* {*slot1/port1*[-*port1a*] [*slot2/port2*[-*port2a*]...]} | **linkagg** *link\_agg* *vid*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>multicast_address</i>	Enter the destination multicast MAC Address to add to the MAC Address Table (e.g., 01:00:39:59:f1:0c).
<i>slot1/port1</i> [- <i>port1a</i> ]	The egress slot and port combination that is assigned to the static multicast MAC address. You may enter multiple ports and port ranges.
<i>slot2/port2</i> [- <i>port2a</i> ]	Additional egress slot and port combinations may be assigned to the static multicast MAC address. You may enter multiple ports and port ranges.
<i>link_agg</i>	Enter a link aggregate ID number (0–29). See <a href="#">Chapter 12, “Link Aggregation Commands.”</a>
<i>vid</i>	VLAN ID number (1–4094).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a static multicast MAC address from the Source Learning MAC Address Table. Note that if no parameters are specified with this form of the command, then all static multicast addresses are removed.
- Note that a MAC address is considered a multicast MAC address if the least significant bit of the most significant octet of the address is enabled. For example, MAC addresses with a prefix of 01, 03, 05, 13, etc., are multicast MAC addresses.
- If a multicast prefix value is not present, then the address is treated as a regular MAC address and not allowed when using the **mac-address-table static-multicast** command. Also note that multicast addresses within the following ranges are not supported:

```
01:00:5E:00:00:00 to 01:00:5E:7F:FF:FF
01:80:C2:XX.XX.XX
33:33:XX:XX:XX:XX
```

- The configured (static) multicast MAC address is assigned to a non-mobile switch port or link aggregate ID and VLAN. Static multicast MACs are not supported on mobile ports.
- In addition to configuring the same static multicast address for multiple ports within a given VLAN, it is also possible to use the same multicast address across multiple VLANs.
- The specified slot/port or link aggregate ID must already belong to the specified VLAN. Use the **vlan port default** command to assign a port or link aggregate ID to a VLAN before you configure the static MAC address. Only traffic from other ports associated with the same VLAN is directed to the static multicast MAC address slot/port.
- If the **configuration snapshot** or **write memory** command is entered after a static multicast MAC address is configured, the resulting ASCII file or **boot.cfg** file will include the following additional syntax for the **mac-address-table static-multicast** command:

**group** *num*

This syntax indicates the number of the multicast group that the switch has assigned to the multicast MAC address for the given VLAN association. Each multicast address – VLAN association is treated as a unique instance and assigned a group number specific to that instance. Up to 1022 such instances are supported per switch.

- Note that if the port assigned to a multicast MAC address is down or administratively disabled when the **configuration snapshot** or **write memory** command is used, the multicast MAC address is not saved to the resulting ASCII file or **boot.cfg** file.

## Examples

```
-> mac-address-table static-multicast 02:00:39:59:f1:0c 4/2 355
-> mac-address-table static-multicast 01:00:00:3a:44:11 1/12-24 255
-> mac-address-table static-multicast 03:00:00:3a:44:12 1/10 2/1-6 3/1-8 1500
-> mac-address-table static-multicast 04:00:00:3a:44:13 linkagg 10 455
-> no mac-address-table static-multicast 03:00:00:3a:44:12 1/10 1500
-> no mac-address-table static-multicast 04:00:00:3a:44:13 linkagg 10 455
-> no mac-address-table static-multicast
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>show mac-address-table</b>                  | Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table information.   |
| <b>show mac-address-table static-multicast</b> | Displays a list of static multicast MAC addresses that are configured in the Source Learning MAC Address Table. |
| <b>show mac-address-table count</b>            | Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table statistics.  |

## MIB Objects

```
s1MacAddressTable
  s1MacAddress
  s1MacAddressManagement
  s1MacAddressDisposition
```

## mac-address-table aging-time

Configures aging time, in seconds, for static and dynamically learned MAC addresses. When a MAC address has aged beyond the aging-time value, the MAC address is discarded.

**mac-address-table aging-time** *seconds*

**no mac-address-table aging-time**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Aging time value (in seconds). Do not use commas in value. The range is 60—1000000.

### Defaults

By default, the aging time is set to 300 seconds.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to set the aging-time back to the default value of 300 seconds.
- The aging time value is a global value that applies to all VLANs. Configuring this value on a per VLAN basis is not supported on this platform.
- Note that an inactive MAC address may take up to twice as long as the aging time value specified to age out of the MAC address table. For example, if an aging time of 60 seconds is specified, the MAC will age out any time between 60 and 120 seconds of inactivity.
- If the **timeout** parameter is not specified when using the **mac-address-table** command (see [page 16-2](#)) to configure a static MAC address, then the aging time value is not applied to the static MAC address.
- The MAC address table aging time is also used as the timeout value for the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table. This timeout value determines how long the switch retains dynamically learned ARP table entries.

### Examples

```
-> mac-address-table aging-time 1200  
-> no mac-address-table aging-time
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.3.1 and 6.1.1; **vlan** parameter not supported.



## Related Commands

<b>mac-address-table</b>	Configures a static destination Unicast MAC address for a VLAN bridge.
<b>show mac-address-table</b>	Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table information.
<b>show mac-address-table count</b>	Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table statistics.
<b>show mac-address-table aging-time</b>	Displays the current aging time value for the Source Learning MAC Address Table.

## MIB Objects

s1MacAddressAgingTable  
    s1MacAgingValue

---

## source-learning chassis-distributed

Enables or disables the distributed MAC source learning mode for the chassis. Enabling this mode increases the number of learned MAC addresses supported to 16K per module and up to 64K per chassis.

**source-learning chassis-distributed {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables distributed MAC source learning mode.
<b>disable</b>	Disables distributed MAC source learning mode.

### Defaults

By default distributed MAC source learning mode is disabled for the chassis.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- After the distributed MAC mode is either enabled or disabled using this command, immediately save the switch configuration using the **write memory** command and then reboot the switch.
- Distributed MAC source learning is not supported on the OmniSwitch 6800 or OmniSwitch 6850 switches.
- When the distributed MAC source learning mode is disabled (the default), the maximum number of learned MAC addresses allowed per OmniSwitch 9000 Series chassis is 16K.

### Examples

```
-> source-learning chassis-distributed enable
-> source-learning chassis-distributed disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show source-learning chassis-distributed** Displays the current status of the distributed MAC source learning mode.

### MIB Objects

```
sLMacAddressTable
  sLDistributedMacMode
```

---

## show mac-address-table

Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table information.

```
show mac-address-table [permanent | learned] [mac_address] [slot slot | slot/port] [linkagg link_agg]
[vid | vid1-vid2]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>permanent</b>	Display static MAC addresses with a permanent status.
<b>learned</b>	Display dynamically learned MAC addresses.
<i>mac_address</i>	Enter a MAC Address (e.g., 00:00:39:59:f1:0c).
<i>slot</i>	Enter the slot number for a module to specify that the command should include all ports on that module (e.g., 6 specifies all ports on the module found in slot 6 of the switch chassis).
<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>link_agg</i>	Enter a link aggregate ID number (0–31). See <a href="#">Chapter 12, “Link Aggregation Commands.”</a>
<i>vid</i>	A single VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>vid1-vid2</i>	A contiguous range of VLAN ID numbers (e.g., 5-10).

### Defaults

By default, information is displayed for all MAC addresses contained in the table.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Note that only one VLAN entry—a single VLAN ID or a range of VLAN IDs—is allowed with this command. Multiple entries are not accepted.
- If a static MAC address is configured on a port link that is down or disabled, an asterisk appears to the right of the MAC address in the **show mac-address-table** command display. The asterisk indicates that this is an invalid MAC address. When the port link comes up, however, the MAC address is then considered valid and the asterisk no longer appears next to the address in the display.

## Examples

```
-> show mac-address-table
```

Legend: Mac Address: \* = address not valid

Vlan	Mac Address	Type	Protocol	Operation	Interface
1	00:00:00:00:00:01	learned	0800	bridging	8/ 1
1	00:d0:95:6a:73:9a	learned	aaaa0003	bridging	10/23

Total number of Valid MAC addresses above = 2

```
-> show mac-address-table 10-15
```

Legend: Mac Address: \* = address not valid

Vlan	Mac Address	Type	Protocol	Operation	Interface
10	00:00:00:00:00:01	learned	0800	bridging	1/2
10	00:d0:95:6a:73:9a	learned	aaaa0003	bridging	1/2
11	00:d0:95:a3:e0:0d	learned	---	bridging	1/3
11	00:d0:95:a3:e5:09	learned	---	bridging	1/3
11	00:d0:95:a3:e7:75	learned	---	bridging	1/4
12	00:d0:95:a3:ed:f7	learned	---	bridging	2/1
12	00:d0:95:a8:2a:b6	learned	---	bridging	2/1
12	00:d0:95:ad:e3:cc	learned	---	bridging	2/1
13	00:d0:95:ae:3b:f6	learned	---	bridging	2/8
13	00:d0:95:b2:3d:fa	learned	---	bridging	2/8
14	00:d0:95:b2:40:b6	learned	---	bridging	3/1
14	00:d0:95:d5:bc:7e	learned	---	bridging	3/1
15	00:d0:95:d7:74:1a	learned	---	bridging	3/8
15	00:d0:95:d7:77:76	learned	---	bridging	3/8

Total number of Valid MAC addresses above = 14

### output definitions

<b>VLAN</b>	Vlan ID number associated with the MAC address and slot/port.
<b>Mac Address</b>	MAC address that is currently learned or statically assigned.
<b>Type</b>	MAC address management status: <b>permanent</b> , <b>reset</b> , <b>timeout</b> , or <b>learned</b> . Use the <b>mac-address-table</b> command on <a href="#">page 16-2</a> to configure the management status for a static MAC address.
<b>Protocol</b>	Protocol type for the MAC address entry. Note that if the hardware source learning mode is active for the port, this field is blank.
<b>Operation</b>	The disposition of the MAC address: <b>bridging</b> (default) or <b>filtering</b> . Use the <b>mac-address-table</b> command on <a href="#">page 16-2</a> to configure the disposition for a static MAC address.
<b>Interface</b>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module that is associated with the static or dynamically learned MAC address. If the interface is a link aggregate ID, zero is displayed as the slot number (e.g., 0/29).

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; *vid* parameter modified to support a range of VLAN IDs.

## Related Commands

**show mac-address-table count** Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table statistics.

**show mac-address-table aging-time** Displays the current aging time value for the Source Learning MAC Address Table.

## MIB Objects

```
s1MacAddressTable
  s1MacAddress
  s1MacAddressManagement
  s1MacAddressDisposition
  s1MacAddressProtocol
```

---

## show mac-address-table static-multicast

Displays the static multicast MAC address configuration for the switch.

```
show mac-address-table static-multicast [multicast_address] [slot slot | slot/port] [linkagg link_agg]  
[vid | vid1-vid2]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>multicast_address</i>	Enter a multicast MAC Address (e.g., 01:00:39:59:f1:0c).
<i>slot</i>	Enter the slot number for a module to specify that the command should include all ports on that module (e.g., 6 specifies all ports on the module found in slot 6 of the switch chassis).
<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>link_agg</i>	Enter a link aggregate ID number (0–29). See Chapter 12, “Link Aggregation Commands.”
<i>vid</i>	VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>vid1-vid2</i>	A contiguous range of VLAN ID numbers (e.g., 5-10).

### Defaults

By default, information is displayed for all static multicast MAC addresses contained in the MAC address table.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Note that only one VLAN entry—a single VLAN ID or a range of VLAN IDs—is allowed with this command. Multiple entries are not accepted.
- Note that if a static multicast MAC address is configured on a port link that is down or disabled, the configured multicast address does not appear in the **show mac-address-table static-multicast** command display.
- The **show mac-address-table** command display, however, includes all static multicast addresses regardless of whether or not the port assigned to the address is up or down. See the second example below.
- When the **show mac-address-table** command is used to display MAC addresses known to the switch, an asterisk appears to the left of all static MAC addresses that are configured on a port link that is down or disabled. The asterisk indicates that MAC address is invalid. When the port link comes up, however, the MAC address is then considered valid and the asterisk no longer appears next to the address in the display.

## Examples

In the example below, the static multicast address 01:00:00:00:00:01 is associated with port 1/1, which is down. As a result, this address does not appear in the **show mac-address-table static-multicast** display but is included in the **show mac-address-table** display with an asterisk.

```
-> show mac-address-table static-multicast
```

```
Legend: Mac Address: * = address not valid
```

Vlan	Mac Address	Type	Protocol	Operation	Interface
1	01:00:00:00:00:02	static-mcast	---	bridging	2/6

Total number of Valid MAC addresses above = 1

```
-> show mac-address-table
```

```
Legend: Mac Address: * = address not valid
```

Vlan	Mac Address	Type	Protocol	Operation	Interface
* 1	01:00:00:00:00:01	static-mcast	0	bridging	1/1
24	00:d0:95:e4:cf:5a	learned	---	bridging	1/2
24	00:d0:95:e5:af:52	learned	---	bridging	1/2
24	00:e0:4c:bc:ce:a1	learned	---	bridging	1/2
1	01:00:00:00:00:02	static-mcast	---	bridging	2/6
1	00:d0:95:e2:77:38	learned	---	bridging	3/19

Total number of Valid MAC addresses above = 5

### output definitions

<b>VLAN</b>	Vlan ID number associated with the static multicast address.
<b>Mac Address</b>	The multicast MAC address that is statically assigned to the VLAN and slot/port.
<b>Type</b>	Indicates the MAC address is a static multicast ( <b>static-mcast</b> ) address. This type of address is configured through the <b>mac-address-table static-multicast</b> command.
<b>Protocol</b>	Protocol type for the MAC address entry.
<b>Operation</b>	The disposition of the MAC address: <b>bridging</b> (default) or <b>filtering</b> . Note that this value is always set to <b>bridging</b> for static multicast addresses.
<b>Interface</b>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module that is associated with the static multicast MAC address. If the interface is a link aggregate ID, zero is displayed as the slot number (e.g., 0/29).

### Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; *vid* parameter modified to support a range of VLAN IDs.

### Related Commands

**show mac-address-table** Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table information.

**show mac-address-table count** Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table statistics.

**MIB Objects**

```
s1MacAddressTable  
  s1MacAddress  
  s1MacAddressManagement  
  s1MacAddressDisposition  
  s1MacAddressProtocol
```

---



## show mac-address-table count

Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table statistics.

**show mac-address-table count** [*mac\_address*] [**slot** *slot* | *slot/port*] [**linkagg** *link\_agg*] [*vid* | *vid1-vid2*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>mac_address</i>	MAC Address (e.g., 00:00:39:59:f1:0c).
<i>slot</i>   <i>slot/port</i>	Slot number for the module or the slot number and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>link_agg</i>	Enter a link aggregate ID number (0–31). See <a href="#">Chapter 12, “Link Aggregation Commands.”</a>
<i>vid</i>	VLAN ID number (1–4094).

### Defaults

By default, the count statistics are displayed for all MAC addresses contained in the MAC address table.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- To display statistics for all ports on one slot, specify only the slot number for the **slot** parameter value.
- Note that only one VLAN entry—a single VLAN ID or a range of VLAN IDs—is allowed with this command. Multiple entries are not accepted.

### Examples

```
-> show mac-address-table count
```

```
Mac Address Table count:
Permanent Address Count           = 1
DeleteOnReset Address Count       = 0
DeleteOnTimeout Address Count     = 0
Dynamic Learned Address Count     = 6
Total MAC Address In Use          = 7
```

```
-> show mac-address-table count 10-20
```

```
Mac Address Table count:
Permanent Address Count           = 0
DeleteOnReset Address Count       = 0
DeleteOnTimeout Address Count     = 0
Dynamic Learned Address Count     = 28
Total MAC Address In Use          = 28
```

*output definitions*

---

<b>Permanent Address Count</b>	The number of static MAC addresses configured on the switch with a <b>permanent</b> management status (MAC address is never aged out).
<b>DeleteOnReset Address Count</b>	The number of static MAC addresses configured on the switch with a <b>reset</b> management status (MAC address is deleted on the next switch reboot).
<b>DeleteOnTimeout Address Count</b>	The number of static MAC addresses configured on the switch with a <b>timeout</b> management status (MAC address ages out according to the MAC address table aging timer value).
<b>Dynamic Learned Address Count</b>	The number of MAC addresses learned by the switch. These are MAC addresses that are not statically configured addresses.
<b>Total MAC Address In Use</b>	The total number of MAC addresses (learned and static) that are known to the switch.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; *vid* parameter modified to support a range of VLAN IDs.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">show mac-address-table</a>	Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table information.
<a href="#">show mac-address-table aging-time</a>	Displays the current aging time value for the Source Learning MAC Address Table.

---

## show mac-address-table aging-time

Displays the current aging time value.

**show mac-address-table aging-time**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The MAC Address Table aging time applies to static MAC addresses that were defined using the **time-out** parameter (see [page 16-2](#)) and to dynamically learned MAC addresses.
- Note that the aging time is the same for all VLANs because it is not configurable on a per-VLAN basis. The aging time value on this platform is a global parameter that applies to all VLANs.

### Examples

```
-> show mac-address-table aging-time  
Mac Address Aging Time (seconds) = 300
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.3.1 and 6.1.1; **vlan** parameter not supported.

### Related Commands

[show mac-address-table](#) Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table information.

[show mac-address-table count](#) Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table statistics.

### MIB Objects

```
s1MacAddressAgingTable  
s1MacAgingValue
```

---

## show source-learning chassis-distributed

Displays the current status (enabled or disabled) of the distributed MAC source learning mode.

**show source-learning chassis-distributed**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is not supported on the OmniSwitch 6600 or OmniSwitch 6850 switches.
- When the distributed MAC mode is enabled, the MAC address table size is increased to allow more learned MAC addresses (16K per module; up to 64K per chassis).
- When the distributed MAC mode is disabled (the default), the maximum number of learned MAC addresses defaults to 16K for all OmniSwitch 9000 Series switches.

### Examples

```
-> show source-learning chassis-distributed
Distributed MAC Mode Configuration = disabled
```

```
-> show source-learning chassis-distributed
Distributed MAC Mode Configuration = enabled
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[source-learning chassis-distributed](#)

Enables or disables the distributed MAC source learning mode.

### MIB Objects

```
sLMacAddressTable
  sLDistributedMacMode
```

---

# 17 Learned Port Security Commands

Learned Port Security (LPS) provides a mechanism for controlling network device communication on one or more switch ports. Configurable LPS parameters allow the user to restrict source learning on a port to:

- A maximum number of learned source MAC addresses.
- A specific amount of time in which source MAC addresses are learned.
- An individual learned source MAC address.
- A range of learned source MAC addresses.

This chapter includes descriptions of the CLI commands used to define LPS parameters and display information about the current LPS configuration.

MIB information for Learned Port Security commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelInd1LearnedPortSecurity.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-LPS-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

**port-security**  
**port-security shutdown**  
**port-security maximum**  
**port-security max-filtering**  
**port-security convert-to-static**  
**port-security mac**  
**port-security mac-range**  
**port-security violation**  
**port-security release**  
**show port-security**  
**show port-security shutdown**

---

## port-security

Enables or disables Learned Port Security (LPS) on the switch port(s). When LPS is enabled, only devices that have a source MAC address that complies with LPS restrictions are learned on the port(s).

**port-security** *slot/port[-port2]* [**enable** | **disable**]

**port-security chassis disable**

**no port security** *slot/port[-port2]*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>-port2</i>	The last port number in a range of ports you want to configure on the same slot (e.g., 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).
<b>enable</b>	Enables LPS on the specified port(s).
<b>disable</b>	Disables LPS on the specified port(s).
<b>chassis disable</b>	Disables all LPS-eligible ports on the chassis.

### Defaults

By default, LPS is disabled on all switch ports.

parameter	default
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>	<b>enable</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove LPS *and* clear all entries from the table. This command enables learning of new MAC addresses.
- The **port-security chassis disable** command disables all the LPS-eligible ports on the chassis. Disabling port security restricts a port from learning new MAC addresses.
- LPS is supported on 10/100 and Gigabit Ethernet fixed, mobile, authenticated, 802.1Q tagged ports, and 802.1x ports.
- LPS is not supported on 10 Gigabit Ethernet, link aggregate, or 802.1Q tagged link aggregate (trunked) ports.
- Note that when LPS is enabled on an active port, all MAC addresses learned on that port prior to the time LPS was enabled are cleared from the source learning MAC address table.
- Configurable MAC learning restrictions consist of setting a source learning time limit window, specifying a maximum number of MACs allowed on a specific port, configuring a list of MAC addresses (individual or range of addresses) allowed on the port, and determining how a port handles traffic that is unauthorized.

## Examples

```
-> port-security 4/8 enable
-> port-security 2/1-10 enable
-> port-security 2/11-15 disable
-> no port-security 1/1-12
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.5; **chassis** parameter was added.

## Related Commands

<b>port-security mac</b>	Configures a single authorized source MAC address for a port that belongs to a specified VLAN.
<b>port-security mac-range</b>	Configures a list of authorized MAC addresses by defining a range of addresses allowed on the port.
<b>port-security maximum</b>	Specifies the maximum number of source MAC addresses that an LPS port(s) is allowed to learn.
<b>port-security shutdown</b>	Configures the amount of time in minutes to allow source learning on all LPS ports.
<b>port-security violation</b>	Selects the method for handling traffic that does not comply with LPS restrictions for the specified port(s).

## MIB Objects

```
learnedPortSecurityTable
  lpsAdminStatus
```

---

## port-security shutdown

Configures the amount of time in minutes to allow source learning on all LPS ports. This LPS parameter applies to the entire switch, so when the time limit expires, source learning of *new* MAC addresses is stopped on all LPS ports. Only configured authorized MAC addresses are still allowed on LPS ports after this timer expires. This command also enables or disables the conversion of dynamic MAC addresses to static MAC addresses on LPS ports.

**port-security shutdown** *minutes* [**convert-to-static** {**enable** | **disable**}]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>minutes</i>	The number of minutes that defines the amount of time in which LPS allows source learning across all LPS ports.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the conversion of dynamic MAC addresses to static MAC addresses on the LPS port.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the conversion of dynamic MAC addresses to static MAC addresses on the LPS port.

### Defaults

By default, the LPS source learning time limit is not set for the switch.

parameter	default
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The LPS source learning time window is started and/or reset each time the **port-security shutdown** command is issued.
- To automatically start the timer on switch reboot, save this command to the **boot.cfg** file for the switch. Each time the switch reboots, the timer is restarted. It is still possible at any time, however, to reset the timer by issuing the command again.
- Note that the LPS source learning time window has a higher priority over the maximum number of MAC addresses allowed. For example, if the maximum number of MAC addresses allowed is set at 30 and the learning interval expires when the port has only learned 15, then the port will *not* learn anymore MAC addresses.
- If the **convert-to-static** parameter is enabled and the LPS source learning time window expires, then all dynamic MAC addresses are converted to static MAC addresses. This stops the MAC addresses from aging out.
- The conversion of dynamic MAC addresses to static ones does not apply to LPS mobile and authenticated ports.



## Examples

```
-> port-security shutdown 25
-> port-security shutdown 60
-> port-security shutdown 2 convert-to-static enable
-> port-security shutdown 2 convert-to-static disable
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.5; **convert-to-static, enable and disable** parameters added.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">port-security</a>	Enables or disables Learned Port Security (LPS) on the switch port(s).
<a href="#">port-security mac</a>	Configures a single authorized source MAC address for a port that belongs to a specified VLAN.
<a href="#">port-security mac-range</a>	Configures a list of authorized MAC addresses by defining a range of addresses allowed on the port.
<a href="#">port-security maximum</a>	Specifies the maximum number of source MAC addresses that an LPS port(s) is allowed to learn.
<a href="#">port-security violation</a>	Selects the method for handling traffic that does not comply with LPS restrictions for the specified port.

## MIB Objects

```
learnedPortSecurityGlobalGroup
  lpsLearningWindowTime
  lpsLearningWindowTimeWithStaticConversion
```

---

## port-security maximum

Specifies the maximum number of source MAC addresses that an LPS port(s) is allowed to learn.

**port-security** *slot/port[-port2]* **maximum** *number*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>-port2</i>	The last port number in a range of ports you want to configure on the same slot (e.g., 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).
<i>number</i>	The number of source MAC addresses (1–100) that are allowed on this port.

### Defaults

By default, the number of MAC addresses allowed is set to 1.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If the port attempts to learn a MAC address that will exceed the maximum number allowed, the port will block the unauthorized address or will shutdown. Use the **port-security violation** command to specify how an LPS port will handle violating traffic.
- Note that source learning of configured authorized MAC addresses is still allowed after the LPS time limit has expired; however, all learning is stopped if the number of MAC addresses learned meets or exceeds the maximum number of addresses allowed, even if the LPS time limit has not expired.

### Examples

```
-> port-security 2/14 maximum 25
-> port-security 4/10-15 maximum 100
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>port-security</b>	Enables or disables Learned Port Security (LPS) on the switch port(s).
<b>port-security mac</b>	Configures a single authorized source MAC address for a port that belongs to a specified VLAN.
<b>port-security mac-range</b>	Configures a list of authorized MAC addresses by defining a range of addresses allowed on the port.
<b>port-security shutdown</b>	Configures the amount of time in minutes to allow source learning on all LPS ports. Also, enables or disables the conversion of dynamic MAC addresses to static MAC addresses on LPS ports.
<b>port-security violation</b>	Selects the method for handling traffic that does not comply with LPS restrictions for the specified port.

## MIB Objects

learnedPortSecurityTable  
lpsMaxMacNum

---

## port-security max-filtering

Configures the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be filtered on the LPS port(s).

**port-security** *slot/port[-port2]* **max-filtering** *number*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>-port2</i>	The last port number in a range of ports you want to configure on the same slot (e.g., 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).
<i>number</i>	The maximum number of filtered MAC addresses (1–100) that are allowed on this port.

### Defaults

By default, the maximum number of filtered MAC addresses that can be learned on an LPS port is set to 5.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

When the number of filtered MAC addresses learned on the port reaches the maximum, either the port is disabled (Shutdown Violation mode) or MAC address learning is disabled (Restrict Violation mode). By default, MAC address learning is disabled.

### Examples

```
-> port-security 1/10 max-filtering 6
-> port-security 1/10-13 max-filtering 18
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">port-security maximum</a>	Specifies the maximum number of source MAC addresses that an LPS port(s) is allowed to learn.
<a href="#">port-security violation</a>	Selects the method for handling traffic that does not comply with LPS restrictions for the specified port.

### MIB Objects

```
learnedPortSecurityTable
  lpsMaxFilteredMacNum
```

---

## port-security convert-to-static

Converts the dynamically learned MAC addresses on the LPS port(s) to static MAC addresses.

**port-security** {*slot/port*[-*port2*] | *chassis*} **convert-to-static**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>-port2</i>	The last port number in a range of ports you want to configure on the same slot (e.g., 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).
<i>chassis</i>	Specifies all the LPS-eligible ports on the chassis.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850 and 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- You can stop the aging out of dynamic MAC addresses on the LPS port(s) by converting them to static MAC addresses.
- The conversion of dynamic MAC addresses to static ones does not apply to LPS mobile and authenticated ports.
- The number of converted static MAC addresses cannot exceed the maximum number of MAC addresses allowed on the port(s).

### Examples

```
-> port-security 4/8 convert-to-static
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****port-security**

Enables or disables Learned Port Security (LPS) on the switch port(s).

**port-security maximum**

Specifies the maximum number of source MAC addresses that an LPS port(s) is allowed to learn.

**MIB Objects**

learnedPortSecurityGlobalGroup

lpsConvertToStatic

---

## port-security mac

Configures a single authorized source MAC address for a port that belongs to a specified VLAN.

```
port-security slot/port mac mac_address [vlan vlan_id]
```

```
port-security slot/port no mac {all | mac_address} [vlan vlan_id]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>mac_address</i>	The source MAC address (e.g., 00:da:39:59:f1:0c) of the port.
<i>vlan_id</i>	The VLAN or the tagged VLAN to which the LPS port belongs. The range is 1–4094.

### Defaults

By default, the default VLAN for the port is used.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove statically configured or dynamically learned source MAC address entries from the LPS table. When a MAC address is removed from the LPS table, it is automatically cleared from the source learning table at the same time.
- LPS should be enabled on the port before configuring a MAC address. If an attempt is made to configure a MAC address on a non-LPS port, an error message is displayed.
- Any additional source MAC addresses received that do not match configured authorized addresses are allowed on the port based on the LPS time limit (if active) and maximum number of MAC addresses allowed.
- Each configured authorized MAC address counts towards the number of addresses allowed on the port even if the port has not learned the configured address. For example, if a port has 3 configured authorized MAC addresses and the maximum number of addresses allowed is set to 10, then only 7 additional MAC addresses are allowed on that port.

### Examples

```
-> port-security 4/20 mac 00:20:95:00:fa:5c vlan 2  
-> port-security 2/11 no mac 00:20:95:00:fa:5c
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.5; **vlan** parameter was added.

## Related Commands

<b>port-security</b>	Enables or disables Learned Port Security (LPS) on the switch port(s).
<b>port-security mac-range</b>	Configures a list of authorized MAC addresses by defining a range of addresses allowed on the port.
<b>port-security shutdown</b>	Configures the amount of time in minutes to allow source learning on all LPS ports. Also, enables or disables the conversion of dynamic MAC addresses to static MAC addresses on LPS ports.
<b>port-security maximum</b>	Specifies the maximum number of source MAC addresses that an LPS port(s) is allowed to learn.
<b>port-security violation</b>	Selects the method for handling traffic that does not comply with LPS restrictions for the specified port.

## MIB Objects

```
learnedPortSecurityL2MacAddressTable  
  lpsL2MacAddress  
  lpsL2VlanId  
  lpsL2MacAddressRowStatus
```

---



## port-security mac-range

Configures a list of authorized MAC addresses by defining a range of addresses allowed on the port. This command also enables LPS on the specified port, if LPS is not already active on the port.

```
port-security slot/port[-port2] mac-range [low mac_address | high mac_address | low mac_address
high mac_address]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>-port2</i>	The last port number in a range of ports you want to configure on the same slot (e.g., 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).
<b>low</b> <i>mac_address</i>	MAC address that defines the low end of a range of MACs (e.g., 00:20:95:00:10:2A).
<b>high</b> <i>mac_address</i>	MAC address that defines the high end of a range of MACs (e.g., 00:20:95:00:10:2F).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>high</b> <i>mac_address</i>	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
<b>low</b> <i>mac_address</i>	00:00:00:00:00:00

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If **low** and **high** end MAC addresses are not specified with this command, then the range is set back to the default range value (00:00:00:00:00:00– ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff).
- Source MAC addresses received on an LPS port that fall within the authorized range are allowed on the port. An additional entry is made in the LPS table for each of these learned addresses.
- Any additional source MAC addresses received that do not match configured authorized addresses are allowed on the port based on the LPS time limit (if active) and the maximum number of MAC addresses allowed.
- Each configured authorized MAC address counts towards the number of addresses allowed on the port even if the port has not learned the configured address. For example, if a port has 3 configured authorized MAC addresses and the maximum number of addresses allowed is set to 10, then only 7 additional MAC addresses are allowed on that port.

## Examples

```
-> port-security 4/20 mac-range low 00:20:95:00:fa:5c
-> port-security 5/11-15 mac-range low 00:da:95:00:00:10 high 00:da:95:00:00:1f
-> port-security 5/16-20 mac-range high 00:da:95:00:00:1f
-> port-security 5/11-15 mac-range
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">port-security</a>	Enables or disables Learned Port Security (LPS) on the switch port(s).
<a href="#">port-security mac</a>	Configures a single authorized source MAC address for a port that belongs to a specified VLAN.
<a href="#">port-security shutdown</a>	Configures the amount of time in minutes to allow source learning on all LPS ports. Also, enables or disables the conversion of dynamic MAC addresses to static MAC addresses on LPS ports.
<a href="#">port-security maximum</a>	Specifies the maximum number of source MAC addresses that an LPS port(s) is allowed to learn.
<a href="#">port-security violation</a>	Selects the method for handling traffic that does not comply with LPS restrictions for the specified port.

## MIB Objects

```
learnedPortSecurityTable
  lpsLoMacRange
  lpsHiMacRange
  lpsRowStatus
```

---

## port-security violation

Selects the method for handling traffic that does not comply with LPS restrictions for the specified port(s).

**port-security** *slot/port[-port2]* **violation** {**restrict** | **shutdown**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>-port2</i>	The last port number in a range of ports you want to configure on the same slot (e.g., 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).
<b>restrict</b>	Filters (blocks) unauthorized traffic but allows traffic that complies with LPS restrictions to forward on the port.
<b>shutdown</b>	The port is disabled when the port receives unauthorized traffic; no traffic is allowed on the port.

### Defaults

By default, the security violation mode is set to **restrict** when LPS is enabled on the port.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When a traffic violation occurs on an LPS port, notice is sent to the Switch Logging task.
- If the violation mode is set to **restrict**, unauthorized source MAC addresses are not learned in the LPS table but are still recorded in the source learning MAC address table with a filtered operational status. This allows the user to view MAC addresses that were attempting unauthorized access to the LPS port.
- When an LPS port is disabled (**shutdown**) or unauthorized traffic received on the port is filtered (**restrict**) due to a security violation, use the [port-security release](#) command to restore the port to normal operation.

### Examples

```
-> port-security 2/14 violation restrict
-> port-security 4/10-15 violation shutdown
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>port-security</b>	Enables or disables Learned Port Security (LPS) on the switch port(s).
<b>port-security release</b>	Releases a port that was shut down due to an LPS violation.
<b>port-security maximum</b>	Specifies the maximum number of source MAC addresses that an LPS port(s) is allowed to learn.
<b>port-security mac</b>	Configures a single authorized source MAC address for a port that belongs to a specified VLAN.
<b>port-security mac-range</b>	Configures a list of authorized MAC addresses by defining a range of addresses allowed on the port.
<b>port-security shutdown</b>	Configures the amount of time in minutes to allow source learning on all LPS ports. Also, enables or disables the conversion of dynamic MAC addresses to static MAC addresses on LPS ports.

## MIB Objects

```
learnedPortSecurityTable  
  lpsViolationOption
```

---

## port-security release

Releases a port that was shut down due to a Learned Port Security (LPS) violation. The specified port resumes normal operation without having to manually reset the port and/or the entire module.

**port-security** *slot/port* release

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port*

The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). Use a hyphen to specify a range of ports on the same module (e.g. 3/1-16).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command restores the port to the same operational state it was in before the shutdown. This includes the activation of any existing LPS configuration for the port.
- Note that when this command is used, all MAC addresses known to the specified port are flushed from the switch MAC address table.

### Examples

```
-> port-security 2/14 release
-> port-security 4/10-15 release
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">port-security</a>	Enables or disables Learned Port Security (LPS) on the switch port(s).
<a href="#">port-security mac</a>	Configures a single authorized source MAC address for a port that belongs to a specified VLAN.
<a href="#">port-security mac-range</a>	Configures a list of authorized MAC addresses by defining a range of addresses allowed on the port.
<a href="#">port-security shutdown</a>	Configures the amount of time in minutes to allow source learning on all LPS ports. Also, enables or disables the conversion of dynamic MAC addresses to static MAC addresses on LPS ports.
<a href="#">port-security maximum</a>	Specifies the maximum number of source MAC addresses that an LPS port(s) is allowed to learn.

## **MIB Objects**

learnedPortSecurityTable

lpsRelease

---

## show port-security

Displays Learned Port Security (LPS) configuration and table entries.

**show port-security** [*slot/port*[-*port2*] | *slot*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>-port2</i>	The last port number in a range of ports you want to configure on the same slot (e.g., 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).
<i>slot</i>	Enter the slot number for a module to specify that the command should include all ports on that module (e.g., 6 specifies all ports on the module found in slot 6 of the switch chassis).

### Defaults

By default, all ports with an LPS configuration are displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Displays ports that have an LPS configuration, even if LPS is disabled on the port.
- Use the *slot/port*[-*port2*] parameter with this command to display the LPS configuration for a specific port or a range of ports.
- Use the *slot* parameter with this command to display the LPS configuration for all the ports on a specific slot.
- In addition, MAC addresses that were learned on the LPS port because they fell within the specified MAC address range, appear as a separate entry in the LPS table with a dynamic MAC type.
- Dynamic MAC addresses become configured MAC addresses in the LPS table when the switch configuration is saved and the switch is rebooted. If the configuration is not saved before the next reboot, all dynamic MAC addresses are cleared from the LPS table.
- The MAC Type field is blank if an authorized MAC address range is configured for the LPS port.

## Examples

```
-> show port-security
```

```
Port: 1/30
Operation Mode      :          DISABLED,
Max Bridged MAC allowed :          1,
Max Filtered MAC allowed :          5,
Low End of MAC Range  : 00:00:00:00:00:00,
High End of MAC Range : ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff,
Violation Setting    :          RESTRICT,
```

```
-----+-----+-----
      MAC          VLAN      MAC TYPE
-----+-----+-----
00:20:95:00:fa:5c    1      STATIC
```

### output definitions

<b>Port</b>	The module slot number and the physical port number on that module.
<b>Operation Mode</b>	The Learned Port Security operation status for the port ( <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> ). Configured through the <b>port-security</b> command.
<b>Max Bridged MAC allowed</b>	The maximum number of bridged MAC addresses that are allowed on this port. Configured through the <b>port-security maximum</b> command.
<b>Max Filtered MAC allowed</b>	The maximum number of filtered MAC addresses that the LPS port can learn. Configured through the <b>port-security max-filtering</b> command.
<b>Low End of MAC Range</b>	MAC address that defines the lower end of a MAC address range. Configured through the <b>port-security mac-range</b> command.
<b>High End of MAC Range</b>	MAC address that defines the higher end of a MAC address range. Configured through the <b>port-security mac-range</b> command.
<b>Violation Setting</b>	The security violation mode for the port ( <b>restrict</b> or <b>shutdown</b> ). Configured through the <b>port-security violation</b> command.
<b>MAC</b>	An individual authorized MAC address. Configured through the <b>port-security mac</b> command.
<b>VLAN</b>	The VLAN to which the LPS port belongs.
<b>MACTYPE</b>	Indicates if the MAC address was dynamically learned or statically configured as an authorized MAC address for the port. Dynamic MAC addresses become configured MAC address entries after a configuration save and switch reboot.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.5; **config-mac-range** parameter was removed.

Release 6.1.5; **Mac Filtered MAC allowed** field was added.



## Related Commands

**show port-security shutdown** Displays the amount of time during which source learning can occur on all LPS ports.

## MIB Objects

learnedPortSecurityTable

- lpsMaxMacNum
- lpsMaxFilteredMacNum
- lpsLoMacRange
- lpsHiMacRange
- lpsViolationOption
- lpsOperStatus
- lpsRelease

---

## show port-security shutdown

Displays the amount of time during which source learning can occur on all LPS ports.

**show port-security shutdown**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The source learning time limit is a switch-wide parameter that applies to all ports that have LPS enabled.
- If the shutdown time is set to zero, then a source learning time limit is not active on LPS ports.
- Note that source learning of configured authorized MAC addresses is still allowed after the LPS time limit has expired; however, all learning is stopped if the number of MAC addresses learned meets or exceeds the maximum number of addresses allowed, even if the LPS time limit has not expired.

### Examples

```
-> show port-security shutdown
LPS Shutdown Config      = 2 min
Convert-to-static        = DISABLE
Remaining Learning Window = 110 sec
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>LPS Shutdown Config</b>	The configured amount of time during which the LPS port can learn new MAC addresses.
<b>Convert-to-static</b>	Indicates whether or not dynamic MACs are converted to static MACs ( <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> ). Configured through the <b>port-security shutdown</b> command.
<b>Remaining Learning Window</b>	The remaining amount of time during which the LPS port can learn MAC addresses.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.5; **Convert-to-static** and **Remaining Learning Window** fields added.

## Related Commands

### [show port-security](#)

Displays Learned Port Security (LPS) configuration and table entries.

## MIB Objects

```
learnedPortSecurityGlobalGroup  
  lpsConvertToStatic  
  lpsLearningWindowTime  
  lpsLearningWindowTimeWithStaticConversion
```

---



# 18 Ethernet Port Commands

The Ethernet port software is responsible for configuring and monitoring Ethernet ports (10 Mbps, 100 Mbps, 1 Gbps, and 10 Gbps). This includes:

- Performing hardware diagnostics, loading software, and initializing hardware.
- Notifying other software modules in the system when Ethernet links become active or inactive.
- Configuring basic line parameters for Ethernet ports.
- Gathering basic line statistics for Ethernet ports and passing this information to the user interface and configuration manager.

MIB information for the Ethernet Port commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Port.mib  
*Module:* alcatelIND1PortMIB

*Filename:* IETF\_ETHERLIKE.mib  
*Module:* EtherLike-MIB

---

A summary of the available commands is listed here.

---

<b>Trap port commands</b>	<b>trap port link</b>
<b>Flow commands</b>	<b>flow</b> <b>flow wait time</b>
<b>Interfaces commands</b>	<b>interfaces speed</b> <b>interfaces autoneg</b> <b>interfaces crossover</b> <b>interfaces flow</b> <b>interfaces duplex</b> <b>interfaces admin</b> <b>interfaces alias</b> <b>interfaces ifg</b> <b>interfaces no l2 statistics</b> <b>interfaces long</b> <b>interfaces max frame</b> <b>interfaces runt</b> <b>interfaces runtsize</b> <b>interfaces flood multicast</b> <b>interfaces flood rate</b> <b>show interfaces</b> <b>show interfaces capability</b> <b>show interfaces flow control</b> <b>show interfaces accounting</b> <b>show interfaces counters</b> <b>show interfaces counters errors</b> <b>show interfaces collisions</b> <b>show interfaces status</b> <b>show interfaces port</b> <b>show interfaces ifg</b> <b>show interfaces flood rate</b> <b>show interfaces traffic</b>

---

**Combo port commands**

**interfaces hybrid preferred-fiber**  
**interfaces hybrid preferred-copper**  
**interfaces hybrid forced-fiber**  
**interfaces hybrid forced-copper**  
**interfaces hybrid autoneg**  
**interfaces hybrid crossover**  
**interfaces hybrid duplex**  
**interfaces hybrid speed**  
**show interfaces hybrid**  
**show interfaces hybrid status**  
**show interfaces hybrid flow control**  
**show interfaces hybrid capability**  
**show interfaces hybrid accounting**  
**show interfaces hybrid counters**  
**show interfaces hybrid counters errors**  
**show interfaces hybrid collisions**  
**show interfaces hybrid traffic**  
**show interfaces hybrid port**  
**show interfaces hybrid flood rate**

---

**Debug interfaces commands**

**debug interfaces set backpressure**  
**debug interfaces backpressure**

---

## trap port link

Enables trap link messages. If enabled, a message is displayed on the Network Management Station (NMS) whenever the port changes state.

```
trap slot[/port[-port2]] port link {enable | disable | on | off}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
<b>enable</b>	Port link up/down traps are displayed on the NMS.
<b>disable</b>	Port link up/down traps are not displayed on the NMS.
<b>on</b>	Same as <b>enable</b> .
<b>off</b>	Same as <b>disable</b> .

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable   on   off</b>	<b>disable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> trap 3/1 port link enable
-> trap 3 port link enable
-> trap 3/1-6 port link enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



**Related Commands****show interfaces status**

Displays interface line settings.

**MIB Objects**

```
esmConfigTable  
  esmPortSlot  
  esmPortIF
```

---

## flow

Enables flow control on interfaces. Flow control enables a receiving device to continue to receive data after its buffers become full. *This command is currently not supported.*

**flow** [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]]

**no flow** [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.

### Defaults

On OmniSwitch 9000 switches, flow control is disabled by default. On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches, flow control is enabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If auto-negotiation is implemented and enabled for this interface, the “pause” mode for this interface is determined by auto-negotiation.

### Examples

```
-> flow 3/1
-> flow 3
-> flow 3/1-4
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

**Related Commands**

- flow wait time** Configures the flow control wait time.
- show interfaces flow control** Displays flow control wait time settings.

**MIB Objects**

dot3PauseTable  
dot3PauseAdminMode

---

## flow wait time

Configures or disables flow control wait time. *This command is currently not supported.*

**flow** [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot[/port[-port2]] **wait** [time] *microseconds*

**flow** [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot[/port[-port2]] **no wait** [time]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<b>time</b>	Optional syntax.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
<i>microseconds</i>	Wait time, in microseconds, which can be 0 to 30000.
<b>no wait</b>	Disables flow control wait time.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>microseconds</i>	0

### Usage Guidelines

- You can only configure one slot at a time. Repeat the command to configure additional slots.
- The **flow no wait** command is the same as setting the wait time to zero (0).
- The wait time is not configurable at 10 Mbps.
- If auto-negotiation is implemented and enabled for this interface, the “Pause” mode for this interface is determined by Auto-negotiation and Full duplex.

## Examples

```
-> flow 3/1 wait 96
-> flow 3/1 no wait
-> flow 3 wait 96
-> flow 3 no wait
-> flow 3/1-6 wait 96
-> flow 3/1-6 no wait
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">flow</a>	Enables/disables flow control (go/pause) on an interface.
<a href="#">show interfaces flow control</a>	Displays interface flow control wait settings.

## MIB Objects

```
esmConfigTable
  esmPortPauseSlotTime
```

---

## interfaces speed

Configures interface line speed.

```
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]] speed
{auto | 10 | 100 | 1000 | 10000 | max {100 | 1000}}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
<b>auto</b>	The switch will automatically set the line speed to match the attached device (auto-sensing).
<b>10</b>	Sets the interface to 10 Mbps.
<b>100</b>	Sets the interface to 100 Mbps.
<b>1000</b>	Sets the interface to 1 Gigabit.
<b>10000</b>	Sets the interface to 10 Gigabit.
<b>max 100</b>	Sets the maximum speed to 100 megabits.
<b>max 1000</b>	Sets the maximum speed to 1000 megabits (1 Gigabit).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>auto   10   100   1000   10000   max 100   max 1000}</b> (OmniSwitch 9000)	Auto except for the OS9-GNI-U24, OS9-XNI-U2.
<b>auto   10   100   1000   10000   max 100   max 1000}</b> (OmniSwitch 6800 Series)	Auto (copper ports); 1000 (fiber ports); 10000 (OS6800-XNI-U2 ports)

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- You can only configure one slot at a time. Repeat the command to configure additional slots.
- The **auto** option sets the speed to auto-sensing.
- OmniSwitch 1 Gigabit fiber ports only support 1000 Mbps. OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 10 Gigabit fiber ports only support 10000 Mbps.
- Configuration changes made with the **interfaces speed** command on OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 combo ports configured as either forced fiber or preferred fiber will only be made on the SFP fiber ports and not to the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports. See the [interfaces hybrid speed](#) command for more information.
- Configuration changes made with the **interfaces speed** command on OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper will only be made on the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports and not to the SFP fiber port. See the [interfaces hybrid speed](#) command for more information.

## Examples

```
-> interfaces 3/1 speed auto
-> interfaces 3 speed 100
-> interfaces 3/1-8 speed auto
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">interfaces duplex</a>	Configures duplex mode.
<a href="#">interfaces autoneg</a>	Enables and disables auto negotiation.
<a href="#">show interfaces status</a>	Displays interface line settings.

## MIB Objects

```
esmConfTable
  esmPortCfgrSpeed
```

---

## interfaces autoneg

Enables or disables auto negotiation on a single port, a range of ports, or an entire Network Interface (NI).

```
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigasethernet] slot[/port[-port2]]
autoneg {enable | disable | on | off}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigasethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
<b>enable</b>	Enables auto negotiation.
<b>disable</b>	Disables auto negotiation.
<b>on</b>	Same as enable.
<b>off</b>	Same as disable.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable   on   off</b>	enable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- You can only configure one slot at a time. Repeat the command to configure additional slots.
- If auto negotiation is disabled, auto MDIX, flow control, auto speed, and auto duplex are not accepted. See the [interfaces crossover](#) command on [page 18-14](#) and the [interfaces flow](#) command on [page 18-16](#) for more information.
- Configuration changes made with the **interfaces autoneg** command on OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 combo ports configured as either forced fiber or preferred fiber will only be made on the SFP fiber ports and not to the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports. See the [interfaces hybrid autoneg](#) command for more information.
- Configuration changes made with the **interfaces autoneg** command on OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper will only be made on the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports and not to the SFP fiber port. See the [interfaces hybrid autoneg](#) command for more information.



- Copper Gigabit ports on OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches do not support disabling of auto negotiation.

### Examples

```
-> interfaces 3 autoneg disable
-> interfaces 3/1 autoneg disable
-> interfaces 3/1-4 autoneg disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">interfaces speed</a>	Configures interface speed.
<a href="#">interfaces crossover</a>	Configures crossover port settings.
<a href="#">interfaces flow</a>	Enables or disables flow (pause).
<a href="#">show interfaces status</a>	Displays interface line settings.
<a href="#">show interfaces capability</a>	Displays auto negotiation, speed, duplex, and crossover settings.

### MIB Objects

```
esmConfTable
  esmPortCfgAutoNegotiation
```

---

## interfaces crossover

Configures port crossover settings on a single port, a range of ports, or an entire Network Interface (NI).

```
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]]
crossover {auto | mdix | mdi}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
<b>auto</b>	The interface will automatically detect crossover settings.
<b>mdix</b>	Sets the crossover configuration to Media Dependent Interface with Crossover (MDIX), which is the standard for hubs and switches.
<b>mdi</b>	Sets the crossover configuration to Media Dependent Interface (MDI), which is the standard for end stations.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>auto   mdix   mdi</b> (all copper ports)	auto

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- You can only configure one slot at a time. Repeat the command to configure additional slots.
- If auto negotiation is disabled, then automatic crossover will also be disabled. See the [interfaces autoneg](#) command on [page 18-12](#) for more information.
- You cannot configure crossover settings on fiber ports. These ports use the MDI standard.
- Configuration changes made with the **interfaces crossover** command on OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper will only be made on the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports and not to the SFP fiber port. See the [interfaces hybrid crossover](#) command for more information.

## Examples

```
-> interfaces 3 crossover mdi
-> interfaces 3/1 crossover mdix
-> interfaces 3/1-4 crossover auto
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">interfaces speed</a>	Configures interface speed.
<a href="#">interfaces autoneg</a>	Enables and disables auto negotiation.
<a href="#">interfaces flow</a>	Enables or disables flow (pause).
<a href="#">show interfaces status</a>	Displays interface line settings.
<a href="#">show interfaces capability</a>	Displays auto negotiation, speed, duplex, and crossover settings.

## MIB Objects

```
esmConfTable
  esmPortCfgCrossover
```

---

## interfaces flow

Enables and disables flow (pause) settings on a single port, a range of ports, or an entire Network Interface (NI). *This command is currently not supported.*

**interfaces** [**ethernet** | **fastethernet** | **gigaethernet**] *slot*[/*port*[-*port2*]] **flow** {**enable** | **disable** | **on** | **off**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
<b>enable</b>	Enables flow.
<b>disable</b>	Disables flow.
<b>on</b>	Same as enable.
<b>off</b>	Same as disable.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>   <b>on</b>   <b>off</b> (all modules except for the OS7-ENI-FM12)	enable
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>   <b>on</b>   <b>off</b> (OS7-ENI-FM12)	disable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- You can only configure one slot at a time. Repeat the command to configure additional slots.
- If auto negotiation is disabled then flow will also be disabled. See the [interfaces autoneg](#) command on [page 18-12](#) for more information.
- If auto negotiation is disabled and then later enabled on an interface, the original flow setting will then be restored.

- Configuration changes made with the **interfaces flow** command on OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper will only be made on the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports and not to the SFP fiber port. See the **interfaces hybrid speed** command for more information.

## Examples

```
-> interfaces 3 flow disable
-> interfaces 3/1 flow disable
-> interfaces 3/1-4 flow disable
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">interfaces speed</a>	Configures interface speed.
<a href="#">interfaces autoneg</a>	Enables and disables auto negotiation.
<a href="#">interfaces crossover</a>	Configures crossover port settings.
<a href="#">show interfaces status</a>	Displays interface line settings.
<a href="#">show interfaces capability</a>	Displays auto negotiation, speed, duplex, and crossover settings.

## MIB Objects

```
dot3ControlTable
  dot3PauseAdminMode
```

---

## interfaces duplex

Configures duplex mode. In full duplex mode, the interface transmits and receives data simultaneously. In half duplex mode, the interface can transmit *or* receive data at a given time. Auto duplex setting causes the switch to advertise all available duplex modes (half/full/both) for the port during autonegotiation.

**interfaces** [**ethernet** | **fastethernet** | **gigaethernet**] *slot*[/*port*{-*port2*}] **duplex** {**full** | **half** | **auto**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
<b>full</b>	Sets interface to full duplex mode.
<b>half</b>	Sets interface to half duplex mode.
<b>auto</b>	Switch will automatically set both the duplex mode settings to auto-negotiation.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>full</b>   <b>half</b>   <b>auto</b>	<b>full</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- You can only configure one slot at a time. Repeat the command to configure additional slots.
- Half duplex mode is not supported on Gigabit modules if a port is detected as Gigabit (1000 Mbps).
- OS9-GNI-C24 modules can be configured for full and half duplex. All other Gigabit Ethernet modules on the OmniSwitch 9000 only support full duplex mode.
- On OS9-GNI-C24 modules, if a link is down and auto negotiation is enabled, then half duplex is not accepted since these modules are Gigabit modules by default.
- Configuration changes made with the **interfaces duplex** command on OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper will only be made on the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports and not to the SFP fiber port. See the [interfaces hybrid duplex](#) command for more information.

- OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 1 Gigabit and 10 Gigabit fiber ports only support full duplex.

### Examples

```
-> interfaces 3/1 duplex auto
-> interfaces 3 duplex half
-> interfaces 3/1-4 auto
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">interfaces speed</a>	Configures interface line speed. Set to <b>auto</b> to set speed and duplex mode to auto-sensing.
<a href="#">show interfaces status</a>	Displays interface line settings (e.g., speed, and mode).

### MIB Objects

```
esmConfTable
    esmPortAutoDuplexMode
```

---

## interfaces admin

Administratively enables or disables interfaces.

```
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]] admin {up | down}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
<b>up</b>	Enables the interface.
<b>down</b>	Disables the interface.

### Defaults

parameter	default
up   down	up

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> interfaces 3/1 admin up
-> interfaces 3 admin down
-> interfaces 3/1-4 admin up
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



**Related Commands****show interfaces**

Displays general interface information (e.g., hardware, MAC address, input errors, and output errors).

**show interfaces port**

Displays port status (up or down).

**MIB Objects**

ifTable

ifAdminStatus

---

## interfaces alias

Configures a description (alias) for a single port.

```
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port alias description
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>description</i>	A description for the port, which can be up to 40 characters long. Spaces must be contained within quotes (e.g., "IP Phone").

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- You can only configure one port at time. You cannot configure an alias for multiple ports.
- To remove an alias use a description consisting of two quotes without any spaces (e.g., "").
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 combo port the configuration changes made with the **interfaces alias** command apply to both the fiber SFP port and to the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port. You cannot configure separate aliases.

### Examples

```
-> interfaces 3/1 alias switch_port
-> interfaces 2/2 alias "IP Phone"
-> interfaces 3/1 alias ""
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****show interfaces**

Displays general interface information (e.g., hardware, MAC address, input errors, and output errors).

**show interfaces port**

Displays port status (up or down) and any aliases for a port.

**MIB Objects**

ifXTable

ifAlias

---

## interfaces ifg

Configures the inter-frame gap on Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

```
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot[/port[-port2]] ifg bytes
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
<i>bytes</i>	Inter-frame gap value, in bytes. Valid range is 9–12.

### Defaults

---

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<i>bytes</i>	12

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

You can only configure one slot at a time. Repeat the command to configure additional slots.

### Examples

```
-> interfaces 3/1 ifg 10
-> interfaces 3 ifg 10
-> interfaces 3/1-4 ifg 10
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****show interfaces ifg**

Displays the inter-frame gap value for one or more ports.

**MIB Objects**

esmConfTable

esmPortCfgrIfg

---

## interfaces no l2 statistics

Resets all statistics counters.

**interfaces** [**ethernet** | **fastethernet** | **gigaethernet**] *slot*[/*port*[-*port2*]] **no l2 statistics**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- You can only configure one slot at a time. Repeat the command to configure additional slots.
- This command calls for an upper or lower case “L” character in front of the “2” character. Entering the digit “1” (one) will result in an error message.

### Examples

```
-> interfaces 3/1 no l2 statistics
-> interfaces 3 no l2 statistics
-> interfaces 3/1-6 no l2 statistics
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">show interfaces</a>	Displays general interface information, including when statistics were last cleared.
<a href="#">show interfaces accounting</a>	Displays interface accounting information (e.g., packets received/transmitted and deferred frames received).
<a href="#">show interfaces counters</a>	Displays interface counters information (e.g., unicast, broadcast, and multi-cast packets received/transmitted).
<a href="#">show interfaces counters errors</a>	Displays interface error frame information (e.g., CRC errors, transit errors, and receive errors).
<a href="#">show interfaces collisions</a>	Displays interface collision information (e.g., number of collisions and number of retries).

## MIB Objects

```
alcetherStatsTable  
  alcetherClearStats
```

---

## interfaces long

Enables and disables maximum frame size configuration for Gigabit interfaces. *This command is currently not supported.*

**interfaces** [**ethernet** | **fastethernet** | **gigaethernet**] *slot*[/*port*[-*port2*]] **long** {**enable** | **disable**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
<b>enable</b>	Enables maximum frame size configuration for Gigabit interfaces.
<b>disable</b>	Disables maximum frame size configuration for Gigabit interfaces.
<b>on</b>	Same as enable.
<b>off</b>	Same as disable.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>	enable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> interfaces 3/1 long enable
-> interfaces 3 long enable
-> interfaces 3/1-2 long enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.



**Related Commands****show interfaces**

Displays general interface information (e.g., hardware, MAC address, input errors, and output errors).

**MIB Objects**

esmConfTable

esmPortCfgLongEnable

---

## interfaces max frame

Configures the maximum frame size for Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

**interfaces** [**gigaether**net] *slot*[/*port*[-*port2*]] **max frame** *bytes*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>gigaether</b> net	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
<b>max frame</b>	Maximum frame size, in bytes. Valid range is 1518–9216.

### Defaults

---

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<i>bytes</i> (Gigabit Ethernet Packets)	9216
<i>bytes</i> (Ethernet Packets)	1553

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> interfaces 3/1 max frame 1518
-> interfaces 3 max frame 1518
-> interfaces 3/1-3 max frame 1518
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show interfaces](#) Displays general interface information (e.g., hardware, MAC address, input errors, and output errors).

### MIB Objects

esmConfTable  
esmPortCfMaxFrameSize

---

## interfaces runt

Enables and disables minimum frame size configuration for Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, or Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. *This command is currently not supported.*

**interfaces** [**ethernet** | **fastethernet** | **gigaethernet**] *slot*[/*port*[-*port2*]] **runt** {**enable** | **disable**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
<b>runt</b>	Specifies the minimum frame size.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the minimum frame size for the specified port.
<b>disable</b>	Disables minimum frame size for the specified port.
<b>on</b>	Same as enable.
<b>off</b>	Same as disable.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>	disable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> interfaces 3/1 runt enable
-> interfaces 3 runt enable
-> interfaces 3/1-4 runt enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

## Related Commands

### [show interfaces](#)

Displays general interface information (e.g., hardware, MAC address, input errors, and output errors).

## MIB Objects

esmConfTable

esmPortCfgRuntEnable

---

## interfaces runtsize

Configures the minimum frame size on Ethernet, Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet interfaces from 0 to 64 bytes. *This command is currently not supported.*

**interfaces** [**ethernet** | **fastethernet** | **gigaethernet**] *slot*[/*port*[-*port2*]] **runtsize** *framesize*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
<i>framesize</i>	Specifies the minimum framesize from 0 to 64 bytes ( <i>default</i> ).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>framesize</i>	64 bytes

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> interfaces 3/1 runtsize 32
-> interfaces 3 runtsize 32
-> interfaces 3/1-8 runtsize 32
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

**Related Commands****show interfaces**

Displays general interface information (e.g., hardware, MAC address, input errors, and output errors).

**MIB Objects**

esmConfTable

esmPortCfgRuntsize

---

## interfaces flood multicast

Enables flood rate limiting for multicast traffic on the specified interface.

**interfaces** [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot[/port[-port2]] **flood multicast** {enable | disable}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot you want to configure (e.g., 3).
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
<b>enable</b>	Enables multicast rate limiting. <i>This parameter is optional on the OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850.</i>
<b>disable</b>	Disables multicast rate limiting.

### Defaults

parameter	default
enable   disable	disable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- You can only configure one slot at a time. Repeat the command to configure additional slots.
- When the **interfaces flood multicast** command is used to enable rate limiting, the peak flood rate value configured for an interface is also applied to multicast traffic.
- Applying the peak flood rate value to multicast traffic also limits IP Multicast Switching (IPMS) and non-IPMS multicast traffic.
- The peak flood rate value is configurable through the **interfaces flood rate** command. The **interfaces flood multicast** command is *not* used to configure this value.
- When multicast rate limiting is disabled, the peak flood rate value for the interface is no longer applied to multicast traffic. This does not prevent the normal flow of multicast traffic on the specified interface.

### Examples

```
-> interfaces 3 flood multicast
-> interfaces 1/47 flood multicast
-> interfaces 1/45-48 flood multicast
```

## Release History

Release 6.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.3.1; configuration of individual and multiple ports was added.

## Related Commands

[show interfaces flood rate](#)

Displays interface peak flood rate settings.

[interfaces flood rate](#)

Configures the peak flood rate for an interface.

## MIB Objects

esmConfTable

    esmPortFloodMcastEnable

---



## interfaces flood rate

Configures the peak flood rate value for the specified interface.

**interfaces** [**ethernet** | **fastethernet** | **gigaethernet**] *slot*[/*port*[-*port2*]] **flood rate** *Mbps*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
<i>Mbps</i>	Peak flood rate, in megabits per second (Mbps). Valid ranges:  0–10 for 10 Mbps 0–100 for 100 Mbps 0–1000 for Gigabit Ethernet 0–10000 for 10 Gigabit Ethernet

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>Mbps</i> (10 Ethernet)	4
<i>Mbps</i> (100 Fast Ethernet)	49
<i>Mbps</i> (Gigabit Ethernet)	496
<i>Mbps</i> (10 Gigabit Ethernet)	997

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Although you can configure a flood rate equal to the line speed you should not do so. Alcatel-Lucent recommends that you always configure the flood rate to be less than the line speed.
- You can only configure one slot at a time. Repeat the command to configure additional slots.
- The **interfaces flood rate** command configures a maximum *ingress* flood rate value for an interface. This peak flood rate value is applied to flooded (unknown destination address, broadcast) and multi-cast traffic combined. For example, if an interface is configured with a peak flood rate of 500 Mbps, the 500 Mbps limit is shared by all traffic types.

- To specify the type of traffic eligible for rate limiting on an interface, use the **interfaces flood rate** and **interfaces flood multicast** commands. By default, rate limiting applies only to flooded traffic.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches the flood rate can only be accurately configured for 512-byte packets. The flood rate cannot be accurately set for smaller or larger sized packets. The accuracy/resolution is limited because the switch makes an internal assumption of packet size when it converts bits/seconds to packets/seconds for the hardware.

### Examples

```
-> interfaces 3/1 flood rate 400
-> interfaces 3 flood rate 400
-> interfaces 3/1-4 flood rate 400
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>show interfaces flood rate</b>	Displays interface peak flood rate settings.
<b>interfaces flood multicast</b>	Enables/disables flood rate limiting for multicast traffic on an interface.

### MIB Objects

```
esmConfTable
    esmPortMaxFloodRate
```

---

## interfaces hybrid preferred-fiber

Configures one or more combo ports to use the fiber SFP port(s) instead of the equivalent copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) when both ports are enabled and have a valid link. In addition, this mode configures automatic failover to copper if a valid copper link is present on RJ-45 side and fiber link fails to come up.

**interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]] hybrid preferred-fiber**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.

### Defaults

All combo ports on OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches are set to preferred fiber by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Ports 21–24 on the OmniSwitch 6800-24 and OmniSwitch 6850-24 switches are combo ports.
- Ports 45–48 on the OmniSwitch 6800-48 and OmniSwitch 6850-48 switches are combo ports.

### Examples

```
-> interfaces 1/47 hybrid preferred-fiber
-> interfaces 1/47-48 hybrid preferred-fiber
-> interfaces 1 hybrid preferred-fiber
```

### Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- show interfaces hybrid status** Displays interface line settings (e.g., speed, mode) for combo ports only.
- interfaces hybrid forced-fiber** Configures one or more combo ports to always use the fiber SFP port(s) instead of the equivalent copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s).
- interfaces hybrid forced-copper** Configures one or more combo ports to always use the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 ports(s) instead of the equivalent fiber SFP port(s).
- interfaces hybrid preferred-copper** Configures one or more combo ports to use the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) instead of the fiber SFP port(s) when both ports are enabled and have a valid link.

## MIB Objects

```
esmHybridConfTable  
  esmPortCfgHybridMode  
  esmPortCfgHybridType
```

---

## interfaces hybrid preferred-copper

Configures one or more combo ports to use the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) instead of the fiber SFP port(s) when both ports are enabled and have a valid link. If the copper port goes down then the switch will automatically switch to the fiber SFP port.

**interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gig Ethernet] slot[/port[-port2]] hybrid preferred-copper**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gig Ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.

### Defaults

All hybrid ports on OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches are set to preferred fiber by default. See the [interfaces hybrid preferred-fiber](#) command for more information.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Ports 21–24 on the OmniSwitch 6800-24 and OmniSwitch 6850-24 switches are combo ports.
- Ports 45–48 on the OmniSwitch 6800-48 and OmniSwitch 6850-48 switches are combo ports.

### Examples

```
-> interfaces 1/47 hybrid preferred-copper
-> interfaces 1/47-48 hybrid preferred-copper
-> interfaces 1 hybrid preferred-copper
```

### Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- show interfaces hybrid status** Displays interface line settings (e.g., speed, mode) for combo ports only.
- interfaces hybrid forced-fiber** Configures one or more combo ports to always use the fiber SFP port(s) instead of the equivalent copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s).
- interfaces hybrid forced-copper** Configures one or more combo ports to always use the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) instead of the equivalent fiber SFP port(s).
- interfaces hybrid preferred-fiber** Configures one or more combo ports to use the fiber SFP port(s) instead of the equivalent copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) when both ports have a valid link.

## MIB Objects

```
esmHybridConfTable  
  esmPortCfgHybridMode  
  esmPortCfgHybridType
```

---

## interfaces hybrid forced-fiber

Configures one or more combo ports to always use the fiber SFP port(s) instead of the equivalent copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s).

```
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gig Ethernet] slot[/port[-port2]] hybrid forced-fiber
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gig Ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.

### Defaults

All hybrid ports on OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches are set to preferred fiber by default. See the [interfaces hybrid preferred-fiber](#) command for more information.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Ports 21–24 on the OmniSwitch 6800-24 and OmniSwitch 6850-24 switches are combo ports.
- Ports 45–48 on the OmniSwitch 6800-48 and OmniSwitch 6850-48 switches are combo ports.

### Examples

```
-> interfaces 1/47 hybrid forced-fiber
-> interfaces 1/47-48 hybrid forced-fiber
-> interfaces 1 hybrid forced-fiber
```

### Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- show interfaces hybrid status** Displays interface line settings (e.g., speed, mode) for combo ports only.
- interfaces hybrid preferred-copper** Configures one or more combo ports to use the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) instead of the fiber SFP port(s) when both ports are enabled and have a valid link.
- interfaces hybrid forced-copper** Configures one or more combo ports to always use the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) instead of the equivalent fiber SFP port(s).
- interfaces hybrid preferred-fiber** Configures one or more combo ports to use the fiber SFP port(s) instead of the equivalent copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) when both ports have a valid link.

## MIB Objects

```
esmHybridConfTable  
  esmPortCfgHybridMode  
  esmPortCfgHybridType
```

---



## interfaces hybrid forced-copper

Configures one or more combo ports to always use the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) instead of the equivalent fiber SFP port(s).

```
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gig Ethernet] slot[/port[-port2]] hybrid forced-copper
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gig Ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.

### Defaults

All hybrid ports on OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches are set to preferred fiber by default. See the [interfaces hybrid preferred-fiber](#) command for more information.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Ports 21–24 on the OmniSwitch 6800-24 and OmniSwitch 6850-24 switches are combo ports.
- Ports 45–48 on the OmniSwitch 6800-48 and OmniSwitch 6850-48 switches are combo ports.

### Examples

```
-> interfaces 1/47 hybrid forced-copper
-> interfaces 1/47-48 hybrid forced-copper
-> interfaces 1 hybrid forced-copper
```

### Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>show interfaces hybrid status</b>	Displays interface line settings (e.g., speed, mode) for combo ports only.
<b>interfaces hybrid forced-fiber</b>	Configures one or more combo ports to always use the fiber SFP port(s) instead of the equivalent copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s).
<b>interfaces hybrid preferred-copper</b>	Configures one or more combo ports to use the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) instead of the fiber SFP port(s) when both ports are enabled and have a valid link.
<b>interfaces hybrid preferred-fiber</b>	Configures one or more combo ports to use the fiber SFP port(s) instead of the equivalent copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) when both ports have a valid link.

## MIB Objects

```
esmHybridConfTable  
    esmPortCfgHybridMode  
    esmPortCfgHybridType
```

---

## interfaces hybrid autoneg

Enables or disables auto negotiation on a single combo port, a range of combo ports, or all combo ports on a switch.

```
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigasethernet] slot[/port[-port2]]
  hybrid {fiber | copper} autoneg {enable | disable | on | off}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigasethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
<b>fiber</b>	Specifies that configuration changes will be made to the SFP port(s).
<b>copper</b>	Specifies that changes will be made to the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s).
<b>enable</b>	Enables auto negotiation.
<b>disable</b>	Disables auto negotiation.
<b>on</b>	Same as enable.
<b>off</b>	Same as disable.

### Defaults

parameter	default
enable   disable   on   off	enable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Ports 21–24 on the OmniSwitch 6800-24 and OmniSwitch 6850-24 switches are combo ports.
- Ports 45–48 on the OmniSwitch 6800-48 and OmniSwitch 6850-48 switches are combo ports.
- The MIB table and MIB object listed in the “MIB Objects” section below apply to the inactive configured media only. See the “MIB Objects” section in the [interfaces autoneg](#) section for the MIB table and MIB object for the active configured media.

## Examples

```
-> interfaces 1/47 hybrid copper autoneg disable  
-> interfaces 1/47-48 hybrid copper autoneg disable  
-> interfaces 1 hybrid copper autoneg disable
```

## Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">interfaces hybrid speed</a>	Configures interface speed for combo ports.
<a href="#">interfaces hybrid crossover</a>	Configures crossover port settings for combo ports.
<a href="#">interfaces hybrid speed</a>	Enables or disables flow (pause).
<a href="#">show interfaces hybrid status</a>	Displays interface line settings for combo ports.
<a href="#">show interfaces hybrid capability</a>	Displays auto negotiation, speed, duplex, and crossover settings for combo ports.

## MIB Objects

```
esmHybridConfTable  
  esmHybridPortCfgAutoNegotiation
```

---

## interfaces hybrid crossover

Configures port crossover settings on a single port, a range of ports, or an entire Network Interface (NI).

```
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]]
  hybrid {fiber | copper} crossover {auto | mdix | mdi}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
<b>fiber</b>	Specifies that configuration changes will be made to the SFP port(s).
<b>copper</b>	Specifies that changes will be made to the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s).
<b>auto</b>	The interface will automatically detect crossover settings.
<b>mdix</b>	Sets the crossover configuration to Media Dependent Interface with Crossover (MDIX), which is the standard for hubs and switches.
<b>mdi</b>	Sets the crossover configuration to Media Dependent Interface (MDI), which is the standard for end stations.

### Defaults

parameter	default
auto   mdix   mdi	auto

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Ports 21–24 on the OmniSwitch 6800-24 and OmniSwitch 6850-24 switches are combo ports.
- Ports 45–48 on the OmniSwitch 6800-48 and OmniSwitch 6850-48 switches are combo ports.
- You cannot configure crossover settings on fiber ports. These ports use the MDI standard.
- The MIB table and MIB object listed in the “MIB Objects” section below apply to the inactive configured media only. See the “MIB Objects” section in the [interfaces crossover](#) section for the MIB table and MIB object for the active configured media.

## Examples

```
-> interfaces 1/47 hybrid copper crossover disable
-> interfaces 1/47-48 hybrid copper crossover mdix
-> interfaces hybrid copper crossover auto
```

## Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">interfaces hybrid speed</a>	Configures interface speed for combo ports.
<a href="#">interfaces hybrid autoneg</a>	Enables and disables auto negotiation for combo ports.
<a href="#">interfaces hybrid speed</a>	Enables or disables flow (pause) for combo ports.
<a href="#">show interfaces hybrid status</a>	Displays interface line settings for combo ports.
<a href="#">show interfaces hybrid capability</a>	Displays auto negotiation, speed, duplex, and crossover settings for combo ports.

## MIB Objects

```
esmHybridConfTable
  esmHybridPortCfgCrossover
```

---

## interfaces hybrid duplex

Configures duplex mode on combo ports. In full duplex mode, the interface transmits and receives data simultaneously. In half duplex mode, the interface can transmit *or* receive data at a given time. Auto duplex setting causes the switch to advertise all available duplex modes (half/full/both) for the port during autonegotiation.

```
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot[/port[-port2]]
hybrid {fiber | copper} duplex {full | half | auto}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
<b>fiber</b>	Specifies that configuration changes will be made to the SFP port(s).
<b>copper</b>	Specifies that changes will be made to the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s).
<b>full</b>	Sets interface to full duplex mode.
<b>half</b>	Sets interface to half duplex mode.
<b>auto</b>	Switch will automatically set both the duplex mode settings to auto-negotiation.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>full</b>   <b>half</b>   <b>auto</b>	<b>auto</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Ports 21–24 on the OmniSwitch 6800-24 and OmniSwitch 6850-24 switches are combo ports.
- Ports 45–48 on the OmniSwitch 6800-48 and OmniSwitch 6850-48 switches are combo ports.
- The MIB table and MIB object listed in the “MIB Objects” section below apply to the inactive configured media only. See the “MIB Objects” section in the [interfaces duplex](#) section for the MIB table and MIB object for the active configured media.

## Examples

```
-> interfaces 1/47 hybrid copper duplex auto
-> interfaces 1/47-48 hybrid copper duplex half
-> interfaces 1 hybrid copper fiber full
```

## Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- interfaces hybrid speed** Configures interface line speed for combo ports. Set to **auto** to set speed and duplex mode to auto-sensing.
- show interfaces hybrid status** Displays interface line settings (e.g., speed, mode) for combo ports.

## MIB Objects

```
esmHybridConfTable
  esmHybridPortCfgDuplexMode
```

---



## interfaces hybrid speed

Configures interface line speed on combo ports.

```
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]] speed
hybrid {fiber | copper} {auto | 10 | 100 | 1000 | 10000 | max {100 | 1000}}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
<b>fiber</b>	Specifies that configuration changes will be made to the SFP port(s).
<b>copper</b>	Specifies that changes will be made to the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s).
<b>auto</b>	The switch will automatically set the line speed to match the attached device (auto-sensing).
<b>10</b>	Sets the interface to 10 Mbps.
<b>100</b>	Sets the interface to 100 Mbps.
<b>1000</b>	Sets the interface to 1 Gigabit.
<b>10000</b>	Sets the interface to 10 Gigabit. This option is not supported in the current release.
<b>max 100</b>	Sets the maximum speed to 100 megabits.
<b>max 1000</b>	Sets the maximum speed to 1000 megabits (1 Gigabit)

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>auto   10   100   1000   10000   max 100   max 1000</b>	<b>auto</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

## Usage Guidelines

- Ports 21–24 on the OmniSwitch 6800-24 and OmniSwitch 6850-24 switches are combo ports.
- Ports 45–48 on the OmniSwitch 6800-48 and OmniSwitch 6850-48 switches are combo ports.
- The MIB table and MIB object listed in the “MIB Objects” section below apply to the inactive configured media only. See the “MIB Objects” section in the [interfaces speed](#) section for the MIB table and MIB object for the active configured media.

## Examples

```
-> interfaces 1/47 hybrid copper speed auto
-> interfaces 1/47-48 hybrid copper speed 100
-> interfaces 1/47 hybrid fiber speed 1000
```

## Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">interfaces hybrid duplex</a>	Configures duplex mode for combo ports.
<a href="#">interfaces hybrid autoneg</a>	Enables and disables auto negotiation for combo ports.
<a href="#">show interfaces hybrid status</a>	Displays interface line settings for combo ports.

## MIB Objects

```
esmHybridConfTable
  esmHybridPortCfgSpeed
```

---

## show interfaces flow control

Displays interface flow control wait time settings.

**show interfaces** [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] **flow** [control]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.
<b>control</b>	Optional command syntax. It displays the same information as <b>show interfaces flow</b> .

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, flow control wait time settings for all slots/ports on the switch are displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number, a range of ports by entering a slot and a range of ports, display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number, or display all interfaces as described above.

### Examples

```
-> show interfaces 3/20-24 flow
Slot/Port  Active  Wait time(usec)  Cfg-Flow  Cfg-Cross
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
3/20      -        0                Pause     MDIX
3/21      -        0                Pause     MDIX
3/22      -        0                Pause     MDIX
3/23      -        0                Go        MDIX
3/24      -        0                Go        MDIX
```

---

*output definitions*

---

<b>Slot/Port</b>	Interface slot and port number
<b>Active</b>	Interface status.
<b>Wait time</b>	Flow control wait time, in microseconds.
<b>Cfg-Flow</b>	Flow control status, which can be <b>Pause</b> or <b>Go</b> .
<b>Cfg-Cross</b>	The user-configured cross-over setting, which can be <b>Auto</b> , <b>MDI</b> , or <b>MDIX</b> .

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">interfaces flow</a>	Enables/disables flow control.
<a href="#">interfaces crossover</a>	Configures crossover settings.
<a href="#">flow wait time</a>	Configures flow control wait time.

**MIB Objects**

```
esmConfTable
  esmPortSlot
  esmPortIF
  esmPortPauseSlotTime
  esmPortCfgyCrossover
dot3PauseTable
  dot3PauseSlotTime
```

---

## show interfaces

Displays general interface information (e.g., hardware, MAC address, input errors, and output errors).

```
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, information for all slots/ports on the switch is displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (e.g., 3/1).
- You can display a range of port numbers (e.g., 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (e.g., 3).
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches combo ports configured as either forced fiber or preferred fiber the status and configuration of the SFP fiber ports and not the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports will be displayed. See the [show interfaces hybrid](#) command for more information.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper the status and configuration of the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports and not the SFP fiber port will be displayed. See the [show interfaces hybrid](#) command for more information.

## Examples

```

-> show interfaces 1/2
Slot/Port 1/2 :
  Operational Status      : up,
  Last Time Link Changed  : FRI DEC 27 15:10:40 ,
  Number of Status Change: 1,
  Type                    : Ethernet,
  MAC address             : 00:d0:95:b2:39:85,
  BandWidth (Megabits)    : 1000,           Duplex           : Full,
  Autonegotiation         : 1 [ 1000-F 100-F 100-H 10-F 10-H ],
  Long Accept             : Enable,           Runt Accept      : Disable,
  Long Frame Size (Bytes) : 9216,           Runt Size (Bytes) : 64,
  Rx                      :
  Bytes Received          :           7967624, Unicast Frames :           0,
  Broadcast Frames       :           124186, M-cast Frames  :           290,
  UnderSize Frames       :           0, OverSize Frames:           0,
  Lost Frames            :           0, Error Frames   :           0,
  CRC Error Frames       :           0, Alignments Err :           0,
  Tx                     :
  Bytes Xmitted          :           255804426, Unicast Frames :           24992,
  Broadcast Frames       :           3178399, M-cast Frames  :           465789,
  UnderSize Frames       :           0, OverSize Frames:           0,
  Lost Frames            :           0, Collided Frames:           0,

```

### *output definitions*

<b>Slot/Port</b>	Interface slot and port.
<b>Operational Status</b>	Interface status (up/down).
<b>Last Time Link Changed</b>	The last time the configuration for this interface was changed. (In the current release this field is only displayed on OmniSwitch 6800 Series switches.)
<b>Number of Status Change</b>	The total number of times that the configuration of this interface has changed. (In the current release this field is only displayed on OmniSwitch 6800 Series switches.)
<b>Type</b>	Interface type (Ethernet/Fast Ethernet/Gigabit Ethernet).
<b>MAC address</b>	Interface MAC address.
<b>Bandwidth</b>	Bandwidth (in megabits).
<b>Duplex</b>	Duplex mode (Half/Full/Auto).
<b>Autonegotiation</b>	The auto negotiation settings for this interface.
<b>Long Accept</b>	Long Frames status (enable/disable).
<b>Runt Accept</b>	Runt Frames status (enable/disable).
<b>Long Frame Size</b>	Long Frame Size (in Bytes).
<b>Runt Size</b>	Runt Frame Size (in Bytes).
<b>Bytes Received</b>	Number of Bytes received.
<b>Rx Unicast Frames</b>	Number of unicast frames received.
<b>Rx Broadcast Frames</b>	Number of broadcast frames received.
<b>Rx M-cast Frames</b>	Number of multicast frames received.

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Rx Undersize Frames</b>	Number of undersized frames received.
<b>Rx Oversize Frames</b>	Number of oversized frames received.
<b>Rx Lost Frames</b>	Number of Lost Frames received.
<b>Rx Error Frames</b>	Number of error frames received.
<b>Rx CRC Error Frames</b>	Number of CRC error frames received.
<b>Rx Alignments Err</b>	Number of Alignments Error frames received.
<b>Bytes Xmitted</b>	Number of Bytes transmitted.
<b>Tx Unicast Frames</b>	Number of unicast frames transmitted.
<b>Tx Broadcast Frames</b>	Number of broadcast frames transmitted.
<b>Tx M-cast Frames</b>	Number of multicast frames r transmitted.
<b>Tx Undersize Frames</b>	Number of undersized frames transmitted.
<b>Tx Oversize Frames</b>	Number of oversized frames transmitted.
<b>Tx Lost Frames</b>	Number of Lost Frames transmitted.
<b>Tx Collided Frames</b>	Number of collision frames received or transmitted.
<b>Tx Error Frames</b>	Number of error frames transmitted.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>show interfaces accounting</b>	Displays interface accounting information (e.g., packets received/transmitted).
<b>show interfaces counters</b>	Displays interface counter information (e.g., unicast packets received/transmitted).
<b>show interfaces counters errors</b>	Displays interface error frame information (e.g., CRC errors, transit errors, and receive errors).
<b>show interfaces collisions</b>	Displays interface collision information (e.g., number of collisions and number of retries).
<b>show interfaces status</b>	Displays the interface line settings (e.g., speed and mode).
<b>show interfaces traffic</b>	Displays interface traffic statistics (input/output bytes and packets).

**MIB Objects**

## ifTable

- ifOperStatus
- ifType
- ifPhysAddress
- ifSpeed
- ifInDiscards
- IfOutDiscards

## esmConfTable

- esmPortSlot
- esmPortIF
- esmPortCfgLongEnable
- esmPortCfgRuntEnable
- esmPortCfgMaxFrameSize
- esmPortCfgRuntSize

## ifXTable

- ifHCInOctets
- ifHCInUcastPkts
- ifHCInBroadcastPkts
- ifHCInMulticastPkts
- IfHCOutOctets
- IfHCOutUcastPkts
- IfHCOutBroadcastPkts
- IfHCOutMulticastPkts

## alcetherStatsTable

- alcetherStatsRxUndersizePkts
- alcetherStatsCRCAlignErrors
- alcetherStatsTxUndersizePkts
- alcetherStatsTxOversizePkts
- alcetherStatsTxCollisions

## dot3StatsTable

- dot3StatsFrameTooLong
- dot3StatsFCSErrors
- dot3StatsLateCollisions

---



## show interfaces capability

Displays default auto negotiation, speed, duplex, flow, and cross-over settings for a single port, a range of ports, or all ports on a Network Interface (NI) module.

**show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] capability**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The **show interfaces capability** command displays defaults settings in two rows of data for each port. The first row of data, identified by the label **CAP**, displays the valid user-defined configuration settings available for the port. The second row, identified by the label **DEF**, displays the default settings for the port.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches combo ports configured as either forced fiber or preferred fiber the status and configuration of the SFP fiber ports and not the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports will be displayed. See the [show interfaces hybrid capability](#) command for more information.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper the status and configuration of the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports and not the SFP fiber port will be displayed. See the [show interfaces hybrid capability](#) command for more information.

### Examples

```
-> show interfaces 5/1 capability
Slot/Port  AutoNeg      Flow  Crossover      Speed      Duplex
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
 5/1  CAP      EN/DIS  EN/DIS  MDI/X/Auto  10/100/1G  Full/Half
 5/1  DEF          EN      EN      Auto        Auto        Auto
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Slot</b>	The slot number.
<b>Port</b>	The port number
<b>AutoNeg</b>	In the row labeled <b>CAP</b> , the field displays the valid auto negotiation configurations for the port. In the row label <b>DEF</b> , the field displays the default auto negotiation settings for the port. The possible values are <b>EN</b> (enabled) or <b>DIS</b> (disabled).
<b>Flow</b>	In the row labeled <b>CAP</b> , the field displays the valid flow configurations for the port. In the row label <b>DEF</b> , the field displays the default flow settings for the port. The possible values are <b>EN</b> (enabled) or <b>DIS</b> (disabled).
<b>Crossover</b>	In the row labeled <b>CAP</b> , the field displays the valid cross over configurations for the port. In the row label <b>DEF</b> , the field displays the default cross over settings for the port. The possible values are <b>Auto</b> , <b>MDI/X/Auto</b> (MDI/MDIX/Auto), or <b>--</b> (not configurable and/or not applicable).
<b>Speed</b>	In the row labeled <b>CAP</b> , the field displays the valid line speed configurations for the port. In the row label <b>DEF</b> , the field displays the default line speed settings for the port. The possible values are <b>10/100</b> , <b>100</b> , <b>1G</b> , <b>10/100/1G</b> , <b>10G</b> , or <b>Auto</b> .
<b>Duplex</b>	In the row labeled <b>CAP</b> , the field displays the valid duplex configurations for the port. In the row label <b>DEF</b> , the field displays the default duplex settings for the port. The possible values are <b>Full</b> , <b>Full/Half</b> , or <b>Auto</b> .

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">interfaces autoneg</a>	Enables and disables auto negotiation.
<a href="#">interfaces flow</a>	Enables or disables flow (pause).
<a href="#">interfaces crossover</a>	Configures crossover port settings.
<a href="#">interfaces speed</a>	Configures interface speed.
<a href="#">interfaces duplex</a>	Configures duplex settings.
<a href="#">show interfaces status</a>	Displays interface line settings.

**MIB Objects**

```
esmConfTable
  esmPortCfgAutoNegotiation
  esmPortCfgFlow
  esmPortCfgCrossover
  esmPortCfgSpeed
  esmPortAutoDuplexMode
```

---

## show interfaces accounting

Displays interface accounting information (e.g., packets received/transmitted and deferred frames received).

**show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] accounting**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, accounting information for all slots/ports on the switch is displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (e.g., 3/1).
- You can display a range of port numbers (e.g., 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (e.g., 3).
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches combo ports configured as either forced fiber or preferred fiber the accounting information for the SFP fiber ports and not the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports will be displayed. See the [show interfaces hybrid accounting](#) command for more information.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper the accounting information for the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports and not the SFP fiber port will be displayed. See the [show interfaces hybrid accounting](#) command for more information.

## Examples

```
-> show interfaces 1/2 accounting
1/2 ,
```

```

Rx undersize packets      =                0,
Tx undersize packets      =                0,
Rx oversize packets       =                0,
Tx oversize packets       =                0,
Rx packets 64 Octets      =           3073753,
Rx packets 65To127 Octets =           678698,
Rx packets 128To255 Octets =            21616,
Rx packets 256To511 Octets =            21062,
Rx packets 512To1023 Octets =                2,
Rx packets 1024To1518 Octets =             84,
Rx packets 1519to4095 Octets =                0,
Rx packets 4096ToMax Octets =                0,
Rx Jabber frames         =                0
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Rx undersize packets</b>	Number of undersized packets received.
<b>Tx undersize packets</b>	Number of undersized packets transmitted.
<b>Rx oversize packets</b>	Number of oversized packets received.
<b>Tx oversize packets</b>	Number of oversized packets transmitted.
<b>Rx packets Octets</b>	Number of packets received in each listed octet range.
<b>Rx Jabber frames</b>	Number of jabber packets received (longer than 1518 octets).
<b>Tx deferred frames</b>	Number of packets for which transmission was delayed (Ethernet only).

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">show interfaces</a>	Displays general interface information (e.g., hardware, MAC address, and input/output errors).
<a href="#">show interfaces counters</a>	Displays interface counter information (e.g., unicast packets received/transmitted).

**MIB Objects**

esmConfTable

esmPortSlot

esmPortIF

dot3StatsTable

dot3StatsFrameTooLong

dot3StatsDeferredTransmissions

alcetherStatsTable

alcetherStatRxsUndersizePkts

alcetherStatTxUndersizePkts

alcetherStatsTxOversizePkts

alcetherStatsPkts64Octets

alcetherStatsPkts65to127Octets

alcetherStatsPkts128to255Octets

alcetherStatsPkts256to511Octets

alcetherStatsPkts512to1023Octets

alcetherStatsPkts1024to1518Octets

gigaEtherStatsPkts1519to4095Octets

gigaEtherStatsPkts4096to9215Octets

  alcetherStatsRxJabber

---

## show interfaces counters

Displays interface counters information (e.g., unicast, broadcast, and multi-cast packets received/transmitted).

**show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] counters**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, counter information for all slots/ports on the switch is displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (e.g., 3/1).
- You can display a range of port numbers (e.g., 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (e.g., 3).
- These counters do not apply to Gigabit Ethernet traffic.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches combo ports configured as either forced fiber or preferred fiber statistics for the SFP fiber ports and not the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports will be displayed. See the [show interfaces hybrid counters](#) command for more information.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper statistics for the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports and not the SFP fiber port will be displayed. See the [show interfaces hybrid counters](#) command for more information.

## Examples

```
-> show interfaces 3/1 counters
```

```
InOctets      = 54367578586897979,  OutOctets      = 5.78E19,
InUcastPkts   = 55654265276,    OutUcastPkts   = 5.78E20,
InMcastPkts   = 58767867868768777, OutMcastPkts   = 5465758756856,
InBcastPkts   = 576567567567567576, OutBcastPkts   = 786876,
InPauseFrames = 567798768768767,  OutPauseFrames = 786876,
```

### output definitions

---

<b>InOctets</b>	Number of octets received.
<b>OutOctets</b>	Number of octets transmitted.
<b>InUcastPkts</b>	Number of unicast packets received.
<b>OutUcastPkts</b>	Number of unicast packets transmitted.
<b>InMcastPkts</b>	Number of multicast packets received.
<b>OutMcastPkts</b>	Number of unicast packets transmitted.
<b>InBcastPkts</b>	Number of broadcast packets received.
<b>OutBcastPkts</b>	Number of unicast packets transmitted.
<b>InPauseFrames</b>	Number of MAC control frames received.
<b>OutPauseFrames</b>	Number of MAC control frames transmitted.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[show interfaces counters errors](#) Displays interface error frame information (e.g., CRC errors, transit errors, and receive errors).

## MIB Objects

```
esmConfTable
  esmPortSlot
  esmPortIF
ifXTable
  IfHCInOctets
  IfHCOutOctets
  IfHCInUcastPkts
  IfHCOutUcastPkts
  IfHCInMulticastPkts
  IfHCOutMulticastPkts
  IfHCInBroadcastPkts
  IfHCOutBroadcastPkts
dot3PauseTable
  dot3InPauseFrame
  dot3OutPauseFrame
```

---

## show interfaces counters errors

Displays interface error frame information (e.g., CRC errors, transit errors, and receive errors).

**show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] counters errors**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, counter error information for all slots/ports on the switch is displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (e.g., 3/1).
- You can display a range of port numbers (e.g., 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (e.g., 3).
- These counters do not apply to Gigabit Ethernet traffic.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches combo ports configured as either forced fiber or preferred fiber statistics for the SFP fiber ports and not the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports will be displayed. See the [show interfaces hybrid counters errors](#) command for more information.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper statistics for the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports and not the SFP fiber port will be displayed. See the [show interfaces hybrid counters errors](#) command for more information.



## Examples

```
-> show interfaces 2/1 counters errors
```

```
02/01,
  Alignments Errors = 6.45E13,   FCS Errors = 7.65E12
  IfInErrors        = 6435346,   IfOutErrors= 5543,
  Undersize pkts    = 867568,   Oversize pkts= 5.98E8
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Slot/Port</b>	Interface slot and port number.
<b>Alignments Errors</b>	Number of Alignments errors.
<b>FCS Errors</b>	Number of Frame Check Sequence errors.
<b>IfInErrors</b>	Number of transmitted error frames.
<b>IfOutErrors</b>	Number of received error frames.
<b>Undersize pkts</b>	Number of undersized packets.
<b>Oversize pkts</b>	Number of oversized packets (more than 1518 octets).

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[show interfaces counters](#) Displays interface counters information (e.g., unicast, broadcast, and multi-cast packets received/transmitted).

## MIB Objects

```
esmConfTable
  esmPortSlot
  esmPortIF
ifTable
  ifInErrors
  ifOutErrors
alcetherStatsTable
  alcetherStatsRxUndersizePkts
dot3StatsTable
  dot3StatsAlignmentErrors
  dot3StatsFCSErrors
  dot3StatsFrameTooLong
```

---

## show interfaces collisions

Displays interface collision information (e.g., number of collisions and number of retries).

**show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] collisions**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, collision information for all slots/ports on the switch is displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (e.g., 3/1).
- You can display a range of port numbers (e.g., 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (e.g., 3).
- These counters do not apply to Gigabit Ethernet traffic.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches combo ports configured as either forced fiber or preferred fiber statistics for the SFP fiber ports and not the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports will be displayed. See the [show interfaces hybrid collisions](#) command for more information.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper statistics for the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports and not the SFP fiber port will be displayed. See the [show interfaces hybrid collisions](#) command for more information.

### Examples

```
-> show interfaces 2/1 collisions
```

```
02/01,  
  Rx Collisions = 6.56E18,  Rx Single Collision = 345464364,  
  Rx Multiple Collisions = 6325235326,  Rx Excessive Collisions = 5.65E19
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Slot/Port</b>	Interface slot and port number.
<b>Tx Collisions</b>	Number of transmit collisions.
<b>Tx Single Collision</b>	Number of successfully transmitted frames for which transmission was inhibited by one collision.
<b>Tx Multiple Collisions</b>	Number of successfully transmitted frames for which transmission was inhibited by multiple collisions.
<b>Tx Excessive Retries</b>	Number of frames for which transmission fails due to excessive collisions.
<b>Rx Collisions</b>	Number of receive collisions.
<b>Rx Single Collision</b>	Number of successfully received frames for which reception was inhibited by one collision.
<b>Rx Multiple Collisions</b>	Number of successfully received frames for which reception was inhibited by multiple collisions.
<b>Rx Excessive Retries</b>	Number of frames for which reception fails due to excessive collisions.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****[show interfaces](#)**

Displays general interface information (e.g., hardware, MAC address, input errors, and output errors).

**MIB Objects**

```
esmConfTable
  esmPortSlot
  esmPortIF
alcetherStatsTable
  alcetherStatsRxCollisions
dot3StatsTable
  dot3StatsSingleCollisionFrames
  dot3StatsMultipleCollisionFrames
  dot3StatsExcessiveCollisions
```

---

## show interfaces status

Displays interface line settings (e.g., speed and mode).

**show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] status**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, line settings for all slots/ports on the switch are displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (e.g., 3/1).
- You can display a range of port numbers (e.g., 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (e.g., 3).
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches the **show interfaces status** command displays the status and configuration of the active port in the first row and the status and configuration of the other port in the following row. See the [show interfaces hybrid status](#) command for more information.

## Examples

The following is an example for a non combo port:

```
-> show interfaces 1/2 status
                DETECTED                CONFIGURED
Slot/ AutoNego  Speed Duplex Hybrid  Speed  Duplex Hybrid  Trap
Port          (Mbps)                Type  (Mbps)                Mode  LinkUpDown
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
1/2   Enable   1000   Full   NA     Auto   Auto   NA     -
```

The following is an example for a combo port:

```
-> show interfaces 1/47 status
                DETECTED                CONFIGURED
Slot/ AutoNego  Speed Duplex Hybrid  Speed  Duplex Hybrid  Trap
Port          (Mbps)                Type  (Mbps)                Mode  LinkUpDown
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
1/47   Enable   -      -      -      1000   Full   PF     -
1/47   Enable   -      -      -      Auto   Auto   PF     -
```

FF - ForcedFiber PF - PreferredFiber F - Fiber  
 FC - ForcedCopper PC - PreferredCopper C - Copper

### output definitions

<b>Slot/Port</b>	Interface slot/port number.
<b>AutoNego</b>	Autonegotiation status (Enable/Disable).
<b>Detected Speed</b>	Detected line speed (10/100/Auto/1000/10000 Mbps).
<b>Detected Duplex</b>	Detected line duplex (Half duplex/Full duplex/Auto).
<b>Detected Hybrid Type</b>	The detected combo port type, which can be <b>F</b> (fiber) or <b>C</b> (copper). (This field is only relevant for OmniSwitch 6800 Series switches.)
<b>Configured Speed</b>	Configured line speed (10/100/Auto/1000/10000 Mbps).
<b>Configured Duplex</b>	Configured line duplex (Half duplex/Full duplex/Auto).
<b>Configured Hybrid Type</b>	The configured combo port type, which can be <b>FF</b> (Forced Fiber), <b>PF</b> (Preferred Fiber), <b>FC</b> (Forced Copper), or <b>PC</b> (Preferred Copper). (This field is only relevant for OmniSwitch 6800 Series switches.)
<b>Trap Link Up/Down</b>	Trap Link status (up/down).

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.3.1; **Detected Hybrid Type** and **Configured Hybrid Type** fields added.

## Related Commands

<b>trap port link</b>	Enables/disables Trap LinkUpDown.
<b>interfaces speed</b>	Configures interface line speed, sets speed, and duplex mode to auto-sensing.
<b>interfaces duplex</b>	Configures interface duplex mode.
<b>interfaces hybrid preferred-fiber</b>	Configures one or more combo ports to use the fiber SFP port(s) instead of the equivalent copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) when both ports are enabled and have a valid link.
<b>interfaces hybrid preferred-copper</b>	Configures one or more combo ports to use the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) instead of the fiber SFP port(s) when both ports are enabled and have a valid link.
<b>interfaces hybrid forced-fiber</b>	Configures one or more combo ports to always use the fiber SFP port(s) instead of the equivalent copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s).
<b>interfaces hybrid forced-copper</b>	Configures one or more combo ports to always use the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) instead of the equivalent fiber SFP port(s).

## MIB Objects

```
ifTable
  ifLinkUpDownTrapEnable
esmConfTable
  esmPortSlot
  esmPortIF
  esmPortAutoSpeed
  esmPortAutoDuplexMode
  esmPortCfgSpeed
  esmPortCfgDuplexMode
esmHybridConfTable
  esmPortCfgHybridMode
  esmPortCfgHybridType
```

---

## show interfaces port

Displays interface port status (up or down).

**show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] port**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, the status for all slots/ports on the switch is displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number.
- You can display a range of port numbers (e.g., 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (e.g., 3).
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches combo ports configured as either forced fiber or preferred fiber the status of the SFP fiber ports and not the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports will be displayed. See the [show interfaces hybrid port](#) command for more information.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper the status of the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports and not the SFP fiber port will be displayed. See the [show interfaces hybrid port](#) command for more information.

### Examples

```
-> show interfaces 1/1 port
Slot/Port   Admin Status   Link Status   Alias
-----+-----+-----+-----
  1/1         enable         down         ""
```

**output definitions**

---

<b>Slot/Port</b>	Interface slot and port number.
<b>Admin Status</b>	Port status (enable/disable).
<b>Link Status</b>	Operational status (enable/disable).
<b>Alias</b>	Interface alias.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">interfaces admin</a>	Enables/disables an interface.
<a href="#">interfaces alias</a>	Configures an alias for a port.

**MIB Objects**

```
esmConfTable
  esmPortSlot
  esmPortIF
ifXTable
  ifAlias
ifTable
  ifAdminStatus
  ifOperStatus
```

---



## show interfaces ifg

Displays interface inter-frame gap values.

```
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] ifg
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, IFG values for all slots/ports on the switch are displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (e.g., 3/1).
- You can display a range of port numbers (e.g., 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (e.g., 3).
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches combo ports configured as either forced fiber or preferred fiber the configuration of the SFP fiber ports and not the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports will be displayed. See the [show interfaces hybrid ifg](#) command for more information.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper the configuration of the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports and not the SFP fiber port will be displayed. See the [show interfaces hybrid ifg](#) command for more information.

## Examples

```
-> show interfaces ifg
Slot/Port   ifg(Bytes)
-----+-----
02/01           12
02/02           12
02/03           12
02/04           12
02/05           12
02/06           12
02/07           12
02/08           12
02/09           12
02/10           12
02/11           12
02/12           12
02/13           12
02/14           12
02/15           12
02/16           12
02/17           12
02/18           12
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Slot/Port</b>	Interface slot and port numbers.
<b>ifg</b>	Inter-frame gap value (Gigabit Ethernet interface).

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[interfaces ifg](#) Configures the inter-frame gap value.

## MIB Objects

```
esmConfTable
  esmPortSlot
  esmPortIF
  esmPortCfGIFG
```

---

## show interfaces flood rate

Displays interface peak flood rate settings.

**show interfaces** [**ethernet** | **fastethernet** | **gigaethernet**] [*slot*[/*port*[-*port2*]]] **flood rate**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, peak rate settings for all slots/ports on the switch are displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number.
- You can display a range of port numbers (e.g., 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number only.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches combo ports configured as either forced fiber or preferred fiber the status and configuration of the SFP fiber ports and not the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports will be displayed. See the [show interfaces hybrid flood rate](#) command for more information.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper the status and configuration of the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports and not the SFP fiber port will be displayed. See the [show interfaces hybrid flood rate](#) command for more information.

## Examples

-> show interfaces flood rate

Slot/Port	peak rate (Mb/second)	Enable
02/01	12	Flood only
02/02	47	Flood only
02/03	16	Flood only
02/04	47	Flood only
02/05	47	Flood only
02/06	47	Flood only
02/07	47	Flood only
02/08	47	Flood only
02/09	47	Flood only
02/10	47	Flood only
02/11	47	Flood only
02/12	47	Flood only
02/13	47	Flood only
02/14	47	Flood only
02/15	47	Flood only
02/16	47	Flood only
02/17	47	Flood only
02/18	47	Flood only
02/19	47	Flood only

### output definitions

<b>Slot/Port</b>	Interface slot and port numbers.
<b>peak rate (Mbps)</b>	Configured peak flood rate.
<b>Enable</b>	Configuration enabled (Flood only/Multicast).

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">interfaces flood rate</a>	Configures the peak flood rate for an interface.
<a href="#">interfaces flood multicast</a>	Enables/disables flood rate limiting for multicast traffic on an interface.

## MIB Objects

```
esmConfTable
  esmPortSlot
  esmPortIF
  esmPortMaxFloodRate
  esmPortFloodMcastEnable
```

## show interfaces traffic

Displays interface traffic statistics.

**show interfaces** [**ethernet** | **fastethernet** | **gigaethernet**] [*slot*[/*port*[-*port2*]]] **traffic**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, traffic settings for all slots/ports on the switch are displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (e.g., 3/1).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (e.g., 3).
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches combo ports configured as either forced fiber or preferred fiber statistics for the SFP fiber ports and not the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports will be displayed. See the [show interfaces hybrid traffic](#) command for more information.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper statistics for the copper RJ-45 10/100/1000 ports and not the SFP fiber port will be displayed. See the [show interfaces hybrid traffic](#) command for more information.

## Examples

```
-> show interfaces traffic
```

Slot/Port	Input packets	Input bytes	Output packets	Output bytes
02/01	0	0	0	0
02/02	0	0	0	0
02/03	0	0	0	0
03/01	0	0	0	0
03/02	0	0	0	0

### output definitions

<b>Slot/Port</b>	Interface slot and port numbers.
<b>Input packets</b>	Input packets detected.
<b>Input bytes</b>	Input bytes detected.
<b>Output packets</b>	Output packets detected.
<b>Output bytes</b>	Output bytes detected.

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [show interfaces](#)

Displays general interface information (e.g., hardware, MAC address, and input/output errors).

### [show interfaces counters](#)

Displays interface counter information (e.g., unicast packets received/transmitted).

## MIB Objects

```
esmConfTable
```

```
  esmPortSlot
  esmPortIF
```

```
ifXTable
```

```
  ifHCInOctets
  ifHCInUcastPkts
  ifHCInMulticastPkts
  ifHCInBroadcastPkts
  ifHCOctets
  ifHCOOutUcastPkts
  ifHCOOutMulticastPkts
  ifHCOOutBroadcastPkts
```

## show interfaces hybrid

Displays general interface information (e.g., hardware, MAC address, input errors, output errors) for combo ports.

```
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] hybrid {fiber |copper}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.
<b>fiber</b>	Specifies that the status of the SFP port(s) will be displayed.
<b>copper</b>	Specifies that the status of the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) will be displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, information for all slots/ports on the switch is displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (e.g., 3/1).
- You can display a range of port numbers (e.g., 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (e.g., 3).

## Examples

```

-> show interfaces 1/47 hybrid fiber
Slot/Port 1/47 :
  Operational Status      : down,
  Last Time Link Changed : FRI DEC 27 15:10:23 ,
  Number of Status Change: 0,
  Type                   : Ethernet,
  MAC address            : 00:d0:95:b2:39:b2,
  Bandwidth (Megabits)   : 1000,           Duplex           : -,
  Autonegotiation        : 1 [ 1000-F           ],
  Long Accept            : Enable,           Runt Accept      : Disable,
  Long Frame Size (Bytes): 9216,           Runt Size (Bytes): 64,
  Rx                    :
  Bytes Received        :                   0, Unicast Frames :           0,
  Broadcast Frames     :                   0, M-cast Frames  :           0,
  UnderSize Frames     :                   0, OverSize Frames:           0,
  Lost Frames          :                   0, Error Frames   :           0,
  CRC Error Frames     :                   0, Alignments Err:           0,
  Tx                   :
  Bytes Xmitted        :                   0, Unicast Frames :           0,
  Broadcast Frames     :                   0, M-cast Frames  :           0,
  UnderSize Frames     :                   0, OverSize Frames:           0,
  Lost Frames          :                   0, Collided Frames:           0,
  Error Frames         :                   0

```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Slot/Port</b>	Interface slot and port.
<b>Operational Status</b>	Interface status (up/down).
<b>Last Time Link Changed</b>	The last time the configuration for this interface was changed.
<b>Number of Status Change</b>	The total number of times that the configuration of this interface has changed.
<b>Type</b>	Interface type (Ethernet/Fast Ethernet/Gigabit Ethernet).
<b>MAC address</b>	Interface MAC address.
<b>Bandwidth</b>	Bandwidth (in megabits).
<b>Duplex</b>	Duplex mode (Half/Full/Auto).
<b>Autonegotiation</b>	The auto negotiation settings for this interface.
<b>Long Accept</b>	Long Frames status (enable/disable).
<b>Runt Accept</b>	Runt Frames status (enable/disable).
<b>Long Frame Size</b>	Long Frame Size (in Bytes).
<b>Runt Size</b>	Runt Frame Size (in Bytes).
<b>Bytes Received</b>	Number of Bytes received.
<b>Rx Unicast Frames</b>	Number of unicast frames received.
<b>Rx Broadcast Frames</b>	Number of broadcast frames received.
<b>Rx M-cast Frames</b>	Number of multicast frames received.
<b>Rx Undersize Frames</b>	Number of undersized frames received.
<b>Rx Oversize Frames</b>	Number of r oversized frames received.



*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Rx Lost Frames</b>	Number of Lost Frames received.
<b>Rx Error Frames</b>	Number of error frames received.
<b>Rx CRC Error Frames</b>	Number of CRC error frames received.
<b>Rx Alignments Err</b>	Number of Alignments Error frames received.
<b>Bytes Xmitted</b>	Number of Bytes transmitted.
<b>Tx Unicast Frames</b>	Number of unicast frames transmitted.
<b>Tx Broadcast Frames</b>	Number of broadcast frames transmitted.
<b>Tx M-cast Frames</b>	Number of multicast frames r transmitted.
<b>Tx Undersize Frames</b>	Number of undersized frames transmitted.
<b>Tx Oversize Frames</b>	Number of oversized frames transmitted.
<b>Tx Lost Frames</b>	Number of Lost Frames transmitted.
<b>Tx Collided Frames</b>	Number of collision frames received or transmitted.
<b>Tx Error Frames</b>	Number of error frames transmitted.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">show interfaces hybrid accounting</a>	Displays interface accounting information (e.g., packets received/transmitted) for combo ports.
<a href="#">show interfaces hybrid counters</a>	Displays interface counter information (e.g., unicast packets received/transmitted) for combo ports.
<a href="#">show interfaces hybrid counters errors</a>	Displays interface error frame information (e.g., CRC errors, transit errors, receive errors) for combo ports.
<a href="#">show interfaces hybrid collisions</a>	Displays interface collision information (e.g., number of collisions, number of retries) for combo ports.
<a href="#">show interfaces hybrid status</a>	Displays the interface line settings (e.g., speed, mode) for combo ports.
<a href="#">show interfaces hybrid traffic</a>	Displays interface traffic statistics (input/output bytes and packets) for combo ports.

**MIB Objects**

## ifTable

- ifOperStatus
- ifType
- ifPhysAddress
- ifSpeed
- ifInDiscards
- IfOutDiscards

## esmConfTable

- esmPortSlot
- esmPortIF
- esmPortCfgLongEnable
- esmPortCfgRuntEnable
- esmPortCfgMaxFrameSize
- esmPortCfgRuntSize

## ifXTable

- ifHCInOctets
- ifHCInUcastPkts
- ifHCInBroadcastPkts
- ifHCInMulticastPkts
- IfHCOutOctets
- IfHCOutUcastPkts
- IfHCOutBroadcastPkts
- IfHCOutMulticastPkts

## alcetherStatsTable

- alcetherStatsRxUndersizePkts
- alcetherStatsCRCAlignErrors
- alcetherStatsTxUndersizePkts
- alcetherStatsTxOversizePkts
- alcetherStatsTxCollisions

## dot3StatsTable

- dot3StatsFrameTooLong
- dot3StatsFCSErrors
- dot3StatsLateCollisions

---

## show interfaces hybrid status

Displays interface line settings (e.g., speed, mode) for combo ports only.

```
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gig Ethernet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]  
hybrid {fiber |copper} status
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gig Ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.
<b>fiber</b>	Specifies that the status of the SFP port(s) will be displayed.
<b>copper</b>	Specifies that the status of the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) will be displayed.

### Defaults

The **show interfaces hybrid status** command displays the status and configuration of the active port in the first row and the status and configuration of the other port in the following row.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

## Examples

```
-> show interfaces hybrid fiber status
```

Slot/ Port	AutoNego	DETECTED			CONFIGURED			Trap LinkUpDown
		Speed (Mbps)	Duplex	Hybrid Type	Speed (Mbps)	Duplex	Hybrid Mode	
1/45	Enable	-	-	-	1000	Full	PF	-
1/46	Enable	-	-	-	1000	Full	PF	-
1/47	Enable	-	-	-	1000	Full	PF	-
1/48	Enable	-	-	-	1000	Full	PF	-
2/45	Enable	-	-	-	1000	Full	PF	-
2/46	Enable	-	-	-	1000	Full	PF	-
2/47	Enable	-	-	-	1000	Full	PF	-
2/48	Enable	-	-	-	1000	Full	PF	-

FF - ForcedFiber PF - PreferredFiber F - Fiber  
 FC - ForcedCopper PC - PreferredCopper C - Copper

### output definitions

<b>Slot/Port</b>	Interface slot/port number.
<b>AutoNego</b>	Autonegotiation status (Enable/Disable).
<b>Detected Speed</b>	Detected line speed (10/100/Auto/1000/10000 Mbps).
<b>Detected Duplex</b>	Detected line duplex (Half duplex/Full duplex/Auto).
<b>Detected Hybrid Type</b>	The detected combo port type, which can be <b>F</b> (fiber) or <b>C</b> (copper).
<b>Configured Speed</b>	Configured line speed (10/100/Auto/1000/10000 Mbps).
<b>Configured Duplex</b>	Configured line duplex (Half duplex/Full duplex/Auto).
<b>Configured Hybrid Type</b>	The configured combo port type, which can be <b>FF</b> (Forced Fiber), <b>PF</b> (Preferred Fiber), <b>FC</b> (Forced Copper), or <b>PC</b> (Preferred Copper).
<b>Trap Link Up/Down</b>	Trap Link status (up/down).

### Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">trap port link</a>	Enables/disables Trap LinkUpDown.
<a href="#">interfaces hybrid speed</a>	Configures interface line speed on combo ports.
<a href="#">interfaces hybrid duplex</a>	Configures duplex mode on combo ports.
<a href="#">interfaces hybrid preferred-fiber</a>	Configures one or more combo ports to use the fiber SFP port(s) instead of the equivalent copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) when both ports are enabled and have a valid link.
<a href="#">interfaces hybrid preferred-copper</a>	Configures one or more combo ports to use the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) instead of the fiber SFP port(s) when both ports are enabled and have a valid link.
<a href="#">interfaces hybrid forced-fiber</a>	Configures one or more combo ports to always use the fiber SFP port(s) instead of the equivalent copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s).
<a href="#">interfaces hybrid forced-copper</a>	Configures one or more combo ports to always use the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) instead of the equivalent fiber SFP port(s).

## MIB Objects

```
ifTable
  ifLinkUpDownTrapEnable
esmConfTable
  esmPortSlot
  esmPortIF
  esmPortAutoSpeed
  esmPortAutoDuplexMode
esmHybridConfTable
  esmPortCfgHybridMode
  esmPortCfgHybridType
  esmHybridPortCfgSpeed
  esmHybridPortCfgDuplexMode
```

---

## show interfaces hybrid flow control

Displays interface flow control wait time settings for combo ports.

```
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]
hybrid {fiber |copper} flow control
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.
<b>fiber</b>	Specifies that the configuration of the SFP port(s) will be displayed.
<b>copper</b>	Specifies that the configuration of the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) will be displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show interfaces hybrid fiber flow control
Slot/Port  Active  Wait time(usec)  Cfg-Flow  Cfg-Cross
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
1/45      -         0          Pause     MDI
1/46      -         0          Pause     MDI
1/47      -         0          Pause     MDI
1/48      -         0          Pause     MDI
2/45      -         0          Pause     MDI
2/46      -         0          Pause     MDI
2/47      -         0          Pause     MDI
2/48      -         0          Pause     MDI
```

*output definitions*

---

<b>Slot/Port</b>	Interface slot and port number
<b>Active</b>	Interface status.
<b>Wait time</b>	Flow control wait time, in microseconds.
<b>Cfg-Flow</b>	Flow control status, which can be <b>Pause</b> or <b>Go</b> .
<b>Cfg-Cross</b>	The user-configured cross-over setting, which can be <b>Auto</b> , <b>MDI</b> , or <b>MDIX</b> .

---

**Release History**

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[interfaces hybrid crossover](#) Configures crossover settings for combo ports.

**MIB Objects**

esmConfTable

    esmPortCfgSlot

    esmPortCfgIfIndex

esmHybridConfTable

    esmHybridPortCfgFlow

    esmHybridPortPauseSlotTime

    esmHybridPortCfgCrossover

---

## show interfaces hybrid capability

Displays default auto negotiation, speed, duplex, flow, and cross-over settings for a single combo port, a range of combo ports, or all combo ports on a switch.

**show interfaces** [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]  
**hybrid** {fiber |copper} **capability**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.
<b>fiber</b>	Specifies that the configuration of the SFP port(s) will be displayed.
<b>copper</b>	Specifies that the configuration of the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) will be displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

The **show interfaces hybrid capability** command displays default settings in two rows of data for each combo port. The first row of data, identified by the label **CAP**, displays the valid user-defined configuration settings available for the combo port. The second row, identified by the label **DEF**, displays the default settings for the combo port.

### Examples

```
-> show interfaces 1/47 hybrid copper capability
  Slot/Port  AutoNeg      Flow  Crossover      Speed      Duplex
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  1/47 CAP   EN/DIS    EN/DIS  MDI/X/Auto  10/100/1G  Full/Half
  1/47 DEF           EN      EN           Auto        Auto        Auto
```

#### output definitions

---

<b>Slot</b>	The slot number.
<b>Port</b>	The port number



*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>AutoNeg</b>	In the row labeled <b>CAP</b> this field displays the valid auto negotiation configurations for the port. In the row label <b>DEF</b> this field displays the default auto negotiation settings for the port. The possible values are <b>EN</b> (enabled) or <b>DIS</b> (disabled).
<b>Flow</b>	In the row labeled <b>CAP</b> this field displays the valid flow configurations for the port. In the row label <b>DEF</b> this field displays the default flow settings for the port. The possible values are <b>EN</b> (enabled) or <b>DIS</b> (disabled).
<b>Crossover</b>	In the row labeled <b>CAP</b> this field displays the valid cross over configurations for the port. In the row label <b>DEF</b> this field displays the default cross over settings for the port. The possible values are <b>Auto</b> , <b>MDI/X/Auto</b> (MDI/MDIX/Auto), or <b>--</b> (not configurable and/or not applicable).
<b>Speed</b>	In the row labeled <b>CAP</b> this field displays the valid line speed configurations for the port. In the row label <b>DEF</b> this field displays the default line speed settings for the port. The possible values are <b>10/100</b> , <b>100</b> , <b>1G</b> , <b>10/100/1G</b> , or <b>Auto</b> .
<b>Duplex</b>	In the row labeled <b>CAP</b> this field displays the valid duplex configurations for the port. In the row label <b>DEF</b> this field displays the default duplex settings for the port. The possible values are <b>Full</b> , <b>Full/Half</b> , or <b>Auto</b> .

---

**Release History**

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">interfaces hybrid autoneg</a>	Enables and disables auto negotiation for combo ports.
<a href="#">interfaces hybrid crossover</a>	Configures crossover port settings for combo ports.
<a href="#">interfaces hybrid speed</a>	Configures interface speed for combo ports.
<a href="#">interfaces hybrid duplex</a>	Configures duplex settings for combo ports.
<a href="#">show interfaces hybrid status</a>	Displays interface line settings for combo ports.

**MIB Objects**

```
esmConfTable
  esmPortCfgSlot
  esmPortCfgIfIndex
esmHybridConfTable
  esmHybridPortCfgAutoNegotiation
  esmHybridPortCfgFlow
  esmHybridPortCfgCrossover
  esmHybridPortCfgSpeed
  esmHybridPortCfgDuplex
```

---

## show interfaces hybrid accounting

Displays interface accounting information (e.g., packets received/transmitted, deferred frames received) for combo ports.

```
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]  
hybrid {fiber |copper} accounting
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.
<b>fiber</b>	Specifies that statistics for the SFP port(s) will be displayed.
<b>copper</b>	Specifies that statistics for the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) will be displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, accounting information for all slots/ports on the switch is displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (e.g., 3/1).
- You can display a range of port numbers (e.g., 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (e.g., 3).

## Examples

```
-> show interfaces 1/47 hybrid copper accounting
1/47 ,
```

```
Rx undersize packets      =                0,
Tx undersize packets      =                0,
Rx oversize packets       =                0,
Tx oversize packets       =                0,
Rx packets 64 Octets      =            3073753,
Rx packets 65To127 Octets =            678698,
Rx packets 128To255 Octets =             21616,
Rx packets 256To511 Octets =             21062,
Rx packets 512To1023 Octets =                2,
Rx packets 1024To1518 Octets =             84,
Rx packets 1519to4095 Octets =                0,
Rx packets 4096ToMax Octets =                0,
Rx Jabber frames          =                0
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Rx undersize packets</b>	Number of undersized packets received.
<b>Tx undersize packets</b>	Number of undersized packets transmitted.
<b>Rx oversize packets</b>	Number of oversized packets received.
<b>Tx oversize packets</b>	Number of oversized packets transmitted.
<b>Rx packets Octets</b>	Number of packets received in each listed octet range.
<b>Rx Jabber frames</b>	Number of jabber packets received (longer than 1518 octets).
<b>Tx deferred frames</b>	Number of packets for which transmission was delayed (Ethernet only).

---

## Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- [show interfaces hybrid](#) Displays general interface information (e.g., hardware, MAC address, input/output errors) for combo ports.
- [show interfaces hybrid counters](#) Displays interface counter information (e.g., unicast packets received/transmitted) for combo ports.

**MIB Objects**

## esmConfTable

- esmPortCfgSlot
- esmPortCfgIfIndex

## alcetherStatsTable

- alcetherStatRxsUndersizePkts
- alcetherStatTxsUndersizePkts
- alcetherStatsTxOversizePkts
- alcetherStatsPkts64Octets
- alcetherStatsPkts65to127Octets
- alcetherStatsPkts128to255Octets
- alcetherStatsPkts256to511Octets
- alcetherStatsPkts512to1023Octets
- alcetherStatsPkts1024to1518Octets
- gigaEtherStatsPkts1519to4095Octets
- gigaEtherStatsPkts4096to9215Octets
- alcetherStatsRxJabber

## dot3StatsTable

- dot3StatsFrameTooLong
- dot3StatsDeferredTransmissions

---

## show interfaces hybrid counters

Displays interface counters information (e.g., unicast, broadcast, multi-cast packets received/transmitted) for combo ports.

```
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]  
hybrid {fiber |copper} counters
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.
<b>fiber</b>	Specifies that statistics for the SFP port(s) will be displayed.
<b>copper</b>	Specifies that statistics for the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) will be displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, counter information for all slots/ports on the switch is displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (e.g., 3/1).
- You can display a range of port numbers (e.g., 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (e.g., 3).
- These counters do not apply to Gigabit Ethernet traffic.

## Examples

-> show interfaces 1/47 hybrid copper counters

```
InOctets      = 54367578586897979,  OutOctets      = 5.78E19,
InUcastPkts  = 55654265276,        OutUcastPkts   = 5.78E20,
InMcastPkts  = 58767867868768777,  OutMcastPkts   = 5465758756856,
InBcastPkts  = 576567567567567576, OutBcastPkts   = 786876,
InPauseFrames = 567798768768767,   OutPauseFrames = 786876,
```

### output definitions

---

<b>InOctets</b>	Number of octets received.
<b>OutOctets</b>	Number of octets transmitted.
<b>InUcastPkts</b>	Number of unicast packets received.
<b>OutUcastPkts</b>	Number of unicast packets transmitted.
<b>InMcastPkts</b>	Number of multicast packets received.
<b>OutMcastPkts</b>	Number of unicast packets transmitted.
<b>InBcastPkts</b>	Number of broadcast packets received.
<b>OutBcastPkts</b>	Number of unicast packets transmitted.
<b>InPauseFrames</b>	Number of MAC control frames received.
<b>OutPauseFrames</b>	Number of MAC control frames transmitted.

---

## Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[show interfaces hybrid counters errors](#) Displays interface error frame information (e.g., CRC errors, transit errors, receive errors).

## MIB Objects

```
esmConfTable
  esmPortCfgSlot
  esmPortCfgIfIndex
ifXTable
  IfHCInOctets
  IfHCOutOctets
  IfHCInUcastPkts
  IfHCOutUcastPkts
  IfHCInMulticastPkts
  IfHCOutMulticastPkts
  IfHCInBroadcastPkts
  IfHCOutBroadcastPkts
dot3PauseTable
  dot3InPauseFrame
  dot3OutPauseFrame
```

---

## show interfaces hybrid counters errors

Displays interface error frame information (e.g., CRC errors, transit errors, receive errors) for combo ports.

```
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]
hybrid {fiber |copper} counters errors
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.
<b>fiber</b>	Specifies that statistics for the SFP port(s) will be displayed.
<b>copper</b>	Specifies that statistics for the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) will be displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, counter error information for all slots/ports on the switch is displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (e.g., 3/1).
- You can display a range of port numbers (e.g., 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (e.g., 3).
- These counters do not apply to Gigabit Ethernet traffic.

### Examples

```
-> show interfaces 1/47 hybrid copper counters errors

01/47,
  Alignments Errors = 6.45E13,   FCS Errors = 7.65E12
  IfInErrors        = 6435346,   IfOutErrors= 5543,
  Undersize pkts    = 867568,   Oversize pkts= 5.98E8
```

**output definitions**


---

<b>Slot/Port</b>	Interface slot and port number.
<b>Alignments Errors</b>	Number of Alignments errors.
<b>FCS Errors</b>	Number of Frame Check Sequence errors.
<b>IfInErrors</b>	Number of transmitted error frames.
<b>IfOutErrors</b>	Number of received error frames.
<b>Undersize pkts</b>	Number of undersized packets.
<b>Oversize pkts</b>	Number of oversized packets (more than 1518 octets).

---

**Release History**

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[show interfaces hybrid counters](#) Displays interface counters information (e.g., unicast, broadcast, multi-cast packets received/transmitted).

**MIB Objects**

```
esmConfTable
  esmPortCfgSlot
  esmPortCfgIfIndex
ifTable
  ifInErrors
  ifOutErrors
alcetherStatsTable
  alcetherStatsRxUndersizePkts
dot3StatsTable
  dot3StatsAlignmentErrors
  dot3StatsFCSErrors
  dot3StatsFrameTooLong
```

---



## show interfaces hybrid collisions

Displays interface collision information (e.g., number of collisions, number of retries) for combo ports.

```
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]
hybrid {fiber |copper} collisions
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.
<b>fiber</b>	Specifies that statistics for the SFP port(s) will be displayed.
<b>copper</b>	Specifies that statistics for the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) will be displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, collision information for all slots/ports on the switch is displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (e.g., 3/1).
- You can display a range of port numbers (e.g., 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (e.g., 3).
- These counters do not apply to Gigabit Ethernet traffic.

### Examples

```
-> show interfaces 1/47 hybrid copper collisions
```

```
02/01,
  Rx Collisions = 6.56E18,  Rx Single Collision = 345464364,
  Rx Multiple Collisions = 6325235326,  Rx Excessive Collisions = 5.65E19
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Slot/Port</b>	Interface slot and port number.
<b>Tx Collisions</b>	Number of transmit collisions.
<b>Tx Single Collision</b>	Number of successfully transmitted frames for which transmission was inhibited by one collision.
<b>Tx Multiple Collisions</b>	Number of successfully transmitted frames for which transmission was inhibited by multiple collisions.
<b>Tx Excessive Retries</b>	Number of frames for which transmission fails due to excessive collisions.
<b>Rx Collisions</b>	Number of receive collisions.
<b>Rx Single Collision</b>	Number of successfully received frames for which reception was inhibited by one collision.
<b>Rx Multiple Collisions</b>	Number of successfully received frames for which reception was inhibited by multiple collisions.
<b>Rx Excessive Retries</b>	Number of frames for which reception fails due to excessive collisions.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****show interfaces hybrid**

Displays general interface information (e.g., hardware, MAC address, input errors, output errors) for combo ports.

**MIB Objects**

```
esmConfTable
  esmPortCfgSlot
  esmPortCfgIfIndex
alcetherStatsTable
  alcetherStatsRxCollisions
dot3StatsTable
  dot3StatsSingleCollisionFrames
  dot3StatsMultipleCollisionFrames
  dot3StatsExcessiveCollisions
```

---

## show interfaces hybrid traffic

Displays interface traffic statistics for combo ports.

```
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]
hybrid {fiber |copper} traffic
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaehternet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.
<b>fiber</b>	Specifies that statistics for the SFP port(s) will be displayed.
<b>copper</b>	Specifies that statistics for the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) will be displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, traffic settings for all slots/ports on the switch are displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (e.g., 3/1).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (e.g., 3).

### Examples

```
-> show interfaces hybrid fiber traffic
```

Slot/Port	Input packets	Input bytes	Output packets	Output bytes
01/45	0		0	0
01/46	0		0	0
01/47	0		0	0
01/48	0		0	0

**output definitions**

---

<b>Slot/Port</b>	Interface slot and port numbers.
<b>Input packets</b>	Input packets detected.
<b>Input bytes</b>	Input bytes detected.
<b>Output packets</b>	Output packets detected.
<b>Output bytes</b>	Output bytes detected.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- show interfaces hybrid** Displays general interface information (e.g., hardware, MAC address, input/output errors) for combo ports.
- show interfaces hybrid counters** Displays interface counter information (e.g., unicast packets received/transmitted) for combo ports.

**MIB Objects**

```
esmConfTable
  esmPortCfgSlot
  esmPortCfgIfIndex
ifXTable
  ifHCInOctets
  ifHCInUcastPkts
  ifHCInMulticastPkts
  ifHCInBroadcastPkts
  ifHCOctets
  ifHCOUcastPkts
  ifHCOmulticastPkts
  ifHCOBroadcastPkts
```

---

## show interfaces hybrid port

Displays interface port status (up or down) for combo ports.

```
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]  
hybrid {fiber |copper} port
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.
<b>fiber</b>	Specifies that the status of the SFP port(s) will be displayed.
<b>copper</b>	Specifies that the status of the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) will be displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, the status for all slots/ports on the switch is displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number.
- You can display a range of port numbers (e.g., 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (e.g., 3).

## Examples

```
-> show interfaces 1/47 hybrid fiber port
```

```
Slot/Port  Admin Status  Link Status  Alias
-----+-----+-----+-----
 1/47      enable        down        ""
```

### output definitions

<b>Slot/Port</b>	Interface slot and port number.
<b>Admin Status</b>	Port status (enable/disable).
<b>Link Status</b>	Operational status (enable/disable).
<b>Alias</b>	Interface alias.

## Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">interfaces admin</a>	Enables/disables an interface.
<a href="#">interfaces alias</a>	Configures an alias for a port.

## MIB Objects

```
esmConfTable
  esmPortCfgSlot
  esmPortCfgIfIndex
ifXTable
  ifAlias
ifTable
  ifAdminStatus
  ifOperStatus
```

## show interfaces hybrid flood rate

Displays interface peak flood rate settings for combo ports.

```
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]  
hybrid {fiber |copper} flood rate
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.
<b>fiber</b>	Specifies that the status of the SFP port(s) will be displayed.
<b>copper</b>	Specifies that the status of the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) will be displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, peak rate settings for all slots/ports on the switch are displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number.
- You can display a range of port numbers (e.g., 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number only.

## Examples

-> show interfaces flood rate

Slot/Port	peak rate (Mb/second)	Enable
02/01	12	Flood only
02/02	47	Flood only
02/03	16	Flood only
02/04	47	Flood only
02/05	47	Flood only
02/06	47	Flood only
02/07	47	Flood only
02/08	47	Flood only
02/09	47	Flood only
02/10	47	Flood only
02/11	47	Flood only
02/12	47	Flood only
02/13	47	Flood only
02/14	47	Flood only
02/15	47	Flood only
02/16	47	Flood only
02/17	47	Flood only
02/18	47	Flood only
02/19	47	Flood only

### output definitions

<b>Slot/Port</b>	Interface slot and port numbers.
<b>Peak Rate (Mbps)</b>	Configured peak flood rate.
<b>Enable</b>	Configuration enabled (Flood only/Flood Multicast/Multicast).

## Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">interfaces flood rate</a>	Configures the peak flood rate for an interface.
<a href="#">interfaces flood multicast</a>	Enables/disables flood multicasting on an interface.

## MIB Objects

```
esmConfTable
  esmPortSlot
  esmPortIF
  esmPortMaxFloodRate
  esmPortFloodMcastEnable
```



## show interfaces hybrid ifg

Displays interface inter-frame gap values for combo ports.

```
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]  
hybrid {fiber |copper} ifg
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>ethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 10 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>fastethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 100 Mbps Ethernet.
<b>gigaethernet</b>	Optional syntax. Documents the interface type as 1 Gbps Ethernet.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to display.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to display.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.
<b>fiber</b>	Specifies that statistics for the SFP port(s) will be displayed.
<b>copper</b>	Specifies that statistics for the copper 10/100/1000 RJ-45 port(s) will be displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, IFG values for all slots/ports on the switch are displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (e.g., 3/1).
- You can display a range of port numbers (e.g., 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (e.g., 3).

## Examples

```
-> show interfaces hybrid fiber ifg
Slot/Port  ifg(Bytes)
-----+-----
 1/45      12
 1/46      12
 1/47      12
 1/48      12
 2/45      12
 2/46      12
 2/47      12
 2/48      12
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Slot/Port</b>	Interface slot and port numbers.
<b>ifg</b>	Inter-frame gap value (Gigabit Ethernet interface).

---

## Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[interfaces ifg](#) Configures the inter-frame gap value.

## MIB Objects

```
esmConfTable
  esmPortSlot
  esmPortIF
  esmPortCfGIFG
```

---

## debug interfaces set backpressure

Enables and disables fabric back pressure on a Network Interface (NI) or an entire chassis.

**debug interfaces set** [*slot*] **backpressure** {**enable** | **disable**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot</i>	The slot number to enable or disable fabric back pressure. The valid range is 1–8 on an OmniSwitch 9700.
<b>enable</b>	Enables fabric backpressure.
<b>disable</b>	Disables fabric backpressure.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>	disable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If the slot number is not specified, then the switch back pressure feature will be enabled or disabled on an entire chassis.

### Examples

```
-> debug interfaces set backpressure enable
-> debug interfaces set backpressure disable
-> debug interfaces set 3 backpressure enable
-> debug interfaces set 3 backpressure disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[debug interfaces backpressure](#) Displays whether fabric back pressure is enabled or disabled on an NI or an entire chassis.

### MIB Objects

N/A

---

## debug interfaces backpressure

Displays whether fabric back pressure is enabled or disabled on a Network Interface (NI) or an entire chassis.

**debug interfaces** [*slot*] **backpressure**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot* The slot number to display the fabric back pressure state. The valid range is 1–8 on an OmniSwitch 9700.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If the slot number is not specified, then the switch back pressure state will be displayed for an entire chassis.

### Examples

```
-> debug interfaces backpressure
  Slot  Backpressure
-----+-----
  1      disable
  2      disable
  3      enable
  4      enable
  5      disable
  6      disable
  7      disable
  8      enable

-> debug interfaces 3 backpressure
  Slot  Backpressure
-----+-----
  3      enable
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Slot</b>	The slot number of the NI.
<b>Backpressure</b>	Displays if the switch fabric back pressure feature is enabled or disabled on this NI. (The default is disabled.)

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**debug interfaces set  
backpressure**

Enables and disables fabric back pressure on an NI or an entire chassis.

**MIB Objects**

N/A

---



# 19 Port Mobility Commands

Port mobility allows dynamic VLAN port assignment based on VLAN rules that are applied to port traffic. By default, all switch ports are non-mobile ports that are manually assigned to a specific VLAN and can only belong to one VLAN at a time. When a port is defined as a mobile port, switch software compares traffic coming in on the port with configured VLAN rules. If any of the mobile port traffic matches any of the VLAN rules, the port and the matching traffic become a member of that VLAN. It is also possible for mobile ports to belong to more than one VLAN, when the port carries multiple traffic types that match different rules on different VLANs.

VLANs do not have a mobile or non-mobile distinction and there is no overall switch setting to invoke the mobile port feature. Instead, mobility is enabled on individual switch ports and rules are defined for individual VLANs to capture mobile port traffic. This chapter includes descriptions of Command Line Interface (CLI) commands used to define VLAN rules, enable or disable mobile port properties, and display mobile port configuration information.

MIB information for port mobility commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1GroupMobility.MIB  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-GROUP-MOBILITY-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

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- [vlan dhcp mac](#)
- [vlan dhcp mac range](#)
- [vlan dhcp port](#)
- [vlan dhcp generic](#)
- [vlan binding mac-ip-port](#)
- [vlan binding mac-port](#)
- [vlan binding port-protocol](#)
- [vlan mac](#)
- [vlan mac range](#)
- [vlan ip](#)
- [vlan ipx](#)
- [vlan protocol](#)
- [vlan user](#)
- [vlan port](#)
- [vlan port mobile](#)
- [vlan port default vlan restore](#)
- [vlan port default vlan](#)
- [vlan port authenticate](#)
- [vlan port 802.1x](#)
- [show vlan rules](#)
- [show vlan port mobile](#)

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## vlan dhcp mac

Defines a DHCP MAC address rule for an existing VLAN. If a DHCP frame received on any mobile port contains a source MAC address that matches the MAC address specified in the rule, the frame's mobile port is temporarily assigned to the rule's VLAN.

```
vlan vid dhcp mac mac_address
```

```
vlan vid no dhcp mac mac_address
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>mac_address</i>	Source MAC address (e.g., 00:00:39:59:f1:0C).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a DHCP MAC address rule from the specified VLAN.
- Port mobility software checks for and processes DHCP traffic first on an active mobile port. When a mobile port receives a DHCP frame that matches a DHCP rule, the port is temporarily assigned to the VLAN long enough to forward the DHCP requests within the VLAN broadcast domain. The source MAC address of the DHCP frame, however, is not learned for that VLAN port association.
- Once a DHCP device has obtained an IP address, its non-DHCP traffic must match other VLAN rules within the same VLAN for the device to remain a member of that VLAN. If this match occurs, then the frame source is learned in the matching rule VLAN.
- DHCP rules are most often used in combination with IP network address rules. A DHCP client has an IP address of all zeros (0.0.0.0) until it receives an IP address from a DHCP server, so it would not match any IP network address rules.
- Binding rules, MAC address rules, and protocol rules also capture DHCP client traffic. The exception to this is binding rules that specify an IP address as part of the rule, similar to IP network address rule definitions.
- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the **vlan** command to create a new VLAN.

### Examples

```
-> vlan 10 dhcp mac 00:00:39:59:0a:0c
-> vlan 20 dhcp mac 00:00:39:4f:f1:22
-> vlan 10 no dhcp mac 00:00:39:59:0a:0c
```



## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>vlan dhcp mac range</b>	Defines a DHCP MAC address range rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames with a source MAC address that falls within the range specified by this rule are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.
<b>vlan dhcp port</b>	Defines a DHCP port rule for an existing VLAN. The mobile port specified by this rule is temporarily assigned to the VLAN when it receives DHCP frames.
<b>vlan dhcp generic</b>	Defines a generic DHCP rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames that do not match other DHCP rules are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.
<b>show vlan</b>	Displays existing VLANs.
<b>show vlan rules</b>	Displays rules defined for VLANs.

## MIB Objects

```
vDhcpMacRuleTable  
  vDhcpMacRuleAddr  
  vDhcpMacRuleVlanId  
  vDhcpMacRuleStatus
```

---

## vlan dhcp mac range

Defines a DHCP MAC range rule for an existing VLAN. If a DHCP frame contains a source MAC address that matches the low or high end MAC or falls within the range defined by the low and high end MAC, the frame's mobile port is temporarily assigned to the rule's VLAN.

```
vlan vid dhcp mac range low_mac_address high_mac_address
```

```
vlan vid no dhcp mac range low_mac_address
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>low_mac_address</i>	MAC address that defines the low end of the range (e.g., 00:00:39:59:f1:00).
<i>high_mac_address</i>	MAC address that defines the high end of the range (e.g., 00:00:39:59:f1:90).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a DHCP MAC range rule from the specified VLAN. It is only necessary to specify the low end MAC to identify which rule to delete; the high end MAC is not required.
- Only valid source MAC addresses are allowed for the low and high end boundary MACs. For example, multicast addresses (e.g., 01:00:00:c5:09:1a) are ignored even if they fall within a specified MAC range. To allow the use of a multicast address as either the low or high end boundary MAC would cause misleading DHCP MAC range rule results.
- Port mobility software checks for and processes DHCP traffic first on an active mobile port. When a mobile port receives a DHCP frame that matches a DHCP rule, the port is temporarily assigned to the VLAN long enough to forward the DHCP requests within the VLAN broadcast domain. The source MAC address of the DHCP frame, however, is not learned for that VLAN port association.
- Once a DHCP device has obtained an IP address, its non-DHCP traffic must match other VLAN rules within the same VLAN for the device to remain a member of that VLAN. If this match occurs, then the frame source is learned in the matching rule VLAN.
- DHCP rules are most often used in combination with IP network address rules. A DHCP client has an IP address of all zeros (0.0.0.0) until it receives an IP address from a DHCP server, so it would not match any IP network address rules.

- Binding rules, MAC address rules, and protocol rules also capture DHCP client traffic. The exception to this is binding rules that specify an IP address as part of the rule, similar to IP network address rule definitions.
- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the **vlan** command to create a new VLAN.

### Examples

```
-> vlan 10 dhcp mac range 00:00:39:59:0a:0c 00:00:39:59:0a:0f
-> vlan 10 no dhcp mac range 00:00:39:59:0a:0c
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>vlan dhcp mac</b>	Defines a DHCP MAC address rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames with a source MAC address that matches the address specified by this rule are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.
<b>vlan dhcp port</b>	Defines a DHCP port rule for an existing VLAN. The mobile port specified by this rule is temporarily assigned to the VLAN when it receives DHCP frames.
<b>vlan dhcp generic</b>	Defines a generic DHCP rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames that do not match other DHCP rules are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.
<b>show vlan</b>	Displays existing VLANs.
<b>show vlan rules</b>	Displays rules defined for VLANs.

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## vlan dhcp port

Defines a DHCP port rule for an existing VLAN. If a DHCP frame is received on a mobile port that matches the port specified in the rule, the mobile port is temporarily assigned to the rule's VLAN.

**vlan vid dhcp port slot/port**

**vlan vid no dhcp port slot/port**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical mobile port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). To enter multiple slots and ports in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g., 3/1-16) and a space to specify multiple slots (e.g., 3/1-16 5/10-20 8/2-9).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a DHCP port rule from the specified VLAN.
- Port mobility software checks for and processes DHCP traffic first on an active mobile port. When a mobile port receives a DHCP frame that matches a DHCP rule, the port is temporarily assigned to the VLAN long enough to forward the DHCP requests within the VLAN broadcast domain. The source MAC address of the DHCP frame, however, is not learned for that VLAN port association.
- Once a DHCP device has obtained an IP address, its non-DHCP traffic must match other VLAN rules within the same VLAN for the device to remain a member of that VLAN. If this match occurs, then the frame source is learned in the matching rule VLAN.
- DHCP rules are most often used in combination with IP network address rules. A DHCP client has an IP address of all zeros (0.0.0.0) until it receives an IP address from a DHCP server, so it would not match any IP network address rules.
- Binding rules, MAC address rules, and protocol rules also capture DHCP client traffic. The exception to this is binding rules that specify an IP address as part of the rule, similar to IP network address rule definitions.
- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the **vlan** command to create a new VLAN.

## Examples

```
-> vlan 10 dhcp port 3/1
-> van 20 dhcp port 4/1-16
-> vlan 30 dhcp port 5/1-32 6/5-10 8/7-22
-> vlan 10 no dhcp port 3/1
-> vlan 20 no dhcp port 4/1-16
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">vlan dhcp mac</a>	Defines a DHCP MAC address rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames with a source MAC address that matches the address specified by this rule are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.
<a href="#">vlan dhcp mac range</a>	Defines a DHCP MAC address range rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames with a source MAC address that falls within the range specified by this rule are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.
<a href="#">vlan dhcp generic</a>	Defines a generic DHCP rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames that do not match other DHCP rules are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.
<a href="#">show vlan</a>	Displays existing VLANs.
<a href="#">show vlan rules</a>	Displays rules defined for VLANs.

## MIB Objects

```
vDhcpPortRuleTable
  vDhcpPortRuleIfIndex
  vDhcpPortRuleVlanId
  vDhcpPortRuleStatus
```

---

## vlan dhcp generic

Defines a DHCP rule for an existing VLAN. If a DHCP frame does not match any other DHCP rule criteria, the frame's mobile port is temporarily assigned to the DHCP generic rule VLAN.

**vlan *vid* dhcp generic**

**vlan *vid* no dhcp generic**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* VLAN ID number (1–4094).

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Defaults

N/A

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a DHCP generic rule from the specified VLAN.
- Only one DHCP generic rule per switch is allowed.
- Port mobility software checks for and processes DHCP traffic first on an active mobile port. When a mobile port receives a DHCP frame that matches a DHCP rule, the port is temporarily assigned to the VLAN long enough to forward the DHCP requests within the VLAN broadcast domain. The source MAC address of the DHCP frame, however, is not learned for that VLAN port association.
- Once a DHCP device has obtained an IP address, its non-DHCP traffic must match other VLAN rules within the same VLAN for the device to remain a member of that VLAN. If this match occurs, then the frame source is learned in the matching rule VLAN.
- DHCP rules are most often used in combination with IP network address rules. A DHCP client has an IP address of all zeros (0.0.0.0) until it receives an IP address from a DHCP server, so it would not match any IP network address rules.
- Binding rules, MAC address rules, and protocol rules also capture DHCP client traffic. The exception to this is binding rules that specify an IP address as part of the rule, similar to IP network address rule definitions.
- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the **vlan** command to create a new VLAN.

### Examples

```
-> vlan 10 dhcp generic
-> vlan 10 no dhcp generic
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>vlan dhcp port</b>	Defines a DHCP port rule for an existing VLAN. The mobile port specified by this rule is temporarily assigned to the VLAN when it receives DHCP frames.
<b>vlan dhcp mac</b>	Defines a DHCP MAC address rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames with a source MAC address that matches the address specified by this rule are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.
<b>vlan dhcp mac range</b>	Defines a DHCP MAC address range rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames with a source MAC address that falls within the range specified by this rule are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.
<b>show vlan</b>	Displays existing VLANs.
<b>show vlan rules</b>	Displays rules defined for VLANs.

## MIB Objects

```
vDhcpGenericRuleTable  
  vDhcpGenericRuleVlanId  
  vDhcpGenericRuleStatus
```

---

## vlan binding mac-ip-port

Defines a binding MAC-IP-port rule for an existing VLAN. This rule restricts VLAN membership to a device that matches all criteria of the rule. Device frames received on the specified mobile port must also contain a source MAC address and source IP address that matches the MAC and IP address specified in the rule.

```
vlan vid binding mac-ip-port mac_address ip_address slot/port
```

```
vlan vid no binding mac-ip-port mac_address
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>mac_address</i>	Source MAC address (e.g., 00:00:39:59:f1:0c).
<i>ip_address</i>	IP address (e.g., 21.0.0.10, 176.23.100.2)
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical mobile port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a binding MAC-IP-port rule from the specified VLAN. It is only necessary to specify a MAC address to identify which rule to delete; the IP address and slot/port are not required.
- If only the frame's source MAC address matches the MAC address specified in this rule, a binding rule violation occurs and the device frame is blocked and its port is *not* assigned to the VLAN. There is no further attempt to compare the frame to other VLAN rules.
- If only the frame's source IP address matches the MAC address specified in this rule, a binding rule violation occurs and the device frame is blocked and its port is *not* assigned to the VLAN. There is no further attempt to compare the frame to other VLAN rules.
- If only the frame's port matches the port specified in this rule, the frame is allowed but the port is still not assigned to the VLAN. The frame is then compared to other VLAN rules for possible matches.
- A binding rule applies to traffic from a specific device. Therefore, a separate binding rule is required for each device.
- Binding MAC-IP-port rules have the highest precedence of all the rules.
- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the **vlan** command to create a new VLAN.



## Examples

```
-> vlan 10 binding mac-ip-port 00:00:39:59:0a:0c 21.0.0.10 5/1
-> van 20 no binding mac-ip-port 00:00:39:4f:f1:22
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">show vlan</a>	Displays existing VLANs.
<a href="#">show vlan rules</a>	Displays rules defined for VLANs.

## MIB Objects

```
vMacPortIpBRuleTable
  vMacPortIpBRuleMac
  vMacPortIpBRuleIfIndex
  vMacPortIpBruleIp
  vMacPortIpBRuleVlanId
  vMacPortIPBRuleStatus
```

---

## vlan binding mac-port

Defines a binding MAC-port rule for an existing VLAN. This rule restricts VLAN membership to a device that matches all criteria of the rule. Device frames received on the specified mobile port must contain a source MAC address that matches the MAC address specified in the rule.

**vlan vid binding mac-port mac\_address slot/port**

**vlan vid no binding mac-port mac\_address**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>mac_address</i>	Source MAC address (e.g., 00:00:39:59:f1:0c).
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical mobile port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a binding MAC-port rule from the specified VLAN. It is only necessary to enter a MAC address to identify which rule to delete; the slot/port is not required.
- If only the frame's source MAC address matches the MAC address specified in this rule, a binding rule violation occurs and the device frame is blocked and its port is not assigned to the VLAN. There is no further attempt to compare the frame to other VLAN rules.
- If only the frame's port matches the port specified in this rule, the frame is allowed but the port is still not assigned to the VLAN. The frame is then compared to other VLAN rules for possible matches.
- A binding rule applies to a specific device. Therefore, a separate binding rule is required for each device.
- Binding MAC-port rules take precedence over all other rules, except binding MAC-port-protocol and binding MAC-IP-port rules.
- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the **vlan** command to create a new VLAN.

### Examples

```
-> vlan 10 binding mac-port 00:00:39:59:0a:0c 5/1
-> vlan 20 no binding mac-port 00:00:39:4f:f1:22
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show vlan**

Displays existing VLANs.

**show vlan rules**

Displays rules defined for VLANs.

## MIB Objects

vMacPortBRuleTable

    vMacPortBRuleMac

    vMacPortBRuleIfIndex

    vMacPortBRuleVlanId

    vMacPortBRuleStatus

---

## vlan binding port-protocol

Defines a binding port-protocol rule for an existing VLAN. This rule restricts VLAN membership to a device that matches all criteria of the rule. Device frames received on the specified mobile port must contain a protocol type that matches the protocol value specified in the rule.

```
vlan vid binding port-protocol slot/port {ip-e2 | ip-snap | ipv6 | ipx-e2 | ipx-novell | ipx-llc | ipx-snap |
decnet | appletalk | ethertype type | dsapssap dsap/ssap | snap snaptyp}
```

```
vlan vid no binding port-protocol slot/port {ip-e2 | ip-snap | ipx-e2 | ipx-novell | ipx-llc | ipx-snap |
decnet | appletalk | ethertype type | dsapssap dsap/ssap | snap snaptyp}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical mobile port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<b>ip-e2</b>	IP Ethernet-II protocol. Also captures Address Resolution Protocol (ARP).
<b>ip-snap</b>	IP SNAP protocol.
<b>ipv6</b>	IPv6 protocol.
<b>ipx-e2</b>	IPX Ethernet-II protocol.
<b>ipx-novell</b>	IPX Novell (802.3) protocol.
<b>ipx-llc</b>	IPX LLC (802.2) protocol.
<b>ipx-snap</b>	IPX SNAP protocol.
<b>decnet</b>	DECNET Phase IV (6003) protocol.
<b>appletalk</b>	AppleTalk protocol. Also captures Datagram Delivery Protocol (DDP) and AppleTalk ARP (AARP).
<i>type</i>	A two-byte hex value between 0x600 and 0xffff that defines an Ethernet type (e.g., 0600, 0806, 6002).
<i>dsap/ssap</i>	A one-byte hex value between 0x00 and 0xff that defines Destination Service Access Protocol (DSAP) and Source Service Access Protocol (SSAP) header values. Specify both a DSAP and an SSAP value for this parameter variable (e.g., F0/F0, 04/04, BC/BC).
<i>snaptyp</i>	A two-byte hex value between 0x600 and 0xffff that defines a Sub-network Access Protocol (SNAP) protocol.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a binding port-protocol rule from the specified VLAN.
- If only the frame's port matches the port specified in this rule, a binding rule violation occurs and the device frame is blocked and its port is not assigned to the VLAN. There is no further attempt to compare the frame to other VLAN rules.
- If only the frame's protocol matches the protocol specified in this rule, the frame is allowed but the port is still not assigned to the VLAN. The frame is then compared to other VLAN rules for possible matches.
- Binding port-protocol rules take precedence behind all other binding rules.
- Note that on an OmniSwitch 6800 when the contents of a mobile port frame matches the values specified in both an IP network address rule and a port-protocol binding rule, the IP network address rule takes precedence. However, if the contents of such frame violates the port-protocol binding rule, the frame is dropped.
- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the **vlan** command to create a new VLAN.

## Examples

```
-> vlan 10 binding port-protocol 5/1 ipx-e2
-> vlan 20 binding port-protocol 7/2 dsapssap F0/F0
-> vlan 20 no binding port-protocol 7/2 dsapssap F0/F0
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">show vlan</a>	Displays existing VLANs.
<a href="#">show vlan rules</a>	Displays rules defined for VLANs.

## MIB Objects

```
vPortProtoBRuleTable
  vPortProtoBRuleIfIndex
  vPortProtoBRuleProtoClass
  vPortProtoBRuleEthertype
  vPortProtoBRuleDsapSsap
  vPortProtoBRuleVlanId
  vPortProtoBRuleStatus
```

---

## vlan mac

Defines a MAC address rule for an existing VLAN. If the source MAC address of a device matches a MAC address specified in this rule, the device and its mobile port will join the VLAN when the device starts to send traffic.

```
vlan vid mac mac_address
```

```
vlan vid no mac mac_address
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>mac_address</i>	MAC address (e.g., 00:00:39:59:f1:0c).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a MAC address rule from the specified VLAN.
- Once a device joins a MAC address rule VLAN, then it is not eligible to join multiple VLANs even if the device traffic matches other VLAN rules.
- Mac address rules take precedence behind DHCP and binding rules.
- MAC address rules also capture DHCP traffic, if no other DHCP rule exists that would classify the DHCP traffic into another VLAN. Therefore, it is not necessary to combine DHCP rules with MAC address rules for the same VLAN.
- If there are a large number of devices that must join a VLAN, try MAC range rules (see [vlan mac range command on page 19-18](#)).
- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the **vlan** command to create a new VLAN.

### Examples

```
-> vlan 10 mac 00:00:39:59:0a:0c
-> vlan 20 mac 00:00:39:4f:f1:22
-> vlan 10 no mac 00:00:39:59:0a:0c
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [vlan mac range](#)

Defines a MAC range rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive frames with a source MAC address that falls within the range specified by this rule are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.

### [show vlan](#)

Displays existing VLANs.

### [show vlan rules](#)

Displays rules defined for VLANs.

## MIB Objects

vMacRuleTable

  vMacRuleAddr

  vMacRuleVlanId

  vMacRuleStatus

---

## vlan mac range

Defines a MAC range rule for an existing VLAN. If the source MAC address of a device matches the low or high end MAC or falls within the range defined by the low and high end MAC, the device and its mobile port will join the VLAN when the device starts to send traffic.

```
vlan vid mac range low_mac_address high_mac_address
```

```
vlan vid no mac range low_mac_address
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>low_mac_address</i>	MAC address that defines the low end of the range (e.g., 00:00:39:59:f1:00).
<i>high_mac_address</i>	MAC address that defines the high end of the range (e.g., 00:00:39:59:f1:90).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a MAC range rule from the specified VLAN. It is only necessary to enter the low end MAC address to identify which rule to delete; the high end MAC is not required.
- Only valid source MAC addresses are allowed for the low and high end boundary MACs. For example, multicast addresses (e.g., 01:00:00:c5:09:1a) are ignored even if they fall within a specified MAC range. To allow the use of a multicast address as either the low or high end boundary MAC would cause misleading MAC range rule results.
- Once a device joins a MAC range rule VLAN, then it is not eligible to join multiple VLANs even if the device traffic matches other VLAN rules.
- MAC range rules follow the same precedence as MAC address rules.
- MAC range rules also capture DHCP traffic, if no other DHCP rule exists that would classify the DHCP traffic into another VLAN. Therefore, it is not necessary to combine DHCP rules with MAC range rules for the same VLAN.
- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the **vlan** command to create a new VLAN.

### Examples

```
-> vlan 10 mac range 00:00:39:59:0a:0c 00:00:39:59:0a:0f  
-> vlan 10 no mac range 00:00:39:59:0a:0c
```



## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [vlan mac](#)

Defines a MAC address rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive frames with a source MAC address that matches the address specified by this rule are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.

### [show vlan](#)

Displays existing VLANs.

### [show vlan rules](#)

Displays rules defined for VLANs.

## MIB Objects

vMacRangeRuleTable

vMacRangeRuleLoAddr

vMacRangeRuleHiAddr

vMacRangeRuleVlanId

vMacRangeRuleStatus

---

## vlan ip

Defines an IP network address rule for an existing VLAN. If a device sends traffic that matches the IP address specified in the rule, the device and its mobile port will join the rule's VLAN.

---

**Note.** On an OmniSwitch 6800, IP network address rules are applied to traffic received on both mobile *and* fixed (non-mobile) ports. As a result, fixed port traffic that contains an IP address that is included in the IP subnet specified by the rule is dropped. However, if the IP network address rule VLAN is also the default VLAN for the fixed port, then the fixed port traffic is forwarded and not dropped.

---

```
vlan vid ip ip_address [subnet_mask]
```

```
vlan vid no ip ip_address [subnet_mask]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>ip_address</i>	IP network address (e.g., 10.0.0.0, 171.15.0.0, 196.190.254.0)
<i>subnet_mask</i>	Class A, B, or C subnet mask (e.g., 255.0.0.0, 255.255.0.0, or 255.255.255.0).

### Defaults

By default, the subnet mask is set to the default subnet mask value for the IP address class.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete an IP network address rule from the specified VLAN.
- Network address rules take precedence behind DHCP, binding, and MAC address rules.
- Note that on an OmniSwitch 6800 when the contents of a mobile port frame matches the values specified in both an IP network address rule and a port-protocol binding rule, the IP network address rule takes precedence. However, if the contents of such frame violates the port-protocol binding rule, the frame is dropped.
- Use DHCP rules in combination with IP network address rules to capture and forward DHCP traffic.
- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the **vlan** command to create a new VLAN.

### Examples

```
-> vlan 10 ip 51.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
-> vlan 20 ip 21.0.0.0
-> vlan 10 no ip 21.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
-> vlan 10 no ip 51.0.0.0
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">vlan dhcp mac</a>	Defines a DHCP MAC address rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames with a source MAC address that matches the address specified by this rule are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.
<a href="#">vlan dhcp mac range</a>	Defines a DHCP MAC address range rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames with a source MAC address that falls within the range specified by this rule are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.
<a href="#">vlan dhcp port</a>	Defines a DHCP port rule for an existing VLAN. The mobile port specified by this rule is temporarily assigned to the VLAN when it receives DHCP frames.
<a href="#">vlan dhcp generic</a>	Defines a generic DHCP rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames that do not match other DHCP rules are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.
<a href="#">show vlan</a>	Displays existing VLANs.
<a href="#">show vlan rules</a>	Displays rules defined for VLANs.

## MIB Objects

```
vIpNetRuleTable  
  vIpNetRuleAddr  
  vIpNetRuleMask  
  vIpNetRuleVlanId  
  vIpNetRuleStatus
```

---

## vlan ipx

Defines an IPX network address rule for an existing VLAN. If a device sends traffic that matches the IPX network address and encapsulation specified in the rule, the device and its mobile port will join the rule's VLAN.

```
vlan vid ipx ipx_net [e2 | llc | snap | novell]
```

```
vlan vid no ipx ipx_net
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>ipx_net</i>	IPX network address consisting of up to eight hex characters (e.g., A010590C, B030210A). If less than eight hex digits are entered, the entry is prefixed with zeros to equal eight digits.
<b>e2</b>	Enter <b>e2</b> or <b>ethernet2</b> to specify Ethernet-II encapsulation.
<b>llc</b>	LLC (802.2) encapsulation.
<b>snap</b>	SNAP encapsulation.
<b>novell</b>	Novell Raw (802.3) encapsulation.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>e2   llc   snap   raw</b>	e2

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete an IPX network address rule from the specified VLAN. It is only necessary to enter the IPX network address to identify which rule to delete; the encapsulation is not required.
- Specify **e2**, **llc**, **snap**, or **novell-raw** to identify the IPX encapsulation the device is going to use. If there is a mismatch and IPX traffic is routed, connectivity with the IPX server may not occur.
- This rule only applies to those devices that already have an IPX network address configured with an encapsulation that matches the encapsulation specified for the rule.
- Network address rules take precedence behind DHCP, binding, and MAC address rules.
- To remove an IPX network address rule, it is not necessary to specify the IPX encapsulation value.
- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the **vlan** command to create a new VLAN.

## Examples

```
-> vlan 10 ipx 250A 11c  
-> vlan 10 no ipx 250A
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">show vlan</a>	Displays existing VLANs.
<a href="#">show vlan rules</a>	Displays rules defined for VLANs.

## MIB Objects

```
vIpXNetRuleTable  
  vIpXNetRuleAddr  
  vIpXNetRuleEncap  
  vIpXNetRuleVlanId  
  vIpXNetRuleStatus
```

---

## vlan protocol

Defines a protocol rule for an existing VLAN. If a device sends traffic that matches the protocol value specified in the rule, the device and its mobile port will join the rule's VLAN.

```
vlan vid protocol {ip-e2 | ip-snap | ipx-e2 | ipx-novell | ipx-llc | ipx-snap | decnet | appletalk |
ethertype type | dsapssap dsap/ssap | snap snatype}
```

```
vlan vid no protocol {ip-e2 | ip-snap | ipx-e2 | ipx-nov | ipx-llc | ipx-snap | decnet | appletalk |
ethertype type | dsapssap dsap/ssap | snap snatype}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<b>ip-e2</b>	IP Ethernet-II protocol. Also captures Address Resolution Protocol (ARP).
<b>ip-snap</b>	IP Sub-network Access Protocol (SNAP) protocol.
<b>ipx-e2</b>	IPX Ethernet-II protocol.
<b>ipx-novell</b>	IPX Novell (802.3) protocol.
<b>ipx-llc</b>	IPX LLC (802.2) protocol.
<b>ipx-snap</b>	IPX SNAP protocol.
<b>decnet</b>	DECNET Phase IV (6003) protocol.
<b>appletalk</b>	AppleTalk protocol. Also captures Datagram Delivery Protocol (DDP) and AppleTalk ARP (AARP).
<i>type</i>	A two-byte hex value between 0x600 and 0xffff that defines an Ethernet type (e.g., 0600, 0806, 6002).
<i>dsap/ssap</i>	A one-byte hex value between 0x00 and 0xff that defines Destination Service Access Protocol (DSAP) and Source Service Access Protocol (SSAP) header values. Specify both a DSAP and an SSAP value for this parameter variable (e.g., F0/F0, 04/04, BC/BC).
<i>snatype</i>	A two-byte hex value between 0x600 and 0xffff that defines a SNAP protocol.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a protocol rule from the specified VLAN.
- Use the **ethertype**, **dsapssap**, or **snap** parameters if none of the generic protocol rule parameters (**ip-e2**, **ip-snap**, **ipx-e2**, **ipx-nov**, **ipx-llc**, **ipx-snap**, **decnet**, **appletalk**) provide the necessary rule definition for a specific traffic protocol.
- If an attempt is made to define an Ethertype rule with a protocol type value that is equal to the value already captured by one of the generic IP or IPX protocol rules, a message displays recommending the use of the IP or IPX generic rule.
- Protocol rules take precedence behind DHCP, binding, MAC address, and network address rules.
- IP protocol rules (ipE2 and ipSnap) also capture DHCP traffic, if no other DHCP rule exists that would classify the DHCP traffic into another VLAN. Therefore, it is not necessary to combine DHCP rules with protocol rules for the same VLAN.
- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the **vlan** command to create a new VLAN.

## Examples

```
-> vlan 10 protocol ip-e2
-> vlan 20 protocol ipx-nov
-> vlan 30 protocol ethertype 0600
-> vlan 40 protocol dsapssap F0/F0
-> vlan 50 protocol snap 6004
-> vlan 10 no protocol ip-snap
-> vlan 20 no protocol ipx-e2
-> vlan 30 no protocol ethertype 0806
-> vlan 40 no protocol dsapssap 04/04
-> vlan 50 no protocol snap 80FE
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">show vlan</a>	Displays existing VLANs.
<a href="#">show vlan rules</a>	Displays rules defined for VLANs.

## MIB Objects

```
vProtocolRuleTable
  vProtoRuleProtoClass
  vProtoRuleEthertype
  vProtoRuleDsapSsap
  vProtoRuleVlanId
  vProtoRuleStatus
```

---

## vlan user

Defines a custom (user) rule for an existing VLAN. If a device sends traffic that matches a custom rule value, the device and its mobile port will join the rule's VLAN.

**vlan vid user offset value mask**

**vlan vid no user offset value**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>offset</i>	Number between 0 and 72. Specifies the number of bytes into the frame to identify where to look for the pattern ( <i>value</i> ).
<i>value</i>	A four-byte hex value that specifies a pattern (e.g., 60020000).
<i>mask</i>	A four-byte hex value that identifies the bytes in the pattern to compare to the frame contents at the offset location. Use 'F' in the <i>mask</i> to mark bytes in the pattern to match and '0' to mark bytes in the pattern to ignore (e.g., FFFF0000 is the <i>mask</i> for the 60020000 <i>value</i> pattern).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a custom rule from the specified VLAN. It is only necessary to enter the offset and pattern values to identify which rule to delete; the mask value is not required.
- Use custom rules if none of the other standard VLAN rules provide the necessary rule definition for a specific type of traffic.
- Custom rules have the lowest precedence of all VLAN rules.
- To remove a custom rule, it is not necessary to specify the *mask* value.
- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the **vlan** command to create a new VLAN.

### Examples

```
-> vlan 200 user 14 E0000000 FF000000
-> vlan 310 user 14 F0F00000 FFFF0000
-> vlan 1500 user 12 60020000 FFFF0000
-> vlan 2000 user 6 12345678 FFFFFFFF
-> vlan 2210 no user 14 F0F00000
```



## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[show vlan](#)

Displays existing VLANs.

[show vlan rules](#)

Displays rules defined for VLANs.

## MIB Objects

vCustomRuleTable

  vCustomRuleValue

  vCustomRuleOffset

  vCustomRuleMask

  vCustomRuleVlanId

  vCustomRuleStatus

---

## vlan port

Defines a port rule for an existing VLAN. An active mobile port that is specified in a port rule, dynamically joins the VLAN even if traffic on that port does not get learned or matches any VLAN rules. The specified port becomes a VLAN member only for the purpose of forwarding broadcast traffic for a VLAN on that port. The advantage to this is that traffic from multiple VLANs can flood out on a single port.

**vlan vid port slot/port**

**vlan vid no port slot/port**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid*

VLAN ID number (1–4094).

*slot/port*

The slot number for the module and the physical mobile port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). To enter multiple slots and ports in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g., 3/1-16) and a space to specify multiple slots (e.g., 3/1-16 5/10-20 8/2-9).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a port rule from the specified VLAN.
- Port rules are for silent devices, such as printers, that require VLAN membership to receive traffic forwarded from the VLAN. These devices usually don't send traffic, so they do not trigger dynamic assignment of their mobile ports to a VLAN.
- Port rules do not classify incoming traffic on the specified mobile port. Incoming traffic is classified for VLAN assignment in the same manner as all other mobile port traffic.
- VLAN assignments that are defined using port rules are exempt from the port's default VLAN restore status.
- An alternative to port rules is to manually assign a port to a VLAN by using the **vlan port default** command. This applies to both mobile and non-mobile ports.
- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the **vlan** command to create a new VLAN.

## Examples

```
-> vlan 10 port 3/10
-> vlan 20 port 6/1-32
-> vlan 500 port 2/1-12 4/10-16 8/4-17
-> vlan 30 no port 9/11
-> vlan 40 no port 4/1-16
-> vlan 600 no port 2/14-20 7/1-9
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">show vlan</a>	Displays existing VLANs.
<a href="#">show vlan rules</a>	Displays rules defined for VLANs.

## MIB Objects

```
vPortRuleTable
  vPortRuleIfIndes
  vPortRuleVlanId
  vPortRuleStatus
```

---

## vlan port mobile

Configures Ethernet ports as mobile ports and enables or disables BPDU ignore. Mobile ports are eligible for dynamic VLAN assignment, which occurs when mobile port traffic matches a VLAN rule on one or more VLANs. Typically, mobility is applied to ports that do not send or receive BPDUs. However, enabling BPDU ignore allows BPDU ports to also participate in dynamic VLAN assignment.

---

**Note.** Enabling BPDU ignore is not recommended. In specific cases where it is required, such as connecting legacy networks to port mobility networks, make sure that ignoring BPDUs on a mobile port will not cause network loops to go undetected. Connectivity problems could also result if a mobile BPDU port dynamically moves out of its configured default VLAN where it provides traffic flow to and from another switch.

---

**vlan port mobile** *slot/port* [**bpdu ignore** {**enable** | **disable**}]

**vlan no port mobile** *slot/port*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port*

The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). To enter multiple slots and ports in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g., 3/1-16) and a space to specify multiple slots (e.g., 3/1-16 5/10-20 8/2-9).

**enable** Enables BPDU ignore on a mobile port.

**disable** Disables BPDU ignore on a mobile port.

### Defaults

By default, all ports are non-mobile (fixed) ports.

parameter	default
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>	disable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable mobility on the specified port.
- Only 10/100 and gigabit Ethernet ports are eligible for mobile port status.
- Mobile ports can join more than one VLAN. For example, if a device connected to a mobile port sends both IP and IPX traffic and VLAN 10 has an IP protocol rule and VLAN 20 has an IPX protocol rule, the mobile port and its device dynamically join both VLANs. However, certain rules, such as MAC address rules, can limit port membership to one VLAN.

- When a VLAN is administratively disabled, manual port and dynamic mobile port assignments are retained but traffic on these ports is not forwarded. However, VLAN rules remain active and continue to classify mobile port traffic for VLAN membership.
- When a BPDU is received on a mobile port and BPDU ignore is disabled, the port is changed to a fixed (non-mobile) port that is associated only with its configured default VLAN. Also, the BPDU port participates in the Spanning Tree algorithm. When BPDU ignore is enabled, a mobile port that receives a BPDU remains mobile and is not included in Spanning Tree topology calculations.
- Enabling mobility on an active port that sends or receives BPDU (e.g. ports that connect two switches and Spanning Tree is enabled on both the ports and their assigned VLANs) is not allowed. If mobility is required on this type of port, enable mobility and the BPDU ignore flag when the port is not active.

## Examples

```
-> vlan port mobile 3/1
-> vlan port mobile 3/1-16
-> vlan port mobile 3/1-16 4/17-32 8/4-12
-> vlan port mobile 5/22 authenticate enable
-> vlan port mobile 6/12-16 authenticate disable
-> vlan no port mobile 2/1
-> vlan no port mobile 3/1-16
-> vlan no port mobile 4/17-32 8/4-12
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">vlan port default vlan restore</a>	Enables default VLAN restore on a mobile port.
<a href="#">vlan port default vlan</a>	Enables default VLAN membership for mobile port traffic that does not match any VLAN rules.
<a href="#">vlan port authenticate</a>	Enables or disables authentication on a mobile port.
<a href="#">show vlan port mobile</a>	Displays mobile port properties.

## MIB Objects

```
vMobilePortTable
  vMobilePortIIIfIndex
  vMobilePortMobility
  vMobilePortIgnoreBPDU
```

---

## vlan port default vlan restore

Enables or disables default VLAN restore for a mobile port. Use this command to specify if a mobile port should retain or drop its dynamic VLAN assignments after all MAC addresses learned on that port have aged out.

```
vlan port slot/port default vlan restore {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical mobile port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). To enter multiple slots and ports in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g., 3/1-16) and a space to specify multiple slots (e.g., 3/1-16 5/10-20 8/2-9).
<b>enable</b>	Enable default VLAN restore for the specified mobile port. VLAN assignments are dropped when port traffic ages out.
<b>disable</b>	Disable default VLAN restore for the specified mobile port. VLAN assignments are retained when port traffic ages out.

### Defaults

By default, VLAN restore is enabled on mobile ports.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If a hub is connected to a mobile port, enabling default VLAN restore on that port is recommended.
- If a VLAN port rule exists for a mobile port, it will remain a member of the port rule VLAN even if default VLAN restore is enabled for that port.
- When a mobile port link is disabled and then enabled, the port is always returned to its configured default VLAN. Switch ports are disabled when a device is disconnected from the port, a configuration change is made to disable the port, or switch power is turned off.

### Examples

```
-> vlan port 3/1 default vlan restore enable
-> vlan port 5/2 default vlan restore disable
-> vlan port 6/1-32 8/10-24 9/3-14 default vlan restore enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>vlan port mobile</b>	Configures Ethernet ports as mobile ports.
<b>vlan port default vlan</b>	Enables default VLAN membership for mobile port traffic that does not match any VLAN rules.
<b>vlan port authenticate</b>	Enables or disables authentication on a mobile port.
<b>show vlan port mobile</b>	Displays mobile port properties.

## MIB Objects

```
vMobilePortTable  
  vMobilePortIIIfIndex  
  vMobilePortDefVlanRestore
```

---

## vlan port default vlan

Enables or disables the forwarding of mobile port traffic on the configured default VLAN for the mobile port when the traffic does not match any VLAN rules.

**vlan port *slot/port* default vlan {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical mobile port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). To enter multiple slots and ports in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g., 3/1-16) and a space to specify multiple slots (e.g., 3/1-16 5/10-20 8/2-9).
<b>enable</b>	Enable the configured default VLAN for the specified mobile port.
<b>disable</b>	Disable the configured default VLAN for the specified mobile port.

### Defaults

Default VLAN is enabled on mobile ports.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- It is recommended that mobile ports with their default VLAN disabled should not share a VLAN with any other types of ports (e.g., mobile ports with default VLAN enabled or non-mobile, fixed ports).
- If the default VLAN is enabled for a mobile port, traffic that does not match any VLAN rules is forwarded on the default VLAN.
- If the default VLAN is disabled for the mobile port, traffic that does not match any VLAN rules is dropped.
- When a port (mobile or fixed) is manually assigned to a default VLAN or is still a member of default VLAN 1, then that association is referred to as the *configured* default VLAN for the port. If a mobile port is dynamically assigned to additional VLANs, these subsequent associations are referred to as secondary VLANs.

### Examples

```
-> vlan port 3/1 default vlan enable
-> vlan port 5/2 default vlan disable
-> vlan port 6/1-32 8/10-24 9/3-14 default vlan enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

<b>vlan port mobile</b>	Configures Ethernet ports as mobile ports.
<b>vlan port default vlan restore</b>	Enables default VLAN restore on a mobile port.
<b>vlan port authenticate</b>	Enables or disables authentication on a mobile port.
<b>show vlan port mobile</b>	Displays mobile port properties.

## MIB Objects

```
vMobilePortTable  
  vMobilePortIIIfIndex  
  vMobilePortDefVlanEnable
```

---

## vlan port authenticate

Enables or disables authentication on a mobile port.

**vlan port** *slot/port* **authenticate** {enable | disable}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical mobile port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). To enter multiple slots and ports in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g., 3/1-16) and a space to specify multiple slots (e.g., 3/1-16 5/10-20 8/2-9).
<b>enable</b>	Enable authentication on the specified mobile port.
<b>disable</b>	Disable authentication on the specified mobile port.

### Defaults

By default, authentication is disabled on mobile ports.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

At this time, authentication is only supported on mobile ports.

### Examples

```
-> vlan port 3/1 authenticate enable
-> vlan port 5/2 authenticate disable
-> vlan port 6/1-32 8/10-24 9/3-14 authenticate enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">vlan port mobile</a>	Configures Ethernet ports as mobile ports.
<a href="#">vlan port 802.1x</a>	Enables or disables 802.1X port-based access control on a mobile port.
<a href="#">show vlan port mobile</a>	Displays mobile port properties.

### MIB Objects

```
vMobilePortTable
  vMobilePortIIIfIndex
  vMobilePortAuthenticate
```

---

## vlan port 802.1x

Enables or disables 802.1X port-based access control on a mobile port.

```
vlan port slot/port 802.1x {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical mobile port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). To enter multiple slots and ports in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g., 3/1-16) and a space to specify multiple slots (e.g., 3/1-16 5/10-20 8/2-9).
<b>enable</b>	Enable 802.1x on the specified mobile port.
<b>disable</b>	Disable 802.1x on the specified mobile port.

### Defaults

By default, 802.1x is disabled on mobile ports.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- At this time, 802.1X is only supported on mobile ports.
- Authentication and 802.1X are mutually exclusive on a given mobile port.

### Examples

```
-> vlan port 3/1 802.1x enable
-> vlan port 5/2 802.1x disable
-> vlan port 6/1-32 8/10-24 9/3-14 802.1x enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">vlan port mobile</a>	Configures Ethernet ports as mobile ports.
<a href="#">vlan port authenticate</a>	Enables or disables authentication on a mobile port.
<a href="#">show vlan port mobile</a>	Displays mobile port properties.

**MIB Objects**`vMobilePortTable``vMobilePortIIIfIndex``vMobilePortAuthenticate`

---

## show vlan rules

Displays VLAN rules for the specified VLAN.

**show vlan [vid] rules**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* VLAN ID number (1–4094).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If a *vid* is not specified, rules defined for all VLANs are displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show vlan rules
Legend: * indicates a binding rule
```

type	vlan	rule
ip-net	7	143.113.0.0, 255.255.0.0
ipx-net	8	0x450c, 11c
mac-addr	4000	00:00:00:00:10:10
mac-range	4001	00:00:00:10:00:00, 00:00:00:20:00:00
mac-port-proto*	4094	00:00:0e:00:12:34, 15/4, appletalk

```
-> show vlan 55 rules
Legend: * indicates a binding rule
```

type	vlan	rule
ip-net	55	143.113.0.0, 255.255.0.0
ipx-net	55	45, 11c
mac-addr	55	00:00:00:00:10:10
mac-range	55	00:00:00:10:00:00, 00:00:00:20:00:00
mac-port-proto*	55	00:00:0e:00:12:34, 15/4, appletalk

### output definitions

---

<b>Type</b>	The type of rule defined. There are several types of VLAN rules: binding rules, MAC address rules, IP/IPX network address rules, protocol rules, port rules, custom rules, and DHCP rules.
*	Identifies a binding rule. The asterisk appears next to the rule type.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>VLAN</b>	The VLAN ID number for the rule's VLAN.
<b>Rule</b>	The value for the type of rule defined. Switch software uses these rule values to determine mobile port VLAN assignment. If traffic coming in on a mobile port matches the value of a VLAN rule, then the mobile port is dynamically assigned to that VLAN.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">show vlan</a>	Displays a list of existing VLANs.
<a href="#">show vlan port</a>	Displays VLAN port assignments for all VLANs, a specific VLAN, or for a specific port (mobile and fixed).

---

## show vlan port mobile

Displays current status of mobile properties for a switch port.

**show vlan port mobile** [*slot/port*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port*

The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). To enter multiple slots and ports in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g., 3/1-16) and a space to specify multiple slots (e.g., 3/1-16 5/10-20 8/2-9).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If a slot/port is not specified, then mobile properties for all ports are displayed.
- Note that the **show vlan port mobile** command only displays ports that are mobile or are eligible to become mobile ports. For example, ports that are part of a link aggregate or are configured for 802.1Q VLAN tagging are not included in the output of this command.

### Examples

```
-> show vlan port mobile
```

```

           cfg                ignore
port  mobile def  authent  enabled  restore  bpdu
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
12/12  on    1    off      on      off      off
12/13  off
12/14  off
12/15  on    10   on-avlan  off     on       off
12/16  on    10   on-8021x  on      off      on

```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>port</b>	The slot number for the module and the physical mobile port number on that module.
<b>mobile</b>	The mobile status for the port ( <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> ). If set to <b>on</b> , the port is mobile and eligible for dynamic VLAN assignment. If set to <b>off</b> , the port is non-mobile and remains only a member of its configured default VLAN. Use the <b>show vlan port mobile</b> to enable or disable mobility on a port.
<b>cfg def</b>	The configured default VLAN for the port, which is assigned using the <b>show vlan port default</b> command.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>authent</b>	The authentication status for the port ( <b>on-avlan</b> , <b>on-8021x</b> , or <b>off</b> ). Use the <b>vlan port authenticate</b> and <b>vlan port 802.1x</b> commands to change this status.
<b>enabled</b>	The default VLAN status for the port: <b>on</b> enables the forwarding of traffic that doesn't match any rules on the port's configured default VLAN; <b>off</b> disables the forwarding of such traffic and packets are discarded. Use the <b>vlan port default vlan</b> to change this status.
<b>restore</b>	The default VLAN restore status for the port: <b>on</b> indicates that the mobile port will not retain its VLAN assignments when qualifying traffic ages out on that port; <b>off</b> indicates that the mobile port will retain its dynamic VLAN assignments after qualifying traffic has aged out. Use the <b>vlan port default vlan restore</b> command to change this status.
<b>ignore BPDU</b>	The ignore BPDU status for the port: <b>on</b> indicates that if the mobile port receives BPDUs, they're ignored and the port remains eligible for dynamic VLAN assignment; <b>off</b> indicates that if a BPDU is seen on the port, mobility is disabled and the port is not eligible for dynamic assignment. The status of ignore BPDU is set when the <b>vlan port mobile</b> command is used to enable or disable mobility on a port.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**show vlan port** Displays VLAN port assignments for all VLANs, a specific VLAN, or for a specific port.

---



# 20 VLAN Management Commands

VLAN management software handles VLAN configuration and the reporting of VLAN configuration changes to other switch tasks. A VLAN defines a broadcast domain that contains physical ports and can span across multiple switches. All switches contain a default VLAN 1. Physical switch ports are initially assigned to VLAN 1 until they are statically or dynamically assigned to other VLANs.

This chapter includes descriptions of VLAN management commands used to create, modify or remove VLANs. These commands allow you to enable or disable Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) and Authentication on a VLAN, add or remove virtual router interfaces, statically assign physical switch ports to a default VLAN, and display VLAN configuration information.

The VLAN management commands comply with RFC 2674.

MIB information is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1VlanManager.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-VLAN-MGR-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

**vlan**  
**vlan stp**  
**vlan mobile-tag**  
**vlan authentication**  
**vlan router ipx**  
**vlan port default**  
**show vlan**  
**show vlan port**  
**show vlan router mac status**  
**show vlan gvrp**  
**show vlan ipmvlan**

---

## vlan

Creates a new VLAN with the specified VLAN ID (VID) and an optional description.

**vlan** *vid* [**enable** | **disable**] [**name** *description*]

**no vlan** *vid*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	A numeric value (2–4094) that uniquely identifies an individual VLAN. This value becomes the VLAN ID for the new VLAN.
<i>description</i>	Text string up to 32 characters. Use quotes around string if description contains multiple words with spaces between them (e.g. “Alcatel-Lucent Marketing VLAN”).
<b>enable</b>	Enable VLAN administrative status.
<b>disable</b>	Disable VLAN administrative status.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>	<b>enable</b>
<i>description</i>	VLAN ID

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a VLAN from the configuration. All VLAN ports and routers are detached before the VLAN is removed. Ports return to their default VLANs or VLAN 1, if the VLAN deleted is the port’s configured default VLAN.
- Note that specifying multiple VLAN IDs and/or a range of VLAN IDs on the same command line is allowed. Use a hyphen to indicate a contiguous range and a space to separate multiple VLAN ID entries (e.g., `vlan 10-15 500-510 850`).
- A VLAN is not operationally active until at least one active port is assigned to the VLAN.
- When a VLAN is administratively disabled, static port and dynamic mobile port assignments are retained but traffic on these ports is not forwarded. However, VLAN rules remain active and continue to classify mobile port traffic for VLAN membership.
- Ports are manually configured or dynamically assigned to VLANs.

## Examples

```
-> vlan 850 name "Marketing Admin"  
-> vlan 200  
-> vlan 720 disable  
-> no vlan 1020
```

The following **vlan** command examples apply only to the OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850:

```
-> vlan 100-105 355 400-410 "Sales Admin"  
-> vlan 10 250-260  
-> vlan 250-260 disable  
-> no vlan 10-15  
-> no vlan 10 20 200-210
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.2; support added for entering a range and/or multiple entries of VLAN IDs.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">vlan port default</a>	Statically assigns ports to a VLAN.
<a href="#">show vlan</a>	Displays a list of existing VLANs.
<a href="#">show vlan port</a>	Displays VLAN port assignments.

## MIB Objects

```
vlanTable  
  vlanNumber  
  vlanDescription  
  vlanAdmStatus  
  vlanOperStatus  
  vlanStatus
```

---

## vlan stp

Enables or disables the Spanning Tree status for a VLAN.

```
vlan vid [1x1 | flat] stp {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	A VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<b>1x1</b>	Specifies that the Spanning Tree status for the VLAN applies when the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode.
<b>flat</b>	Specifies that the Spanning Tree status for the VLAN applies when the switch is running in the flat Spanning Tree mode.
<b>enable</b>	Enables Spanning Tree for the specified VLAN.
<b>disable</b>	Disables Spanning Tree for the specified VLAN.

### Defaults

By default, the Spanning Tree status is enabled in both the 1x1 and flat mode when the VLAN is created.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- STP is not active until at least one active port is assigned to the VLAN.
- If the *vid* specified is that of a VLAN that does not exist, the VLAN is automatically created.
- Note that specifying multiple VLAN ID entries and/or a range of VLAN IDs on the same command line is allowed. Use a hyphen to indicate a contiguous range and a space to separate multiple VLAN ID entries (e.g., `vlan 10-15 500-510 850 stp enable`).
- Use the optional **1x1** or **flat** parameter with this command to configure the Spanning Tree status only for the Spanning Tree mode specified by the parameter. For example, if the **flat** parameter is specified when disabling STP for VLAN 10, then the Spanning Tree status for VLAN 10 is disabled when the switch is running in the flat mode. However, the current Spanning Tree status for VLAN 10 in the 1x1 mode remains unchanged.
- If this command is used without specifying the **1x1** or **flat** parameter, then the Spanning Tree status for the specified VLAN is changed for both operating modes.
- Up to 252 Spanning Tree instances per switch are supported in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode. Since each VLAN with Spanning Tree enabled uses one of these instances, only 252 VLANs can have an active Spanning Tree instance at any given time.
- To create more than 252 VLANs in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode, use the **vlan stp disable**, **vlan 1x1 stp disable**, or **vlan flat stp disable** command to create a VLAN with Spanning Tree disabled.

- When STP is disabled on a VLAN, it remains disabled even if the switch Spanning Tree operating mode is set to **1x1** (one STP instance per VLAN). In addition, all active ports for the disabled VLAN remain in a forwarding state in both the 1x1 and flat Spanning Tree modes.
- If a switch is running in the flat Spanning Tree mode, disabling Spanning Tree on VLAN 1 disables the instance across all VLANs. Disabling STP on any other VLAN disables the instance only for that VLAN.

## Examples

```
-> vlan 850 stp enable
-> vlan 720 stp disable
-> vlan 500 1x1 stp disable
-> vlan 500 flat stp enable
```

The following **vlan stp** command examples apply only to the OmniSwitch 6800/6850:

```
-> vlan 100-110 stp disable
-> vlan 500-510 600 720-725 stp enable
-> vlan 250 350 400-410 stp 1x1 enable
-> vlan 10 20 stp flat disable
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.3.1 and 5.1.6; **1x1** and **flat** parameters added.

Release 6.1.2; support added for entering a range and/or multiple entries of VLAN IDs.

## Related Commands

<b>vlan</b>	Creates a VLAN.
<b>bridge mode</b>	Selects a flat Spanning Tree or 1x1 Spanning Tree operating mode for a switch.
<b>show vlan</b>	Displays a list of existing VLANs.
<b>show vlan port</b>	Displays VLAN port assignments.

## MIB Objects

```
vlanTable
  vlanNumber
  vlanStpStatus
  vlan1x1StpStatus
  vlanflatStpStatus
```

---

## vlan mobile-tag

Enables or disables classification of tagged packets received on mobile ports. If a mobile port receives a tagged packet with a VLAN ID that matches the specified VLAN ID, the port and packet are dynamically assigned to that VLAN. If `vlan mobile-tag` is disabled, the packets tagged with a VLAN ID that does not match the mobile port's default VLAN or a rule VLAN that the traffic qualifies for, the packet is dropped.

`vlan vid mobile-tag {enable | disable}`

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<b>enable</b>	Enables dynamic assignment of tagged mobile port packets to the specified VLAN.
<b>disable</b>	Disables dynamic assignment of tagged mobile port packets to the specified VLAN.

### Defaults

By default, mobile port tagging is disabled when a VLAN is created.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Note that specifying multiple VLAN ID entries and/or a range of VLAN IDs on the same command line is allowed. Use a hyphen to indicate a contiguous range and a space to separate multiple VLAN ID entries (e.g., `vlan 10-15 500-510 850 mobile-tag enable`).
- This command is VLAN based but only applies to tagged packets received on mobile ports.
- Packets received on mobile ports tagged with the VLAN ID are discarded.

### Examples

```
-> vlan 850 mobile-tag enable
-> vlan 720 mobile-tag enable
-> vlan 1020 mobile-tag disable
```

The following **vlan mobile-tag** command examples apply only to the OmniSwitch 6800/6850:

```
-> vlan 500 410-420 mobile-tag enable
-> vlan 201-210 301-310 mobile-tag enable
-> vlan 450 550 mobile-tag disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.2; support added for entering a range and/or multiple entries of VLAN IDs.

## Related Commands

<b>vlan</b>	Creates a VLAN.
<b>show vlan</b>	Displays a list of existing VLANs.
<b>show vlan port</b>	Displays VLAN port assignments.

## MIB Objects

```
vlanTable  
  vlanNumber  
  vlanTagMobilePortStatus
```

---

## vlan authentication

Enables or disables authentication for a VLAN.

```
vlan vid authentication {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<b>enable</b>	Enables authentication for the specified VLAN.
<b>disable</b>	Disables authentication for the specified VLAN.

### Defaults

By default, authentication is disabled when a VLAN is created.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Note that specifying multiple VLAN ID entries and/or a range of VLAN IDs on the same command line is allowed. Use a hyphen to indicate a contiguous range and a space to separate multiple VLAN ID entries (e.g., `vlan 10-15 500-510 850 authentication`).
- A maximum of 128 authenticated VLANs per switch is supported. See [Chapter 49, “AAA Commands,”](#) for more information about configuring Layer 2 Authentication.

### Examples

```
-> vlan 850 authentication enable
-> vlan 720 authentication enable
-> vlan 1020 authentication disable
```

The following **vlan authentication** command examples apply to the OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850:

```
-> vlan 900-905 authentication enable
-> vlan 2 10-15 450-455 authentication enable
-> vlan 420 1500 authentication disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.2; support added for entering a range and/or multiple entries of VLAN IDs.



**Related Commands**

<b>vlan</b>	Creates a VLAN.
<b>show vlan</b>	Displays list of existing VLANs.
<b>show vlan port</b>	Displays VLAN port assignments.

**MIB Objects**

```
vlanTable  
  vlanNumber  
  vlanAuthentStatus
```

---

## vlan router ipx

Defines an IPX router interface to enable IPX routing on a VLAN. Defining an IPX router interface allows VLAN traffic to communicate with traffic from other IPX router VLANs. Without a router interface, traffic is bridged within the VLAN or across connections to the same VLAN on other switches.

**vlan vid router ipx ipx\_net [rip | active | inactive | triggered] [e2 | llc | snap | novell] [timeticks ticks]**

**vlan vid no router ipx**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>ipx_net</i>	IPX network address consisting of eight hex characters (e.g. 0000590c, 0000210a). If less than eight hex digits are entered, the entry is prefixed with zeros to equal eight digits.
<b>rip</b>	RIP updates are processed.
<b>active</b>	RIP and SAP updates are processed.
<b>inactive</b>	RIP and SAP updates are not processed, but router interface remains active.
<b>triggered</b>	RIP and SAP information is broadcast only when there are updates.
<b>e2</b>	Enter <b>e2</b> or <b>ethernet2</b> to specify Ethernet-II encapsulation.
<b>novell</b>	Novell Raw (802.3) encapsulation.
<b>llc</b>	LLC (802.2) encapsulation.
<b>snap</b>	SNAP encapsulation.
<i>ticks</i>	A 16-bit value (0–65535) that specifies the number of ticks for IPX delay time. A tick is approximately 1/18th of a second.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>rip   active   inactive   triggered</b>	<b>active</b>
<b>e2   llc   snap   raw</b>	<b>e2</b>
<i>ticks</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove an IPX virtual router interface from the VLAN.
- Configuring both an IP and IPX virtual router interface on the same VLAN is allowed. VLAN router interfaces, however, are not active until at least one active switch port is assigned to the VLAN.
- In single MAC router mode, a maximum of 4094 VLANs can have IP interfaces and 256 VLANs can have IPX router interfaces defined. Note that these limits are subject to the availability of switch resources.

## Examples

```
-> vlan 10 router ipx 1000590c
-> vlan 200 router ipx 250a active raw timeticks 10
-> vlan 420 router ipx 350a triggered snap timeticks 5
-> vlan 1020 router ipx 2110650d inactive
-> vlan 1020 no router ipx
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">vlan</a>	Creates a VLAN.
<a href="#">show vlan</a>	Displays list of existing VLANs.
<a href="#">show vlan port</a>	Displays VLAN port assignments.
<a href="#">show vlan router mac status</a>	Displays router MAC operating mode and VLAN router interface statistics.

## MIB Objects

```
vlanTable
  vlanNumber
  vlanIpXNet
  vlanIpXEncap
  vlanIpXRipSapMode
  vlanIpXDelayTicks
  vlanIpXStatus
```

---

## vlan port default

Configures a new default VLAN for a single port or an aggregate of ports. The VLAN specified with this command is referred to as the *configured default VLAN* for the port.

```
vlan vid port default {slot/port | link_agg}
```

```
vlan vid no port default {slot/port | link_agg}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094) of the VLAN to assign as the port's configured default VLAN.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). To enter multiple slots and ports in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g. 3/1-16) and a space to specify multiple slots (e.g. 3/1-16 5/10-20 8/2-9).
<i>link_agg</i>	The link aggregate ID number (0–31) to assign to the specified VLAN. See <a href="#">Chapter 12, "Link Aggregation Commands."</a>

### Defaults

VLAN 1 is the default VLAN for all ports.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a port or link aggregate from its configured default VLAN and restore VLAN 1 as the default VLAN.
- Every switch port or link aggregate has only one configured default VLAN. Mobile and 802.1Q tagged ports, however, may have additional VLAN assignments, which are often referred to as *secondary* VLANs.
- Mobile ports that are assigned to a default VLAN other than VLAN 1 are still eligible for dynamic assignment to other VLANs.

### Examples

```
-> vlan 10 port default 3/1
-> vlan 20 port default 4/1-24
-> vlan 30 port default 5/1-8 6/12-24
-> vlan 200 port default 29
-> vlan 10 no port default 3/1
-> vlan 20 no port default 4/1-24
-> vlan 30 no port default 5/1-8 6/12-24
-> vlan 200 no port default 29
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">vlan</a>	Creates a VLAN.
<a href="#">show vlan</a>	Displays list of existing VLANs.
<a href="#">show vlan port</a>	Displays VLAN port assignments.

## MIB Objects

```
vpaTable  
  vpaVlanNumber  
  vpaIfIndex  
  vpaType  
  vpaState  
  vpaStatus
```

---

## show vlan

Displays a list of VLANs configured on the switch.

**show vlan** [*vid*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* VLAN ID number (1–4094).

### Defaults

By default, a list of all VLANs is displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Specify a VLAN ID with this command to display information about a specific VLAN.
- Note that specifying a range of VLAN IDs is also allowed. Use a hyphen to indicate a contiguous range (e.g., show vlan 10-15). Note that only one VLAN entry—a single VLAN ID or a range of VLAN IDs—is allowed with this command. Multiple entries are not accepted.

### Examples

```
-> show vlan
```

vlan	type	admin	oper	stree		auth	ip	ipx	mble	name
				1x1	flat					
1	std	on	on	on	on	off	NA	off	off	VLAN 1
2	gvrp	on	on	off	off	off	NA	off	off	GVRPVLAN 2
3	ipmv	on	on	off	off	off	NA	off	off	IPMVVLAN 3
4	vstk	on	on	on	on	off	NA	off	off	SVLAN 4

```
-> show vlan 2
```

```
Name                : VLAN 200,
Administrative State: enabled
Operational State   : enabled
1x1 Spanning Tree State : enabled,
Flat Spanning Tree State : enabled,
Authentication      : disabled
IP Router Port      : 143.113.1.1 255.255.0.0 ethernet-II
IPX Router Port     : 455ff novell active ticks:100
Mobile Tag          : off
```

### output definitions

---

<b>vlan</b>	The numerical VLAN ID. Use the <b>vlan</b> command to create or remove VLANs.
<b>type</b>	The type of VLAN ( <b>std</b> , <b>vstk</b> , <b>gvrp</b> , or <b>ipmv</b> ).

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>admin</b>	VLAN administrative status: <b>on</b> enables VLAN functions to operate; <b>off</b> disables VLAN functions without deleting the VLAN. Use the <b>vlan</b> command to change the VLAN administrative status.
<b>oper</b>	VLAN operational status: <b>on</b> (enabled) or <b>off</b> (disabled). The operational status remains disabled until an active port is assigned to the VLAN. When the operational status is enabled, then VLAN properties (e.g. router interfaces, Spanning Tree) are applied to ports and traffic flow. A VLAN must have an enabled administrative status before it can become operationally enabled.
<b>stree 1x1</b>	VLAN Spanning Tree status for the VLAN in the 1x1 mode: <b>on</b> (enabled) allows the Spanning Tree algorithm to determine the state of VLAN ports (forwarding or blocking); <b>off</b> (disabled) prevents Spanning Tree algorithm from controlling VLAN ports, leaving active ports in a forwarding state. Configured through the <b>vlan stp</b> command.
<b>stree flat</b>	VLAN Spanning Tree status for the VLAN in the flat mode: <b>on</b> (enabled) allows the Spanning Tree algorithm to determine the state of VLAN ports (forwarding or blocking); <b>off</b> (disabled) prevents Spanning Tree algorithm from controlling VLAN ports, leaving active ports in a forwarding state. Configured through the <b>vlan stp</b> command.
<b>auth</b>	VLAN Authentication status: <b>on</b> (enabled) or <b>off</b> (disabled). Use the <b>vlan authentication</b> command to change the VLAN Authentication status.
<b>ip</b>	IP router interface status: <b>on</b> (IP interface exists for the VLAN) or <b>off</b> (no IP router interface exists for the VLAN). Use the <b>ip interface</b> command to define an IP router interface for a VLAN.
<b>ipx</b>	IPX router interface. Shows the IPX address, RIP mode, and encapsulation for the VLAN's IPX router interface, if one is defined. Use the <b>vlan router ipx</b> command to configure IPX router interfaces.
<b>mble tag</b>	Mobile tagging status: <b>on</b> (enabled); <b>off</b> (disabled). Configured through the <b>vlan mobile-tag</b> command.
<b>name</b>	The user-defined text description for the VLAN. By default, the VLAN ID is specified for the VLAN description.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.3.1 and 5.1.6; **stree** field divided into two new fields: **1x1** and **flat**.

Release 6.1.2; support added for entering a range and/or multiple entries of VLAN IDs.

Release 6.2.1; **type** field added.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">show vlan port</a>	Displays VLAN port assignments.
<a href="#">show vlan router mac status</a>	Displays the current MAC router operating mode (single or multiple) and VLAN router interface statistics.
<a href="#">show vlan gvrp</a>	Displays a list of VLANs learned through GVRP and their details.
<a href="#">show vlan ipmvlan</a>	Displays IPMVLAN information for a specific IPMVLAN, a range of IPMVLANs, or all the IPMVLANs.
<a href="#">show ip interface</a>	Displays IP router information.

## MIB Objects

```
vlanMgrVlan
vlanTable
  vlanNumber
  vlanDescription
  vlanAdmStatus
  vlanOperStatus
  vlanStatus
  vlanStpStatus
  vlanAuthentStatus
  vlanIpAddress
  vlanIpMask
  vlanIpEnacp
  vlanIpForward
  vlanIpStatus
  vlanIpxNet
  vlanIpxEncap
  vlanIpxRipSapMode
  vlanIpxDelayTicks
  vlanIpxStatus
  vlanTagMobilePortStatus
```

---



## show vlan port

Displays VLAN port associations (VPAs) for all VLANs, a specific VLAN, or for a specific port. Information is also included that shows the VPA type (configured default VLAN, 802.1Q tagged VLAN, dynamically assigned secondary VLAN, or mirrored port VLAN assignment) and the status of that association (inactive, blocking, forwarding, or filtering).

**show vlan** [*vid*] **port** [*slot/port* | *link\_agg*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>link_agg</i>	Enter the link aggregate ID number (0–31) to assign to the specified VLAN.

### Defaults

If no parameters are specified with this command, a list of all VLANs and their assigned ports is displayed by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If the *vid* is specified without a *slot/port* or *link\_agg*, then all port assignments for that VLAN are displayed.
- If the *slot/port* or *link\_agg* is specified without a *vid*, then all VLAN assignments for that port are displayed.
- If both the *vid* and *slot/port* or *link\_agg* are specified, then information only for that VLAN and slot/port or link aggregate ID is displayed.
- Note that specifying a range of VLAN IDs is also allowed. Use a hyphen to indicate a contiguous range (e.g., show vlan 10-15 port). Note that only one VLAN entry—a single VLAN ID or a range of VLAN IDs—is allowed with this command. Multiple entries are not accepted.

### Examples

```
-> show vlan port
vlan  port      type      status
-----+-----+-----+-----+
  1     1/1     default   inactive
  2     1/2     default   blocking
        1/3     mobile    forwarding
        11/4    qtagged   forwarding
  3     1/2     qtagged   blocking
        11/4    default   forwarding
        2/5     dynamic   forwarding
```

```

-> show vlan 10 port
  port   type      status
+-----+-----+-----+
  1/1    default    forwarding
  1/2    qtagged    forwarding
  1/3    mobile     forwarding

-> show vlan port 3/2
  vlan   type      status
+-----+-----+-----+
   1     default    forwarding
   2     qtagged    forwarding
   5     dynamic    blocking
   3     qtagged    blocking

-> show vlan 500 port 8/16
type      :default
status    :blocking
vlan admin :on
vlan oper  :off
port admin :on
port oper  :off

```

### output definitions

<b>vlan</b>	Numerical VLAN ID. Identifies the port's VLAN assignment.
<b>port</b>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<b>type</b>	The type of VPA: <b>default</b> (configured default VLAN assignment for the port), <b>qtagged</b> (802.1Q tagged secondary VLAN assignment for the port), <b>mobile</b> (dynamic secondary VLAN assignment for the port), <b>mirror</b> (port is mirroring the VLAN assignment of another port), or <b>dynamic</b> (VPAs that are learnt through GVRP).
<b>status</b>	The VPA status: <b>inactive</b> (port is not active), <b>forwarding</b> (traffic is forwarding on this VPA), <b>blocking</b> (traffic is not forwarding on this VPA), or <b>filtering</b> (a mobile port's VLAN is administratively off or the port's default VLAN status is disabled; does not apply to fixed ports).
<b>vlan admin</b>	VLAN administrative status: <b>on</b> enables VLAN functions to operate; <b>off</b> disables VLAN functions without deleting the VLAN. Use the <b>vlan</b> command to change the VLAN administrative status.
<b>vlan oper</b>	VLAN operational status: <b>on</b> (enabled) or <b>off</b> (disabled). The operational status remains disabled until an active port is assigned to the VLAN. When the operational status is enabled, then VLAN properties (e.g. router interfaces, Spanning Tree) are applied to ports and traffic flow. A VLAN must have an enabled administrative status before it can become operationally enabled.

*output definitions*


---

<b>port admin</b>	Port administrative status: <b>on</b> (enabled) allows the port to send and receive data when it is active; <b>off</b> (disabled) prevents the port from sending and receiving traffic even if it has an active connection.
<b>port oper</b>	Port operational status: <b>on</b> (enabled) or <b>off</b> (disabled). If a port is currently in use, then the operational status is enabled. A port must have an enabled administrative status before it can become operationally enabled.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.2; support added for entering a range and/or multiple entries of VLAN IDs.

**Related Commands**

<b>show vlan</b>	Displays list of VLANs configured on the switch.
<b>show vlan router mac status</b>	Displays the current MAC router operating mode (single or multiple) and VLAN router interface statistics.
<b>show vlan gvrp</b>	Displays a list of VLANs learned through GVRP and their details.
<b>show vlan ipmvlan</b>	Displays IPMVLAN information for a specific IPMVLAN, a range of IPMVLANs, or all the IPMVLANs.
<b>show ip interface</b>	Displays IP router information.

**MIB Objects**

```

vlanMgrVpa
vpaTable
    vpaVlanNumber
    vpaIfIndex
    vpaType
    vpaState
    vpaStatus
vlanMgrVlan
vlanTable
    vlanAdmStatus
    vlanOperStatus

```

---

## show vlan router mac status

Displays current status of multiple MAC router mode, the number of VLANs configured on the switch, the number of VLANs with router interfaces and the number of IP and IPX router interfaces configured.

**show vlan router mac status**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Only single MAC router mode is supported at this time, so multiple MAC router mode always displays as disabled.
- In single MAC router mode, a maximum of 4094 VLANs can have IP and 256 VLANs can have IPX router interfaces defined. Note that these limits are subject to the availability of switch resources.

### Examples

```
-> show vlan router mac status
  router-mac-multiple  total vlans  router vlans  ip vlans  ipx vlans
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
                disabled                7                6                4                2
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>router-mac-multiple</b>	Multiple MAC router mode status: <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> . If this mode is disabled, the switch is running in single MAC router mode.
<b>total vlans</b>	The total number of VLANs configured on the switch. Use the <b>vlan</b> command to create or remove VLANs.
<b>router vlans</b>	The total number of VLANs configured on the switch that have at least one router interface defined (either IP or IPX). Use the <b>ip interface</b> command to define an IP router interface for a VLAN. Use the <b>vlan router ipx</b> commands to define an IPX router interface for a VLAN.
<b>ip vlans</b>	The total number of VLANs configured on the switch that have an IP router interface defined. Use the <b>ip interface</b> command to define an IP router for a VLAN.
<b>ipx vlans</b>	The total number of VLANs configured on the switch that have an IPX router interface defined. Use the <b>vlan router ipx</b> command to define an IPX router interface for a VLAN.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">show vlan</a>	Displays list of VLANs configured on the switch.
<a href="#">show vlan port</a>	Displays VLAN port assignments.
<a href="#">show ip interface</a>	Displays VLAN IP router interface information.

## MIB Objects

```
vlanMgrVlanSet
  vlanSetMultiRtrMacStatus
  vlanSetVlanCount
  vlanSetVlanRouterCount
  vlanSetIpRouterCount
  vlanSetIpxRouterCount
```

---

## show vlan gvrp

Displays a list of VLANs learned through GVRP and their details.

**show vlan gvrp** [*vlan-id* | *vlan-range*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vlan-id* VLAN ID number you want to display (1–4094).  
*vlan-range* The VLAN ID range (e.g., 1-10).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

Use the *vlan-id* or *vlan-range* parameter with this command to display the details for a specific VLAN(s).

### Examples

-> show vlan gvrp

```

vlan  type  admin oper  lxl  stree  flat  auth  ip  ipx  mble  tag  name
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  5   gvrp   on    on    on    on    on    off  NA  off  off  GVRP1
  6   gvrp   on    on    off   off   off   off  NA  off  off  GVRP12

```

### output definitions

---

<b>vlan</b>	The numerical VLAN ID. Use the <b>vlan</b> command to create or remove VLANs.
<b>type</b>	The type of VLAN ( <b>std</b> , <b>vstk</b> , <b>gvrp</b> , or <b>ipmv</b> )
<b>admin</b>	VLAN administrative status: <b>on</b> enables VLAN functions to operate; <b>off</b> disables VLAN functions without deleting the VLAN. Use the <b>vlan</b> command to change the VLAN administrative status.
<b>oper</b>	VLAN operational status: <b>on</b> (enabled) or <b>off</b> (disabled). The operational status remains disabled until an active port is assigned to the VLAN. When the operational status is enabled, then VLAN properties (e.g. router interfaces, Spanning Tree) are applied to ports and traffic flow. A VLAN must have an enabled administrative status before it can become operationally enabled.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>stree 1x1</b>	VLAN Spanning Tree status for the VLAN in the 1x1 mode: <b>on</b> (enabled) allows the Spanning Tree algorithm to determine the state of VLAN ports (forwarding or blocking); <b>off</b> (disabled) prevents Spanning Tree algorithm from controlling VLAN ports, leaving active ports in a forwarding state. Configured through the <b>vlan stp</b> command.
<b>stree flat</b>	VLAN Spanning Tree status for the VLAN in the flat mode: <b>on</b> (enabled) allows the Spanning Tree algorithm to determine the state of VLAN ports (forwarding or blocking); <b>off</b> (disabled) prevents Spanning Tree algorithm from controlling VLAN ports, leaving active ports in a forwarding state. Configured through the <b>vlan stp</b> command.
<b>auth</b>	VLAN Authentication status: <b>on</b> (enabled) or <b>off</b> (disabled). Use the <b>vlan authentication</b> command to change the VLAN Authentication status.
<b>ip</b>	IP router interface status: <b>on</b> (IP interface exists for the VLAN) or <b>off</b> (no IP router interface exists for the VLAN). Use the <b>ip interface</b> command to define an IP router interface for a VLAN.
<b>ipx</b>	IPX router interface. Shows the IPX address, RIP mode, and encapsulation for the VLAN's IPX router interface, if one is defined. Use the <b>vlan router ipx</b> command to configure IPX router interfaces.
<b>mble tag</b>	Mobile tagging status: <b>on</b> (enabled); <b>off</b> (disabled). Configured through the <b>vlan mobile-tag</b> command.
<b>name</b>	The user-defined text description for the VLAN. By default, the VLAN ID is specified for the VLAN description.

---

## Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>show vlan</b>	Displays a list of VLANs configured on the switch.
<b>show vlan port</b>	Displays VLAN port assignments.

**MIB Objects**

vlanMgrVlan

vlanTable

vlanNumber

vlanDescription

vlanAdmStatus

vlanOperStatus

vlanStatus

vlanStpStatus

vlanAuthentStatus

vlanIpAddress

vlanIpMask

vlanIpEnacp

vlanIpForward

vlanIpStatus

vlanIpxNet

vlanIpxEncap

vlanIpxRipSapMode

vlanIpxDelayTicks

vlanIpxStatus

    vlanTagMobilePortStatus

---



## show vlan ipmvlan

Displays IPMVLAN information for a specific IPMVLAN, a range of IPMVLANs, or all the IPMVLANs.

**show vlan ipmvlan** [*ipmvlan-id* | *ipmvlan-id1-ipmvlan-id2*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipmvlan-id* Specifies the IP Multicast VLAN number. The valid range is 2–4094.

*ipmvlan-id1-ipmvlan-id2* Specifies the range of the IP Multicast VLAN numbers.

### Defaults

By default, the details of all the IPMVLANs will be displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the *ipmvlan-id* parameter with this command to display details of a specific IPMVLAN.
- Use the *ipmvlan-id1-ipmvlan-id2* parameter with this command to display details of a range of IPMVLANs.

### Examples

```
-> show vlan ipmvlan
```

vlan	mode	admin	oper	name
50	Entp ipmtv	on	off	VLAN 50
51	Vstk ipmtv	on	off	VLAN 51
100	Vstk ipmtv	on	off	VLAN 100
101	Entp ipmtv	on	off	VLAN 101

```
-> show vlan ipmvlan 2-100
```

vlan	mode	admin	oper	name
50	Entp ipmtv	on	off	VLAN 50
51	Vstk ipmtv	on	off	VLAN 51
100	Vstk ipmtv	on	off	VLAN 100

```
-> show vlan ipmvlan 50
```

```
Name           : VLAN 50,
IPMV Mode       : Enterprise IPMVLAN
Administrative State: enabled,
Operational State  : disabled,
```

```
-> show vlan ipmvlan 51
```

```
Name           : VLAN 51,
IPMV Mode      : Vlan Stacking IPMVLAN
Administrative State: enabled,
Operational State  : disabled,
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>vlan</b>	The IPMVLAN ID.
<b>mode</b>	Indicates if the IPMVLAN is in Enterprise mode ( <b>Entp ipmtv</b> ) or VLAN Stacking mode ( <b>Vstk ipmtv</b> ).
<b>admin</b>	Indicates IPMVLAN administrative status: <b>on</b> (enables IPMVLAN functions to operate) or <b>off</b> (disables IPMVLAN functions without deleting the IPMVLAN).
<b>oper</b>	IPMVLAN operational status: <b>on</b> (enabled) or <b>off</b> (disabled). Operational status remains disabled until an active port is assigned to the IPMVLAN. When operational status is enabled, IPMVLAN properties (e.g. router interfaces, Spanning Tree) are applied to ports and traffic flow. An IPMVLAN must have an enabled administrative status before it can become operationally enabled.
<b>Name</b>	The user-defined text description for the IPMVLAN. By default, the IPMVLAN ID is specified for the IPMVLAN description.
<b>IPMV mode</b>	Indicates the mode ( <b>Enterprise IPMVLAN</b> or <b>Vlan Stacking IPMVLAN</b> ) of the IPMVLAN.
<b>Administrative State</b>	Indicates the administrative status of the IPMVLAN, which can be <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> .
<b>Operational State</b>	Indicates the operational status of the IPMVLAN, which can be <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> .

---

### **Release History**

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### **Related Commands**

<b>vlan ipmvlan</b>	Creates an IP Multicast VLAN.
<b>show vlan</b>	Displays a list of VLANs configured on the switch.
<b>show vlan port</b>	Displays VLAN port assignments.

### **MIB Objects**

```
vlanTable
  vlanNumber
  vlanDescription
  vlanOperStatus
  vlanAdmStatus
  vlanStatus
```

---

# 21 GVRP Commands

The GARP VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP) facilitates control of virtual local area networks (VLANs) within a larger network. It is an application of General Attribute Registration Protocol (GARP) that provides the VLAN registration service. The GARP provides a generic framework whereby devices in a bridged LAN can register and de-register attribute values, such as VLAN identifiers.

GVRP is compliant with 802.1q and dynamically learns and further propagates VLAN membership information across a bridged network. It dynamically maintains and updates the registration and de-registration of VLANs and prunes unnecessary broadcast and unicast traffic. Through propagation of GVRP information, a switch can continuously update its knowledge on the set of VLANs that currently have active nodes and on ports through which those nodes can be reached.

---

**Note.** GVRP is only supported in Release 6.2.1 for the OmniSwitch 6850 Series.

---

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

- `gvrp`
- `gvrp port`
- `gvrp transparent switching`
- `gvrp maximum vlan`
- `gvrp registration`
- `gvrp applicant`
- `gvrp timer`
- `gvrp restrict-vlan-registration`
- `gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement`
- `gvrp static-vlan restrict`
- `clear gvrp statistics`
- `show gvrp statistics`
- `show gvrp last-pdu-origin`
- `show gvrp configuration`
- `show gvrp configuration port`
- `show gvrp configuration linkagg/port`
- `show gvrp timer`

---

## **gvrp**

Enables GVRP on the switch globally.

**gvrp**

**no gvrp**

---

### **Syntax Definitions**

N/A

### **Defaults**

By default, GVRP is disabled on the switch.

### **Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6850

### **Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable GVRP globally on the switch.
- Disabling GVRP globally will delete all the learned VLANs.
- GVRP is supported only when the switch is operating in the flat Spanning Tree mode; it is not supported in the 1x1 mode.

### **Examples**

```
-> gvrp  
-> no gvrp
```

### **Release History**

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### **Related Commands**

[show gvrp configuration](#)      Displays the global configuration for GVRP.

### **MIB Objects**

dot1qGvrpStatus

---

## gvrp port

Enables GVRP on a specific port or an aggregate of ports on the switch.

```
gvrp {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
```

```
no gvrp {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port* The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

*agg\_num* The number corresponding to the aggregate group.

### Defaults

By default, GVRP is disabled on the ports.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable GVRP on the specified ports.
- GVRP can be enabled on ports regardless of whether it is globally enabled or not. However, for the port to become an active participant, you should enable GVRP globally on the switch.
- When GVRP is globally enabled on the switch and is not enabled on the port, that port is excluded from the GVRP process.
- GVRP can be enabled only on fixed ports, 802.1 Q ports, and aggregate ports. Other ports (mirror ports, aggregable ports, mobile ports, and MSTI Trunking ports) do not support GVRP.
- To use the *agg\_num* parameter, the link aggregate group should be created and enabled.

### Examples

```
-> gvrp port 3/2  
-> no gvrp port 3/2  
-> gvrp linkagg 2
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- show gvrp configuration port** Displays the GVRP configuration for all the ports.
- show gvrp configuration linkagg/port** Displays the GVRP configuration for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

## MIB Objects

dot1qPortVlanTable  
dot1qPortGvrpStatus

---

## **gvrp transparent switching**

Enables transparent switching on the switch. When transparent switching is enabled, the switch propagates GVRP information to other switches but does not register itself in the GVRP process.

**gvrp transparent switching**

**no gvrp transparent switching**

---

### **Syntax Definitions**

N/A

### **Defaults**

By default, transparent switching is disabled on the switch.

### **Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6850

### **Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable transparent switching on the device.
- If GVRP is globally disabled and transparent switching is enabled, the router will flood the GVRP messages.
- If GVRP is globally disabled and transparent switching is disabled, the router will discard the GVRP messages.
- If GVRP is globally enabled transparent switching will not have any effect on the functional behavior of the device.

### **Examples**

```
-> gvrp transparent switching  
-> no gvrp transparent switching
```

### **Release History**

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### **Related Commands**

[show gvrp configuration](#) Displays the global configuration for GVRP.

### **MIB Objects**

alaGvrpTransparentSwitching

---

## gvrp maximum vlan

Configures the maximum number of dynamic VLANs that can be created by GVRP.

**gvrp maximum vlan** *vlanlimit*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vlanlimit*

The maximum number of VLANs to be created by GVRP. The valid range is 32–4094.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>vlanlimit</i>	256

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

This command can be used even when GVRP is not enabled on the switch. However, GVRP should be enabled on the switch for creating dynamic VLANs.

### Examples

```
-> gvrp maximum vlan 100
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show gvrp configuration](#) Displays the global configuration for GVRP.

### MIB Objects

alaGvrpMaxVlanLimit

---



## gvrp registration

Configures the GVRP registration mode for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

**gvrp registration** {normal | fixed | forbidden} {linkagg *agg\_num* | port *slot/port*}

**no gvrp registration** {linkagg *agg\_num* | port *slot/port*}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>normal</b>	Specifies that both registration and de-registration of VLANs are allowed. VLANs can be mapped either dynamically (through GVRP) or statically (through management application) on such a port.
<b>fixed</b>	Specifies that only static mapping of VLANs is allowed on the port but de-registration of previously created dynamic or static VLANs is not allowed.
<b>forbidden</b>	Specifies that dynamic VLAN registration or de-registration is not allowed on the port. Any dynamic VLAN created earlier will be de-registered.
<i>agg_num</i>	The number corresponding to the aggregate group.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

### Defaults

parameter	default
normal   fixed   forbidden	normal

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to set the registration mode to the default value.
- GVRP should be enabled on the port before configuring the GVRP registration mode.
- The registration mode for the default VLANs of all the ports in the switch will be set to fixed.
- To use the *agg\_num* parameter, the link aggregate group should be created and enabled.

### Examples

```
-> gvrp registration forbidden port 3/2
-> no gvrp registration port 3/2
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show gvrp configuration  
linkagg/port**

Displays the GVRP configuration for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

## MIB Objects

alaGvrpPortConfigtable  
  alaGvrpPortConfigRegistrarMode

---

## gvrp applicant

Configures the applicant mode of a specific port or an aggregate of ports on the switch. The applicant mode determines whether or not GVRP PDU exchanges are allowed on a port depending on the Spanning Tree state of the port.

**gvrp applicant** {**participant** | **non-participant** | **active**} {**linkagg** *agg\_num* | **port** *slot/port*}

**no gvrp applicant** {**linkagg** *agg\_num* | **port** *slot/port*}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>participant</b>	Specifies that GVRP PDU exchanges are only allowed when the port is in the STP forwarding state.
<b>non-participant</b>	Specifies that no GVRP PDU exchanges are allowed on the port, regardless of the STP status of the port.
<b>active</b>	Specifies that GVRP PDU exchanges are allowed when the port is either in the STP forwarding or STP blocking state.
<i>agg_num</i>	The number corresponding to the aggregate group.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>participant</b>   <b>non-participant</b>   <b>active</b>	<b>participant</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to set the applicant mode to the default value.
- GVRP should be enabled on the port before configuring the GVRP applicant mode.
- To use the *agg\_num* parameter, the link aggregate group should be created and enabled.

### Examples

```
-> gvrp applicant active port 2/2
-> no gvrp applicant port 2/2
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show gvrp configuration  
linkagg/port**

Displays the GVRP configuration for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

## MIB Objects

alaGvrpPortConfigtable  
  alaGvrpPortConfigApplicantMode

---

## gvrp timer

Configures the Join, Leave, or LeaveAll timer values for the switch ports.

```
gvrp timer {join | leave | leaveall} timer-value {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
```

```
no gvrp timer {join | leave | leaveall} {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>join</b>	Specifies the value of the Join timer in milliseconds.
<b>leave</b>	Specifies the value of the Leave timer in milliseconds.
<b>leaveall</b>	Specifies the value of the LeaveAll timer in milliseconds.
<i>timer-value</i>	The value of the specified timer in milliseconds. The valid range is 1–2,147,483,647 for Join timer, 3–2,147,483,647 for Leave timer, and 3–2,147,483,647 for LeaveAll timer.
<i>agg_num</i>	The number corresponding to the aggregate group.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>timer-value</i> ( <b>join</b> )	200 ms
<i>timer-value</i> ( <b>leave</b> )	600 ms
<i>timer-value</i> ( <b>leaveall</b> )	10000 ms

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to set the timer for a particular slot or port to the default value.
- GVRP should be enabled on the port before configuring the timer value for that port.
- Leave timer value should be greater than or equal to three times the Join timer value.
- Leaveall timer value should be greater than or equal to the Leave timer value.
- To use the *agg\_num* parameter, the link aggregate group should be created and enabled.

## Examples

```
-> gvrp timer join 300 port 3/2
-> no gvrp timer join 3/2
-> gvrp timer leave 900 port 3/2
-> no gvrp timer leave port 3/2
-> gvrp timer leaveall 950 port 3/2
-> no gvrp timer leaveall port 3/2
```

## Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">show gvrp timer</a>	Displays the timer values configured for all the ports or a specific port.
<a href="#">show gvrp configuration linkagg/port</a>	Displays the GVRP configuration for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

## MIB Objects

```
alaGvrpPortConfigTable
  alaGvrpPortConfigJoinTimer
  alaGvrpPortConfigLeaveTimer
  alaGvrpPortConfigLeaveAllTimer
```

---

## gvrp restrict-vlan-registration

Restricts GVRP processing from dynamically registering the specified VLAN(s) on the switch.

```
gvrp restrict-vlan-registration {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port} vlan-list
```

```
no gvrp restrict-vlan-registration {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port} vlan-list
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>agg_num</i>	The number corresponding to the aggregate group.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>vlan-list</i>	The VLAN ID or the VLAN ID range (e.g., 1-10).

### Defaults

By default, GVRP dynamic VLAN registration is not restricted.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to allow registration of dynamic VLAN IDs through GVRP processing.
- GVRP should be enabled on the port before restricting dynamic VLAN registrations on that port.
- This command can be used only if the GVRP registration mode is set to normal.
- If the specified VLAN already exists on the switch, the VLAN is mapped to the receiving port.
- To use the *agg\_num* parameter, the link aggregate group should be created and enabled.

### Examples

```
-> gvrp restrict-vlan-registration port 3/1 5  
-> no gvrp restrict-vlan-registration port 3/1 5  
-> gvrp restrict-vlan-registration port 3/1 6-10  
-> no gvrp restrict-vlan-registration port 3/1 6-10
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[gvrp registration](#)

Configures the GVRP registration mode for the switch ports.

[show gvrp configuration linkagg/port](#)

Displays the GVRP configuration for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

## MIB Objects

alaGvrpPortConfigTable

alaGvrpPortConfigRestrictedRegistrationBitmap

---



## gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement

Restricts the advertisement of VLANs on a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

```
gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port} vlan-list
```

```
no gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port} vlan-list
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>agg_num</i>	The number corresponding to the aggregate group.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>vlan-list</i>	The VLAN ID or the VLAN ID range (e.g., 1-10).

### Defaults

By default, VLAN advertisement is not restricted.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to allow the propagation of VLANs.
- GVRP should be enabled on the port before restricting VLAN advertisements on that port.
- This command affects the GVRP processing only if the applicant mode is set to participant or active.
- To use the *agg\_num* parameter, the link aggregate group should be created and enabled.

### Examples

```
-> gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement port 3/1 4
-> no gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement port 3/1 4
-> gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement port 3/1 6-9
-> no gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement port 3/1 6-9
-> gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement linkagg 3 10
-> no gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement linkagg 3 10
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[gvrp applicant](#)

Configures the applicant mode for the switch port.

[show gvrp configuration linkagg/port](#)

Displays the GVRP configuration for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

## MIB Objects

alaGvrpPortConfigTable

alaGvrpPortConfigRestrictedApplicantBitmap

---

## gvrp static-vlan restrict

Restricts a port from becoming a member of a statically created VLAN or a range of VLANs.

```
gvrp static-vlan restrict {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port} vlan-list
```

```
no gvrp static-vlan restrict {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port} vlan-list
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>agg_num</i>	The number corresponding to the aggregate group.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>vlan-list</i>	The VLAN ID or the VLAN ID range (e.g., 1-10).

### Defaults

By default, ports are assigned to the static VLAN based on GVRP PDU processing.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to set the specified port and VLAN to the default value.
- GVRP should be enabled on the port before restricting static VLAN registrations on that port.
- This command does not apply to dynamic VLANs.
- To use the *agg\_num* parameter, the link aggregate group should be created and enabled.

### Examples

```
-> gvrp static-vlan restrict port 3/2 5
-> no gvrp static-vlan restrict port 3/2 5
-> gvrp static-vlan restrict port 3/2 6-9
-> no gvrp static-vlan restrict port 3/2 6-9
-> gvrp static-vlan restrict linkagg 3 4-5
-> no gvrp static-vlan aggregate linkagg 3 4-5
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show gvrp configuration  
linkagg/port**

Displays the GVRP configuration for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

## MIB Objects

alaGvrpPortConfigTable  
alaGvrpPortConfigRegistrationToStaticVlan

---

## clear gvrp statistics

Clears GVRP statistics for all the ports, an aggregate of ports, or a specific port.

**clear gvrp statistics** [**linkagg** *agg\_num* | **port** *slot/port*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*agg\_num*

The number corresponding to the aggregate group.

*slot/port*

The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

### Defaults

By default, the GVRP statistics are deleted for all the ports.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

Use the *agg\_num* or *slot/port* parameter with this command to clear GVRP statistics for a specific port.

### Examples

```
-> clear gvrp statistics port 3/2
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show gvrp statistics](#)

Displays the GVRP statistics or all the ports, an aggregate of ports, or a specific port.

### MIB Objects

```
alaGvrpGlobalClearStats  
alaGvrpPortStatsTable  
alaGvrpPortStatsClearStats
```

---

## show gvrp statistics

Displays the GVRP statistics for all the ports, an aggregate of ports, or a specific port.

**show gvrp statistics** [**linkagg** *agg\_num* | **port** *slot/port*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>agg_num</i>	The number corresponding to the aggregate group.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

### Defaults

By default, the GVRP statistics are displayed for all ports.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

Use the *agg\_num* or *slot/port* parameter with this command to display GVRP statistics for a specific port.

### Examples

```
-> show gvrp statistics port 1/23
-----
Port 1/23
-----
Join Empty Received      : 0
Join In Received        : 2575
Empty Received          : 0
Leave Empty Received     : 0
Leave In Received        : 0
Leave All Received       : 5
Join Empty Transmitted  : 1212
Join In Transmitted     : 0
Empty Transmitted       : 0
Leave Empty Transmitted  : 0
Leave In Transmitted     : 0
Leave All Transmitted    : 5
Failed Registrations    : 2580
Garp PDU Received       : 51
Garp PDU Transmitted    : 22
Garp Msgs Received      : 2580
Garp Msgs Transmitted   : 1217
Invalid Msgs Received   : 0
```

---

*output definitions*

---

<b>Join Empty Received</b>	The number of Join Empty messages received.
<b>Join In Received</b>	The number of Join In messages received.
<b>Empty Received</b>	The number of Empty messages received.
<b>Leave Empty Received</b>	The number of Leave Empty messages received.
<b>Leave In Received</b>	The number of Leave In messages received.
<b>Leave All Received</b>	The number of Leave All messages received.
<b>Join Empty Transmitted</b>	The number of Join Empty messages transmitted.
<b>Join In Transmitted</b>	The number of Join In messages transmitted.
<b>Empty Transmitted</b>	The number of Empty messages transmitted.
<b>Leave Empty Transmitted</b>	The number of Leave Empty messages transmitted.
<b>Leave In Transmitted</b>	The number of Leave In messages transmitted.
<b>Leave All Transmitted</b>	The number of Leave All messages transmitted.
<b>Failed Registrations</b>	The number of failed registrations.
<b>Garp PDU Received</b>	The number of GARP PDUs received.
<b>Garp PDU Transmitted</b>	The number of GARP PDUs transmitted.
<b>Garp Msgs Received</b>	The number of GARP messages received.
<b>Garp Msgs Transmitted</b>	The number of GARP messages transmitted.
<b>Invalid Msgs Transmitted</b>	The number of invalid messages transmitted.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****[clear gvrp statistics](#)**

Clears GVRP statistics for all the ports, an aggregate of ports, or a specific port.

**MIB Objects**

## alaGvrpPortStatsTable

- alaGvrpPortStatsJoinEmptyReceived
- alaGvrpPortStatsJoinInReceived
- alaGvrpPortStatsEmptyReceived
- alaGvrpPortStatsLeaveInReceived
- alaGvrpPortStatsLeaveEmptyReceived
- alaGvrpPortStatsLeaveAllReceived
- alaGvrpPortStatsJoinEmptyTransmitted
- alaGvrpPortStatsJoinInTransmitted
- alaGvrpPortStatsEmptyTransmitted
- alaGvrpPortStatsLeaveInTransmitted
- alaGvrpPortStatsLeaveEmptyTransmitted
- alaGvrpPortStatsLeaveAllTransmitted
- alaGvrpPortStatsTotalPDURceived
- alaGvrpPortStatsTotalPDUTransmitted
- alaGvrpPortStatsInvalidMsgsReceived
- alaGvrpPortStatsTotalMsgsReceived
- alaGvrpPortStatsTotalMsgsTransmitted

## dot1qPortVlanTable

- dot1qPortGvrpFailedRegistrations

---



## show gvrp last-pdu-origin

Displays the source MAC address of the last GVRP message received on a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

```
show gvrp last-pdu-origin {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*agg\_num*

The number corresponding to the aggregate group.

*slot/port*

The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show gvrp last-pdu-origin port 1/1
Port 1/1
Last-PDU Origin : 12:12:14:23:34:35
```

### *output definitions*

---

**Last-PDU Origin**

The source MAC address of the last PDU message received on the specific port.

---

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

N/A

### MIB Objects

Dot1qPortVlanTable

dot1qPortGvrpLastPduOrigin

---

## show gvrp configuration

Displays the global configuration for GVRP.

**show gvrp configuration**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show gvrp configuration
GVRP Enabled           : Yes
Transparent Switching Enabled : Yes
Maximum VLAN Limit    : 512
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>GVRP Enabled</b>	Indicates whether or not GVRP is globally enabled.
<b>Transparent Switching Enabled</b>	Indicates whether transparent switching is enabled ( <b>Yes</b> ) or disabled ( <b>No</b> ). When enabled, GVRP messages are flooded even if GVRP is disabled for the switch.
<b>Maximum VLAN Limit</b>	The maximum number of VLANs that can be learned by GVRP in the system.

---

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">gvrp</a>	Enables GVRP on the device globally.
<a href="#">gvrp transparent switching</a>	Enables transparent switching on the device.
<a href="#">gvrp maximum vlan</a>	Configures the maximum number of dynamic VLANs that can be learned by GVRP.

## MIB Objects

```
dot1qGvrpStatus  
alaGvrpTransparentSwitching  
alaGvrpMaxVlanLimit
```

---

## show gvrp configuration port

Displays the GVRP configuration status for all the ports.

**show gvrp configuration port**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show gvrp configuration port
  Port      GVRP Status
-----+-----
  1/2       Disabled
  1/4       Disabled
  1/6       Disabled
  1/8       Disabled
  1/9       Disabled
  1/10      Disabled
  1/11      Disabled
  1/12      Disabled
  1/13      Disabled
  1/14      Disabled
  1/15      Disabled
  1/16      Disabled
  1/17      Disabled
  1/18      Disabled
  1/19      Disabled
  1/20      Disabled
  1/21      Disabled
  1/22      Disabled
  1/23      Enabled
  1/24      Disabled
  1/25      Disabled
  1/26      Disabled
```

*output definitions*

---

<b>Port</b>	Displays the slot/port number.
<b>GVRP Status</b>	Indicates if GVRP is <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> on the port.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">gvrp port</a>	Enables GVRP on a specific port or an aggregate of ports on the switch.
<a href="#">show gvrp configuration linkagg/port</a>	Displays the GVRP configuration for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

**MIB Objects**

Dot1qportvlantable  
dot1qPortGvrpStatus

---

## show gvrp configuration linkagg/port

Displays the GVRP configuration for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

**show gvrp configuration** {**linkagg** *agg\_num* | **port** *slot/port*}

---

### Syntax Definitions

*agg\_num*                                 The number corresponding to the aggregate group.

*slot/port*                               The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show gvrp configuration port 1/23
```

```
-----  
Port 1/23  
-----
```

```
GVRP Enabled       :   Yes  
Registrar Mode    :   NORMAL  
Applicant Mode    :   PARTICIPANT  
Join Timer        :   200  
Leave Timer        :   600  
LeaveAll Timer     :   10000  
Legacy Bpdu      :   DISABLED
```

VLAN Memberships:

VLAN Id	Static Registration	Restricted Registration	Restricted Applicant
1	LEARN	FALSE	FALSE
2	LEARN	FALSE	FALSE
3	LEARN	FALSE	FALSE
4	LEARN	FALSE	FALSE
5	LEARN	FALSE	FALSE
6	LEARN	FALSE	FALSE
7	LEARN	FALSE	FALSE
8	LEARN	FALSE	FALSE
9	LEARN	FALSE	FALSE
10	LEARN	FALSE	FALSE

*output definitions*


---

<b>GVRP Enabled</b>	Indicates whether or not GVRP is globally enabled ( <b>Yes</b> or <b>No</b> ).
<b>Registrar Mode</b>	Indicates the registrar mode ( <b>NORMAL</b> , <b>FIXED</b> , or <b>FORBIDDEN</b> ) of the port.
<b>Applicant Mode</b>	Indicates the applicant mode ( <b>PARTICIPANT</b> , <b>NON-PARTICIPANT</b> , or <b>ACTIVE</b> ) of the port.
<b>Join Timer</b>	Displays the Join timer value.
<b>Leave Timer</b>	Displays the Leave timer value.
<b>LeaveAll Timer</b>	Displays the LeaveAll timer value.
<b>Legacy Bpdu</b>	Indicates the status of conventional/customer BPDU processing on network ports ( <b>ENABLED</b> or <b>DISABLED</b> ).
<b>VLAN Id</b>	The numerical VLAN ID.
<b>Static Registration</b>	Indicates if the port is restricted ( <b>RESTRICT</b> ) or not restricted ( <b>LEARN</b> ) from becoming a member of the static VLAN.
<b>Restricted Registration</b>	Indicates if the VLAN is restricted ( <b>TRUE</b> ) or not restricted ( <b>FALSE</b> ) from dynamic registration on the port.
<b>Restricted Applicant</b>	Indicates if the restricted applicant mode is enabled ( <b>TRUE</b> ) or not ( <b>FALSE</b> ).

---

**Release History**

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>gvrp port</b>	Enables GVRP on a specific port or an aggregate of ports on the switch.
<b>gvrp registration</b>	Configures the GVRP registration mode for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.
<b>gvrp applicant</b>	Configures the applicant mode of a specific port or an aggregate of ports on the switch.
<b>gvrp timer</b>	Configures the Join, Leave, or LeaveAll timer values for the switch ports.
<b>gvrp restrict-vlan-registration</b>	Restricts GVRP processing from dynamically registering the specified VLAN(s) on the switch.
<b>gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement</b>	Restricts the advertisement of VLANs on a specific port or an aggregate of ports.
<b>gvrp static-vlan restrict</b>	Restricts a port from becoming a member of a statically created VLAN or a range of VLANs.
<b>show gvrp configuration port</b>	Displays the GVRP configuration status for all the ports.

**MIB Objects**

Dot1qportvlantable

dot1qPortGvrpLastPduOrigin

dot1qPortGvrpStatus

alaGvrpPortConfigTable

alaGvrpPortConfigRegistrarMode

alaGvrpPortConfigApplicantMode

alaGvrpPortConfigJoinTimer

alaGvrpPortConfigLeaveTimer

alaGvrpPortConfigLeaveAllTimer

alaGvrpPortConfigRestrictedRegistrationBitmap

alaGvrpPortConfigRegistrationToStaticVlan

alaGvrpPortConfigPropagateDynamicNonGvrpVlan

---



## show gvrp timer

Displays the timer values configured for all the ports or a specific port.

```
show gvrp timer [[join | leave | leaveall] {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>join</b>	Displays the Join timer value.
<b>leave</b>	Displays the Leave timer value.
<b>leaveall</b>	Displays the LeaveAll timer value.
<i>agg_num</i>	The number corresponding to the aggregate group.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

### Defaults

By default the timer values configured on all the ports are displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **join**, **leave**, or **leaveall** parameter with this command to view the specific timer values configured on all the ports.
- Use the *agg\_num* or *slot/port* parameter with this command to display the timer values configured for a specific port.

### Examples

```
-> show gvrp timer join
  Port      Join Timer
-----+-----
   1/1      200
   1/2      200
   1/3      200
   1/4      200
   1/5      200
   1/6      200
   1/7      200
   1/8      200
   1/9      200
   1/10     200
   1/11     200
   1/12     200
```

```
-> show gvrp timer port 1/1
Port 1/1
Join Timer      : 200
Leave Timer      : 600
LeaveAll Timer   : 10000
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Port</b>	Displays the slot/port number.
<b>Join Timer</b>	Displays the Join timer value in milliseconds.
<b>Leave Timer</b>	Displays the Leave timer value in milliseconds.
<b>LeaveAll Timer</b>	Displays the LeaveAll timer value in milliseconds.

---

### **Release History**

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### **Related Commands**

**[gvrp timer](#)** Configures the Join, Leave, or LeaveAll timer values for the switch ports.

### **MIB Objects**

```
alaGvrpPortConfigTable
  alaGvrpPortConfigJoinTimer
  alaGvrpPortConfigLeaveTimer
  alaGvrpPortConfigLeaveAllTimer
```

---

# 22 VLAN Stacking Commands

The VLAN Stacking feature provides a method for tunneling multiple customer VLANs (CVLAN) through a service provider network using one or more service provider VLANs by way of 802.1Q double tagging or VLAN Translation. This feature enables service providers to provide their customers with Transparent LAN Services (TLS). This service is multipoint in nature so as to support multiple customer sites or networks distributed over the edges of a service provider network.

MIB information for the VLAN Stacking commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1VlanStacking.MIB  
*Module:* Alcatel-IND1-VLAN-STACKING-MIB

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1VlanManager.MIB  
*Module:* Alcatel-IND1-VLAN-MGR-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

**vlan svlan**  
**vlan svlan port**  
**vlan svlan port vendor-tpid**  
**vlan svlan port bpdu-treatment**  
**vlan svlan port accept-frame-type**  
**vlan svlan port lookup-miss**  
**vlan svlan port legacy-bpdu**  
**vlan svlan port svlan**  
**show vlan svlan**  
**show vlan svlan port-config**  
**show vlan svlan port-binding**

---

## vlan svlan

Creates an SVLAN with the specified SVLAN ID and optional parameters.

```
vlan svlan {svlan-id | svlan1[-svlan2]} [enable | disable] [[1x1 | flat] stp {enable | disable}]
[name description] [traffic {customer | provider}] [priority {mapped | priority}]
```

```
no vlan svlan {svlan-id | svlan1[-svlan2]}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>svlan-id</i>	SVLAN number identifying the instance (2–4094).
<i>svlan1</i>	First SVLAN number in a range you want to configure.
<i>svlan2</i>	Last SVLAN number in a range you want to configure.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the SVLAN administrative status.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the SVLAN administrative status, which blocks all ports bound to that SVLAN.
<b>1x1</b>	Specifies that the Spanning Tree status for the SVLAN applies when the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode.
<b>flat</b>	Specifies that the Spanning Tree status for the SVLAN applies when the switch is running in the flat Spanning Tree mode.
<b>stp enable</b>	Enables Spanning Tree for the specified SVLAN.
<b>stp disable</b>	Disables Spanning Tree for the specified SVLAN.
<i>description</i>	Alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters. Use quotes around string if the VLAN name contains multiple words with spaces between them (e.g., “Alcatel-Lucent Engineering”).
<b>customer</b>	Specifies that SVLAN is used to carry customer traffic.
<b>provider</b>	Specifies that SVLAN is used to carry provider traffic.
<b>mapped</b>	Specifies the priority from the incoming user priority.
<i>priority</i>	A priority value within the range of 0–7 used for internal prioritization and egress shaping. Do not use commas in the value. It is for setting QoS parameters (802.1p) associated with an SVLAN.

### Defaults

By default, the Spanning Tree status is enabled in both the 1x1 and flat mode when the SVLAN is created

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>enable</b>
<i>description</i>	VLAN ID number
<b>customer   provider</b>	<b>customer</b>

parameter	default
mapped   <i>priority</i>	0

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete an SVLAN or a range of SVLANs and all its port associations.
- This command does not work if the *svlan-id* specified already exists as a standard VLAN.
- Use the optional **1x1** or **flat** parameter with this command to configure the Spanning Tree status only for the Spanning Tree mode specified by the parameter. For example, if the **flat** parameter is specified when disabling STP for SVLAN 10, then the Spanning Tree status for SVLAN 10 is disabled when the switch is running in the flat mode. However, the current Spanning Tree status for SVLAN 10 in the 1x1 mode remains unchanged.
- If this command is used without specifying the **1x1** or **flat** parameter, then the Spanning Tree status for the specified SVLAN is changed for both operating modes.

## Examples

```
-> vlan svlan 1001 name "Customer ABC"
-> vlan svlan 1001 priority mapped
-> no vlan svlan 1001
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [show vlan svlan](#)

Displays the list of all or a range of configured SVLANs or the parameters of the specified SVLAN.

## MIB Objects

```
vlanTable
  vlanNumber
  vlanDescription
  vlanTrafficType
  vlanAdmStatus
  vlan1x1StpStatus
  vlanFlatStpStatus
  vlanStpStatus
  vlanPriority
  vlanStatus
```

## vlan svlan port

Configures a port or an aggregate of ports with VLAN Stacking capability.

```
vlan svlan port {slot/port | agg_num} [user-customer-port | user-provider-port | network-port]
default-svlan default-svlan-id
```

```
vlan svlan no port {slot/port | agg_num}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>agg_num</i>	The link aggregate ID number (0–31) to be configured with VLAN Stacking capability.
<b>user-customer-port</b>	Designates the port as a VLAN Stacking user customer port, which carries customer traffic.
<b>user-provider-port</b>	Designates the port as a VLAN Stacking user provider port, which carries provider management traffic.
<b>network-port</b>	Designates the port as a VLAN Stacking network port, which is connected to another provider bridge and will carry both customer and provider traffic.
<i>default-svlan-id</i>	Specifies the default SVLAN of the port. It is mandatory for user-customer port and user-provider port. It is not needed for network port.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>user-customer-port   user-provider-port   network-port</b>	<b>user-customer-port</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove the VLAN Stacking capability from the port/aggregate.
- The *default-svlan id* must already exist and match with the type of port, or else this command will be rejected.
- The **default-svlan** keyword is mandatory for **user-customer-port** and **user-provider-port** only.

### Examples

```
-> vlan svlan port 1/1 user-customer-port default-svlan 1001
-> vlan svlan port 1/49 network-port
-> vlan svlan no port 1/1
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show vlan svlan port-config** Displays a list of all or a range of configured VLAN Stacking ports or the parameters of the specified port or an aggregate of ports.

## MIB Objects

```
alaVstkPortTable
  alaVstkPortNumber
  alaVstkPortType
  alaVstkPortDefaultSvlan
  alaVstkPortRowStatus
```

---

## vlan svlan port vendor-tpid

Defines a vendor TPID value for a VLAN Stacking network port or a VLAN Stacking aggregate of network ports for outgoing data traffic. This command is also used to define a vendor TPID value that is compared to the TPID value of the SVLAN tag of frames ingressing on a VLAN Stacking network port or a VLAN Stacking aggregate of network ports. The TPID value is user-configurable for compatibility with other vendor equipment.

```
vlan svlan port {slot/port | agg_num} vendor-tpid value
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>agg_num</i>	The link aggregate ID number (0–31) to be configured with VLAN Stacking capability.
<i>value</i>	Specifies the TPID value of the port.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	0x88a8

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command applies only to a VLAN Stacking network port or an aggregate of VLAN Stacking network ports.

### Examples

```
-> vlan svlan port 1/49 vendor-tpid 88a8
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

### [show vlan svlan port-config](#)

Displays a list of all or a range of configured VLAN Stacking ports or the parameters of the specified port or an aggregate of ports.

## MIB Objects

```
alaVstkPortTable  
  alaVstkPortNumber  
  alaVstkPortVendorTpid
```

---

## vlan svlan port bpdu-treatment

Specifies how to handle STP frames ingressing on the specified user-customer or user-provider port.

**vlan svlan port** *{slot/port | agg\_num}* **bpdu-treatment** **{flooded | dropped}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>agg_num</i>	The link aggregate ID number (0–31) to be configured with VLAN Stacking capability.
<b>flooded</b>	Specifies that customer STP frames ingressing on the port are to be flooded on the SVLAN. This will allow the frames to be tunneled through the service provider network.
<b>dropped</b>	Specifies that customer STP frames ingressing on the port are to be dropped.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>flooded   dropped</b>	<b>flooded</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command applies only to a VLAN Stacking user-customer and user-provider port or an aggregate of VLAN Stacking user-customer and user-provider port.

### Examples

```
-> vlan svlan port 1/1 bpdu-treatment flooded
-> vlan svlan port 1/2 bpdu-treatment dropped
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show vlan svlan port-config** Displays a list of all or a range of configured VLAN Stacking ports or the parameters of the specified port or an aggregate of ports.

## MIB Objects

```
alaVstkPortTable  
  alaVstkPortNumber  
  alaVstkPortBpduTreatment
```

---

## vlan svlan port accept-frame-type

Configures the acceptable frame types on a user-customer and user-provider ports.

```
vlan svlan port {slot/port | agg_num} accept-frame-type {tagged | untagged | all}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>agg_num</i>	The link aggregate ID number (0–31) to be configured with VLAN Stacking capability.
<b>tagged</b>	Specifies that only tagged packets are accepted.
<b>untagged</b>	Specifies only untagged and priority tagged packets are accepted.
<b>all</b>	Specifies that tagged, untagged, and priority packets are accepted.

### Defaults

parameter	default
tagged   untagged   all	all

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command applies only to a VLAN Stacking user-customer port, user-provider port, or an aggregate of VLAN Stacking user-customer ports and user-provider ports.

### Examples

```
-> vlan svlan port 1/1 accept-frame-type tagged
-> vlan svlan port 1/2 accept-frame-type all
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show vlan svlan port-config** Displays a list of all or a range of configured VLAN Stacking ports or the parameters of the specified port or an aggregate of ports.

## MIB Objects

```
alaVstkPortTable  
  alaVstkPortNumber  
  alaVstkPortAcceptFrameType
```

---

## vlan svlan port lookup-miss

Specifies the treatment of tagged packets upon a VLAN lookup miss.

**vlan svlan port** *{slot/port | agg\_num}* **lookup-miss** **{drop | default}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>agg_num</i>	The link aggregate ID number (0–31) to be configured with VLAN Stacking capability.
<b>drop</b>	Specifies that on a lookup miss, the packets are dropped.
<b>default</b>	Specifies that on a lookup miss, the default SVLAN for the specified port is used to tunnel the packets.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>drop   default</b>	<b>drop</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command applies only to a VLAN Stacking user-customer and user-provider port or an aggregate of VLAN Stacking user-customer and user-provider port.

### Examples

```
-> vlan svlan port 1/3 lookup-miss drop
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show vlan svlan port-config](#) Displays a list of all or a range of configured VLAN Stacking ports or the parameters of the specified port or an aggregate of ports.

### MIB Objects

```
alaVstkPortTable
  alaVstkPortNumber
  alaVstkPortLookupMiss
```

---

## vlan svlan port legacy-bpdu

Enables or disables legacy STP or GVRP BPDU support on a VLAN Stacking network port. Enabling legacy BPDU support allows the switch to interface with peer switches that still support legacy BPDUs (i.e., Customer MAC BPDUs).

```
vlan svlan port {slot/port | agg_num} {stp | gvrp} legacy-bpdu {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>agg_num</i>	The link aggregate ID number (0–31).
<b>enable</b>	Enables legacy STP or GVRP BPDU support.
<b>disable</b>	Disables legacy STP or GVRP BPDU support.

### Defaults

VLAN Stacking network ports process Provider-MAC BPDUs by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- This command applies only to VLAN Stacking network ports or an aggregate of VLAN Stacking network ports.
- Enable legacy BPDU support only on VLAN Stacking network ports that are connected to legacy BPDU switches. Enabling legacy BPDU between AOS switches may cause flooding or an unstable network.
- If legacy BPDU is enabled on a network port while at same time BPDU flooding is enabled on user ports, make sure that tagged customer BPDUs are not interpreted by intermediate switches in the provider network.
- Note that if the peer switch connected to the VLAN Stacking network port supports the Provider MAC address (i.e., STP, 802.1ad/D6.0 MAC), then enabling legacy BPDU support is not required on the network port. Refer to the following table to determine the type of STP or GVRP MAC used:

STP	
Customer MAC	{0x01, 0x80, 0xc2, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00}
Provider MAC address (802.1ad/D6.0)	{0x01, 0x80, 0xc2, 0x00, 0x00, 0x08}
Provider MAC address (Legacy MAC)	{0x01, 0x80, 0xc2, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00}
GVRP	
Customer MAC address	{0x01, 0x80, 0xc2, 0x00, 0x00, 0x21}
Provider MAC address	{0x01, 0x80, 0xc2, 0x00, 0x00, 0x0D}

- GVRP legacy BPDU is supported only on network ports that already have GVRP enabled for the port.
- STP legacy BPDU is supported only when the flat Spanning Tree mode is active on the switch.

### Examples

```
-> vlan svlan port 1/23 stp legacy-bpdu enable
-> vlan svlan port 2 gvrp legacy-bpdu enable
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <a href="#">show vlan svlan port-config</a>           | Displays a list of all or a range of configured VLAN Stacking ports or the parameters of the specified port or an aggregate of ports. |
| <a href="#">show gvrp configuration link-agg/port</a> | Displays the GVRP configuration for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.   |

### MIB Objects

```
alaVstkPortTable
  alaVstkPortNumber
  alaVstkPortLegacyStpBpdu
alaGvrpPortConfigTable
  alaGvrpPortConfigIfIndex
  alaGvrpPortConfigProviderBpduMac
```

---



## vlan svlan port svlan

Configures a VLAN Stacking port association (binding) with an SVLAN.

```
vlan svlan port {slot/port | agg_num} [double-tag | translate] [cvlan customer-vlan-id] svlan svlan-id
```

```
vlan svlan port slot/port [cvlan customer-vlan-id] no svlan svlan-id
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>agg_num</i>	The link aggregate ID number (0–31) to be configured with VLAN Stacking capability.
<b>double-tag</b>	Specifies that double tagging will be used.
<b>translate</b>	Specifies that VLAN translation will be used.
<i>customer-vlan-id</i>	Customer VLAN ID associated with the SVLAN.
<i>svlan-id</i>	Specifies the SVLAN number identifying the instance.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>double-tag   translate</b>	<b>double-tag</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove the SVLAN from the port/aggregate.
- The **cvlan** keyword is mandatory when this command is applied to a user-customer or user-provider port.
- Keywords **double tag** and **translate** are only for user-customer ports and user-provider ports.
- This command is rejected when the SVLAN does not exist, the port is not a VLAN Stacking port, the port is a member of an aggregate, or the aggregate does not exist.
- Note that configuring this type of VLAN Stacking port/SVLAN association is in addition to assigning a default SVLAN to a user-customer or user-provider port.
- Binding network ports to SVLANs (customer or provider) is required.
- Binding user-customer and user-provider ports to SVLANs is required when using port-VLAN-based VLAN Stacking (more than one SVLAN per port).
- Binding user-customer and user-provider ports to SVLANs is not required if only one SVLAN per port is needed. Since the port was already bound to a default VLAN when the port was configured for VLAN Stacking, that SVLAN is used and no additional bindings are required.

## Examples

```
-> vlan svlan port 1/3 double-tag cvlan 10 svlan 1310
-> vlan svlan port 1/3 double-tag cvlan 20 svlan 1320
-> vlan svlan port 1/3 cvlan 10 no svlan 1310
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[show vlan svlan port-binding](#) Displays all the SVLAN-port associations.

## MIB Objects

```
alaVstkSvlanPortTable
  alaVstkSvlanPortSvlanNumber
  alaVstkSvlanPortPortNumber
  alaVstkSvlanPortCvlanNumber
  alaVstkSvlanPortMode
  alaVstkSvlanPortRowStatus
```

---

## show vlan svlan

Displays a list of all or a range of configured SVLANs or the parameters of a specified SVLAN.

**show vlan svlan** [*svlan1-svlan2*] [*svlan-id*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*svlan1-svlan2* SVLAN number in a range you want to display.

*svlan-id* SVLAN number identifying the instance (2–4094).

### Defaults

By default all SVLANs are displayed if an SVLAN parameter is not specified with this command.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Specify an SVLAN ID to display configuration information for a specific SVLAN.

### Examples

```
-> show vlan svlan
svlan    priority    traffic    name
-----+-----+-----+-----+
1000          3      customer  VLAN 1000
1001          0      customer  VLAN 1001
1002          6      provider  VLAN 1002
1004          0      customer  VLAN 1004
1005          0      provider  VLAN 1005
1006          0      customer  VLAN 1006
```

```
-> show vlan svlan 1001
svlan          : 1001,
Priority Mapping : 0,
Traffic Type   : customer,
Name           : Customer ABC
```

### output definitions

---

<b>svlan</b>	The SVLAN ID number identifying the instance.
<b>priority</b>	The priority value of QoS parameters (802.1p) associated with the SVLAN.
<b>traffic</b>	The type of traffic (customer traffic or provider traffic), which the SVLAN carries.
<b>name</b>	The user-defined text description for the VLAN. By default, the VLAN ID is specified for the VLAN description.

---

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**vlan svlan** Create an SVLAN with its optional parameters.

## MIB Objects

```
vlanTable  
  vlanNumber  
  vlanDescription  
  vlanPriority  
  vlanTrafficType
```

---

## show vlan svlan port-config

Displays a list of all or a range of configured VLAN Stacking ports or the parameters of the specified port or an aggregate of ports.

**show vlan svlan port-config** [*port1-port2*] [*slot/port* | *agg\_num*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>port1-port2</i>	Port number in a range of ports you want to display.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 2/1 specifies port 1 on slot 2).
<i>agg_num</i>	The link aggregation ID number (0–31).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show vlan svlan port-config
```

port	type	TPID	BPDU	accepted frames	lkup miss	def svlan	legacy STP-BPDU
1/5	user-prov	8100	flooded	all	drop	1002	disable
1/12	user-cust	8100	flooded	all	drop	1000	disable
4/5	user-cust	8100	dropped	all	default	1004	disable
4/12	network	88a8	flooded	all	drop	NA	enable

```
-> show vlan svlan port-config 1/1
```

```
Type           : user-customer
TPID            : 0x8100
BPDU           : dropped
AcceptedFrame  : untagged
LookupMiss     : default
DefaultSVLAN   : 1001
Legacy STP-BPDU : enable
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>port</b>	The Port ifindex of the port for which this entry contains VLAN Stacking management information.
<b>type</b>	The type of the VLAN Stacking port. User-customer is a VLAN Stacking user port connected to the customer network. User-provider is a VLAN Stacking user port used to run provider management traffic. Network indicates a network facing port.
<b>TPID</b>	The TPID value for the port.
<b>BPDU</b>	Treatment of customer BPDU packets ingressing on VLAN Stacking user-customer port and user-provider port.
<b>accepted frames</b>	The acceptable frame types on the port.
<b>lkup miss</b>	The treatment of tagged packets upon VLAN lookup miss. Drop means that on lookup miss, the packets will be dropped. Default means that on lookup miss, the default SVLAN for that port will be used to tunnel the packets. This is significant only for user-customer ports and user-provider ports..
<b>def svlan</b>	The default SVLAN of the port.
<b>legacy STP-BPDU</b>	The legacy STP BPDU treatment for the port. Enable means conventional/customer BPDU processing on network ports will be enabled. Disable means conventional/customer BPDU processing on network ports will be disabled.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.  
 Release 6.2.1; **legacy STP-BPDU** field added

**Related Commands**

<b>vlan svlan port</b>	Configures a port or an aggregate with the VLAN Stacking capability.
<b>vlan svlan port legacy-bpdu</b>	Enables or disables the legacy BPDU support for STP or GVRP on a VLAN Stacking network port.

**MIB Objects**

```

alaVstkPortTable
  alaVstkPortNumber
  alaVstkPortType
  alaVstkPortVendorTpid
  alaVstkPortBpduTreatment
  alaVstkPortAcceptFrameType
  alaVstkPortLookupMiss
  alaVstkPortDefaultSvlan
  alaVstkPortLegacyStpBpdu
  
```

---

## show vlan svlan port-binding

Displays SVLAN-port associations.

**show vlan svlan** [*svlan-id*] **port-binding** [*slot/port* | *agg\_num*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 2/1 specifies port 1 on slot 2).
<i>svlan-id</i>	Specifies the SVLAN number identifying the instance (1–4094).
<i>agg_num</i>	The link aggregation ID number (0–31).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show vlan svlan port-binding
  svlan  port  cvlan  mode
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
  1000   1/12   Dflt   double-tag
  1000   4/12    NA     NA
  1001   1/12   2001   double-tag
  1001   4/12    NA     NA
  1002   1/5    Dflt   double-tag
  1002   4/12    NA     NA
  1004   4/5    Dflt   double-tag
  1005   1/5    3005   double-tag
  1006   4/5    2006   translate
```

```
-> show vlan svlan 1001 port-binding
  port  cvlan  mode
+-----+-----+-----+
  1/6    2008   translate
  1/12   2001   double-tag
  4/12   NA     NA
```

```
-> show vlan svlan port-binding 1/12
  svlan   cvlan   mode
+-----+-----+-----+
  1000    Dflt    double-tag
  1001    2001    double-tag
  1004    2004    translate
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>svlan</b>	The SVLAN number identifying the instance.
<b>port</b>	The Port ifindex of the port for which the entry contains VLAN Stacking management information.
<b>cvlan</b>	The Customer VLAN ID associated with the SVLAN.
<b>mode</b>	The VLAN Stacking mode used for a particular SVLAN-port binding: double tag or VLAN translation.

---

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[vlan svlan port svlan](#) Create port-CVLAN to SVLAN binding/association.

## MIB Objects

```
alaVstkSvlanPortTable
  alaVstkSvlanPortSvlanNumber
  alaVstkSvlanPortPortNumber
  alaVstkSvlanPortCvlanNumber
  alaVstkSvlanPortMode
```

---



# 23 Ethernet OAM Commands

Service provider networks are large and complex with a wide user base, and they often involve different operators that must work together in order to provide end-to-end services to enterprise customers. Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) provides service assurance over a converged network that service providers are looking for in an Ethernet network. Ethernet OAM addresses areas such as availability, mean time to repair and more. Ethernet OAM focuses on two main areas that are most in need by service providers and are rapidly evolving in the standards bodies, Service OAM and Link OAM. These two OAM protocols have unique objectives but are complementary to each other. Service OAM provides monitoring and troubleshooting of end-to-end Ethernet service instances, while Link OAM allows a provider to monitor and troubleshoot an individual Ethernet link.

---

**Note.** Ethernet OAM is only supported in Release 6.2.1 for the OmniSwitch 6850 Series.

---

MIB information for the Ethernet OAM commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Eoam.MIB  
*Module:* Alcatel-IND1-ETHERNET-OAM-MIB

*Filename:* IETF\_802\_1ag\_5\_2.MIB  
*Module:* IEEE8021-CFM-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

<b>EthOAM Domain Configuration Commands</b>	<b>ethoam</b> <b>ethoam domain</b>
<b>EthOAM Management Association Configuration Commands</b>	<b>ethoam association</b> <b>ethoam association mhf</b> <b>ethoam association ccm-interval</b> <b>ethoam default-association</b>
<b>EthOAM Management Point Configuration Commands</b>	<b>ethoam end-point</b> <b>ethoam end-point admin-state</b> <b>ethoam end-point ccm</b> <b>ethoam end-point priority</b> <b>ethoam intermediate-point</b>

---

---

**EthOAM Loopback and Linktrace Commands****ethoam loopback**  
**ethoam linktrace**

---

**EthOAM Monitoring Commands****show ethoam**  
**show ethoam domain**  
**show ethoam domain association**  
**show ethoam domain association end-point**  
**show ethoam default association**  
**show ethoam remote endpoint domain**  
**show ethoam cfmstack**  
**show ethoam linktrace reply domain**  
**show ethoam statistics**

---

## ethoam

Enables or disables Ethernet OAM on the switch. When enabled, the Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) system MAC address is also configured on the switch.

**ethoam {enable system mac-address *mac\_address* | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Administratively enables Ethernet OAM on the switch.
<i>mac_address</i>	CFM system MAC address.
<b>disable</b>	Administratively disables Ethernet OAM on the switch.

### Defaults

Ethernet OAM is disabled on the switch by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ethoam enable system mac-address 10:aa:ac:12:12:af
-> ethoam disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ethoam domain</a>	Creates an Ethernet domain.
<a href="#">show ethoam</a>	Displays the information of all the Management Domains (MD) configured on the bridge.

### MIB Objects

```
alaCfmBase
  alaCfmSystemMacAddress
```

---

## ethoam domain

Creates an Ethernet domain with a specific name.

**ethoam domain** *domain\_name* **format** {**carriercode** | **countrycode** | **dnsname** | **mac-address** | **vpnId**}

**no ethoam domain** *domain\_name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>domain_name</i>	Domain name of the Ethernet domain. The length of the domain name varies depending on its format.
<b>carriercode</b>	Domain name is in ITU-T M.1400 Carrier Code format. The domain name can either be alphabetic (A-Z), or numeric (0-9). Up to six characters can be used.
<b>countrycode</b>	Domain name is in ISO 3166 Country Code format. It can be an alpha-2, alpha-3, or numeric-3 code.
<b>dnsname</b>	Domain name is in Domain Name Service (DNS) format. Up to 255 characters may be used.
<b>mac-address</b>	Domain name is in MAC address format.
<b>vpnId</b>	Domain name is in Virtual Private Network (VPN) ID format.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove the Ethernet domain.
- This command allows the service provider to create an Ethernet OAM domain on the bridge.
- The *domain\_name* should be unique amid all those used by or available to the service provider.

### Examples

```
-> ethoam domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com format dnsname
-> no ethoam domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ethoam**

Displays the information of all the Management Domains (MD) configured on the bridge. Also, displays all the MAs and matching MEPs for all the MDs.

### **show ethoam domain**

Displays the information of a specified Management Domain configured on the bridge. Also, displays all the MAs and matching MEPs for the MD.

## MIB Objects

Dot1agCfmMaintenanceDomain

```
dot1agCfmMaintenanceDomainIndex  
dot1agCfmMaintenanceDomainName  
dot1agCfmElementName  
dot1agCfmMaintenanceDomainFormat  
dot1agCfmMaintenanceDomainNameFormat  
dot1agCfmMaintenanceDomainRowStatus
```

---

## ethoam association

Creates an Ethernet OAM Maintenance Association in the specified domain.

**ethoam association** *association\_name* **format** {string | integer | vpnId} **domain** *domain\_name* **level** *level\_num* **vlan** *vlan\_id*

**no ethoam association** *association\_name* **domain** *domain\_name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>association_name</i>	Name of the Ethernet OAM Association. Up to 48 (minus domain name length) characters may be used.
<b>string</b>	Specifies the association name as a string.
<b>integer</b>	Specifies the association name as a 2-octet integer.
<b>vpnId</b>	RFC 2685 VPN ID.
<i>domain_name</i>	Specifies the domain name. For more information on the different formats of the domain name, refer to <a href="#">ethoam domain command on page 23-4</a> .
<i>level_num</i>	Level of the Maintenance Association. The valid range is level-0–level-7.
<i>vlan_id</i>	VLAN ID of the service instance monitored by the Maintenance Association.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove the Ethernet OAM Maintenance Association.
- The *association\_name* should be unique within a domain.

### Examples

```
-> ethoam association alcatel-sales format string domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com
level level-4 vlan 10
-> no ethoam association alcatel-sales domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ethoam domain association**

Displays the information of a specified MA in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.

## MIB Objects

Dot1agCfmMa

- dot1agCfmMaIndex
- dot1agCfmMaName
- dot1agCfmMaFormat
- dot1agCfmMaVid
- dot1agCfmMaLevel
- dot1agCfmMaMhfCreation
- dot1agCfmMaBridgePortModel
- dot1agCfmMaCcmInterval
- dot1agCfmMaRowStatus

---

## ethoam association mhf

Modifies the Message Handling Function (MHF) value of an Ethernet OAM Maintenance Association.

**ethoam association** *association\_name* **domain** *domain\_name* **mhf** {**explicit** | **default** | **none**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>association_name</i>	Name of the Ethernet OAM Association. Up to 48 (minus the domain name length) characters may be used.
<i>domain_name</i>	Specifies the domain name. For more information on the different formats of the domain name, refer to <a href="#">ethoam domain command on page 23-4</a> .
<b>explicit</b>	Specifies that MHFs can be created for the specified VLAN ID only on Bridge ports through which this VLAN ID can pass and only if a Maintenance End Point (MEP) is created at a lower MA level.
<b>default</b>	Specifies that MHFs can be created on the specified VLAN ID on any Bridge port through which this VLAN ID can pass.
<b>none</b>	Specifies that no MHFs can be created for the specified VLAN ID.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>none</b>   <b>explicit</b>   <b>default</b>	<b>none</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

The *association\_name* should be unique amid all those used by or available to the service provider.

### Examples

```
-> ethoam association alcatel-sales domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com mhf none
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

### **show ethoam domain association**

Displays the information of a specified MA in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.

### **show ethoam default association**

Displays the information of the default MA.

## MIB Objects

DotlagCfmMa

- dotlagCfmMaIndex
- dotlagCfmMaName
- dotlagCfmMaFormat
- dotlagCfmMaVid
- dotlagCfmMaLevel
- dotlagCfmMaMhfCreation
- dotlagCfmMaBridgePortModel
- dotlagCfmMaCcmInterval
- dotlagCfmMaRowStatus

---

## ethoam association ccm-interval

Modifies the Continuity Check Message (CCM) transmission interval of an Ethernet OAM Maintenance Association.

**ethoam association** *association\_name* **domain** *domain\_name* **ccm-interval** {**intervalNone** | **interval1s** | **interval10s** | **interval60s**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>association_name</i>	Name of the Ethernet OAM Association. Up to 48 (minus the domain name length) characters may be used.
<i>domain_name</i>	Specifies the domain name. For more information on the different formats of the domain name, refer to <a href="#">ethoam domain command on page 23-4</a> .
<b>intervalNone</b>	Specifies that no CCMs are sent by a MEP.
<b>interval1s</b>	Specifies that CCMs are sent every 1 second.
<b>interval10s</b>	Specifies that CCMs are sent every 10 seconds.
<b>interval60s</b>	Specifies that CCMs are sent every 60 seconds.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>intervalNone</b>   <b>interval1s</b>   <b>interval10s</b>   <b>interval60s</b>	<b>intervalNone</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

The *association\_name* should be unique amid all those used by or available to the service provider.

### Examples

```
-> ethoam association alcatel-sales domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com ccm-interval
interval10s
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ethoam domain**

Displays the information of a specified Management Domain configured on the bridge.

## MIB Objects

Dot1agCfmMa

- dot1agCfmMaIndex
- dot1agCfmMaName
- dot1agCfmMaFormat
- dot1agCfmMaVid
- dot1agCfmMaLevel
- dot1agCfmMaMhfCreation
- dot1agCfmMaBridgePortModel
- dot1agCfmMaCcmInterval
- dot1agCfmMaRowStatus

---

## ethoam default-association

Modifies the default Ethernet OAM Maintenance Association in the specified Management Domain (MD).

**ethoam default-association** *vlan* *vlan\_id* *level* *level\_num* **mhf** {**none** | **explicit** | **default**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vlan_id</i>	VLAN ID of the service instance monitored by the default MA.
<i>level_num</i>	Level of the Maintenance Association. The valid range is level-0–level-7.
<b>none</b>	Specifies that no MHFs can be created for the specified VLAN ID.
<b>explicit</b>	Specifies that MHFs can be created for the specified VLAN ID only on Bridge ports through which this VLAN ID can pass and only if a MEP is created at a lower MA level.
<b>default</b>	Specifies that MHFs can be created on the specified VLAN ID on any Bridge port through which this VLAN ID can pass.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>none</b>   <b>explicit</b>   <b>default</b>	<b>none</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- You cannot add or remove a VLAN from the default MA.
- The **no** command for the default MA is not supported.

### Examples

```
-> ethoam default-association vlan 100 level level-4 mhf default
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show ethoam default  
association**

Displays the information of the default MA.

## MIB Objects

```
DotlagCfmDefaultMaLevel  
  dotlagCfmDefaultMaLevelIndex  
  dotlagCfmDefaultMaLevelVid  
  dotlagCfmDefaultMaLevelMhfCreation  
  dotlagCfmDefaultMaLevelLevel  
  dotlagCfmDefaultMaLevelBridgePortModel  
  dotlagCfmDefaultMaLevelRowStatus
```

---

## ethoam end-point

Creates an Ethernet OAM Maintenance End Point (MEP) in the specified MA.

**ethoam end-point** *mep\_id* **domain** *domain\_name* **association** *association\_name* **direction up**

**ethoam end-point** *mep\_id* **domain** *domain\_name* **association** *association\_name* **direction down**  
 {**port** *slot/port* | **linkagg** *agg\_num*}

**no ethoam end-point** *mep\_id* **domain** *domain\_name* **association** *association\_name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>mep_id</i>	Specifies the Maintenance Association End point. The valid range is 1–8191.
<i>domain_name</i>	Specifies the domain name. For more information on the different formats of the domain name, refer to <a href="#">ethoam domain command on page 23-4</a> .
<i>association_name</i>	Name of the Ethernet OAM Association. Up to 48 (minus the domain name length) characters may be used.
<i>slot/port</i>	Slot and port number to which this MEP is attached.
<i>agg_num</i>	The aggregate ID to which this MEP is attached.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

The *mep\_id* should be unique amid all those used by or available to the service provider.

### Examples

```
-> ethoam end-point 100 domain alcatel-lucent.esd.com association alcatel-sales
direction up
-> ethoam end-point 100 domain alcatel-lucent.esd.com association alcatel-sales
direction down port 3/10
-> no ethoam end-point 100 domain alcatel-lucent.esd.com association alcatel-sales
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ethoam domain association end-point**

Displays the information of a specific MEP in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.

## MIB Objects

### DotlagCfmMep

- dotlagCfmMepIndex
- dotlagCfmMepIdentifier
- dotlagCfmMepDirection
- dotlagCfmMepPortNumber
- dotlagCfmMepMacAddress
- dotlagCfmMepAdminStatus
- dotlagCfmMepFngState
- dotlagCfmMepCcmEnabled
- dotlagCfmMepCcmTransmitting
- dotlagCfmMepCcmLtmPriority
- dotlagCfmMepCcmNotReceived
- dotlagCfmMepCcmStreamError
- dotlagCfmMepCcmStreamOther
- dotlagCfmMepRdiReceived
- dotlagCfmMepLastCcmMaFault
- dotlagCfmMepLastCcmCrossConnFault
- dotlagCfmMepCcmOut
- dotlagCfmMepLbmNextSeqNumber
- dotlagCfmMepLbrIn
- dotlagCfmMepLbrInOutOfOrder
- dotlagCfmMepLbrOut
- dotlagCfmMepLtmNextSeqNumber
- dotlagCfmMepLtmIn
- dotlagCfmMepLtrOut
- dotlagCfmMepDefectsPresent
- dotlagCfmMepDefectsAbsent
- dotlagCfmMepRowStatus

---

## ethoam end-point admin-state

Configures the administrative state of MEP.

```
ethoam end-point mep_id domain domain_name association association_name admin-state  
{enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>mep_id</i>	Specifies the Maintenance Association End Point. The valid range is 1–8191.
<i>domain_name</i>	Specifies the domain name. For more information on the different formats of the domain name, refer to <a href="#">ethoam domain command on page 23-4</a> .
<i>association_name</i>	Association name of the Ethernet OAM Association. Up to 48 (minus the domain name length) characters may be used.
<b>enable</b>	Administratively enables MEP.
<b>disable</b>	Administratively disables MEP.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

The *mep\_id* should be unique amid all those used by or available to the service provider.

### Examples

```
-> ethoam end-point 100 domain alcatel-lucent.esd.com association alcatel-sales  
admin-state enable
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

### [show ethoam domain association end-point](#)

Displays the information of a specific MEP in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.

## MIB Objects

### DotlagCfmMep

- dotlagCfmMepIndex
- dotlagCfmMepIdentifier
- dotlagCfmMepDirection
- dotlagCfmMepPortNumber
- dotlagCfmMepMacAddress
- dotlagCfmMepAdminStatus
- dotlagCfmMepFngState
- dotlagCfmMepCcmEnabled
- dotlagCfmMepCcmTransmitting
- dotlagCfmMepCcmLtmPriority
- dotlagCfmMepCcmNotReceived
- dotlagCfmMepCcmStreamError
- dotlagCfmMepCcmStreamOther
- dotlagCfmMepRdiReceived
- dotlagCfmMepLastCcmMaFault
- dotlagCfmMepLastCcmCrossConnFault
- dotlagCfmMepCcmOut
- dotlagCfmMepLbmNextSeqNumber
- dotlagCfmMepLbrIn
- dotlagCfmMepLbrInOutOfOrder
- dotlagCfmMepLbrOut
- dotlagCfmMepLtmNextSeqNumber
- dotlagCfmMepLtmIn
- dotlagCfmMepLtrOut
- dotlagCfmMepDefectsPresent
- dotlagCfmMepDefectsAbsent
- dotlagCfmMepRowStatus

---

## ethoam end-point ccm

Configures the MEP to generate Continuity Check Messages (CCM).

```
ethoam end-point mep_id domain domain_name association association_name  
ccm {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>mep_id</i>	Specifies the Maintenance Association End Point. The valid range is 1–8191.
<i>domain_name</i>	Specifies the domain name. For more information on the different formats of the domain name, refer to <a href="#">ethoam domain command on page 23-4</a> .
<i>association_name</i>	Name of the Ethernet OAM association. Up to 48 (minus the domain name length) characters may be used.
<b>enable</b>	Enables MEP to generate CCMs.
<b>disable</b>	Disables MEP to generate CCMs.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

The *mep\_id* should be unique amid all those used by or available to the service provider.

### Examples

```
-> ethoam end-point 100 domain alcatel-lucent.esd.com association alcatel-sales ccm  
enable
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">show ethoam domain association end-point</a>	Displays the information of a specific MEP in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.
--	---

## MIB Objects

### DotlagCfmMep

- dotlagCfmMepIndex
- dotlagCfmMepIdentifier
- dotlagCfmMepDirection
- dotlagCfmMepPortNumber
- dotlagCfmMepMacAddress
- dotlagCfmMepAdminStatus
- dotlagCfmMepFngState
- dotlagCfmMepCcmEnabled
- dotlagCfmMepCcmTransmitting
- dotlagCfmMepCcmLtmPriority
- dotlagCfmMepCcmNotReceived
- dotlagCfmMepCcmStreamError
- dotlagCfmMepCcmStreamOther
- dotlagCfmMepRdiReceived
- dotlagCfmMepLastCcmMaFault
- dotlagCfmMepLastCcmCrossConnFault
- dotlagCfmMepCcmOut
- dotlagCfmMepLbmNextSeqNumber
- dotlagCfmMepLbrIn
- dotlagCfmMepLbrInOutOfOrder
- dotlagCfmMepLbrOut
- dotlagCfmMepLtmNextSeqNumber
- dotlagCfmMepLtmIn
- dotlagCfmMepLtrOut
- dotlagCfmMepDefectsPresent
- dotlagCfmMepDefectsAbsent
- dotlagCfmMepRowStatus

---

## ethoam end-point priority

Configures the priority values for CCMs and Linktrace Messages (LTMs) transmitted by a MEP.

**ethoam end-point** *mep\_id* **domain** *domain\_name* **association** *association\_name* **priority**  
*ccm\_ltm\_priority*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>mep_id</i>	Specifies the Maintenance Association End Point. The valid range is 1–8191.
<i>domain_name</i>	Specifies the domain name. For more information on the different formats of the domain name, refer to <a href="#">ethoam domain command on page 23-4</a> .
<i>association_name</i>	Name of the Ethernet OAM Association. Up to 48 (minus the domain name length) characters may be used.
<i>ccm_ltm_priority</i>	Priority value for CCMs and LTMs transmitted by the MEP. The valid range is 1–7.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>ccm_ltm_priority</i>	7

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

The *mep\_id* should be unique amid all those used by or available to the service provider.

### Examples

```
-> ethoam end-point 100 domain alcatel-lucent.esd.com association alcatel-sales
priority 6
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [show ethoam domain association end-point](#)

Displays the information of a specific MEP in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.

## MIB Objects

### DotlagCfmMep

- dotlagCfmMepIndex
- dotlagCfmMepIdentifier
- dotlagCfmMepDirection
- dotlagCfmMepPortNumber
- dotlagCfmMepMacAddress
- dotlagCfmMepAdminStatus
- dotlagCfmMepFngState
- dotlagCfmMepCcmEnabled
- dotlagCfmMepCcmTransmitting
- dotlagCfmMepCcmLtmPriority
- dotlagCfmMepCcmNotReceived
- dotlagCfmMepCcmStreamError
- dotlagCfmMepCcmStreamOther
- dotlagCfmMepRdiReceived
- dotlagCfmMepLastCcmMaFault
- dotlagCfmMepLastCcmCrossConnFault
- dotlagCfmMepCcmOut
- dotlagCfmMepLbmNextSeqNumber
- dotlagCfmMepLbrIn
- dotlagCfmMepLbrInOutOfOrder
- dotlagCfmMepLbrOut
- dotlagCfmMepLtmNextSeqNumber
- dotlagCfmMepLtmIn
- dotlagCfmMepLtrOut
- dotlagCfmMepDefectsPresent
- dotlagCfmMepDefectsAbsent
- dotlagCfmMepRowStatus

---

## ethoam intermediate-point

Creates an Ethernet OAM Maintenance Intermediate Point (MIP) in the specified MA.

**ethoam intermediate-point domain** *domain\_name* **association** *association\_name*

**no ethoam intermediate-point domain** *domain\_name* **association** *association\_name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>domain_name</i>	Specifies the CFM system name. For more information on the different formats of the domain name, refer to <a href="#">ethoam domain command on page 23-4</a> .
<i>association_name</i>	Name of the Ethernet OAM Association. Up to 48 (minus the domain name length) characters may be used.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to remove the Ethernet OAM Association Intermediate Point.

### Examples

```
-> ethoam intermediate-point domain alcatel-lucent.esd.com association alcatel-  
sales  
-> no intermediate-point domain alcatel-lucent.esd.com association alcatel-sales
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ethoam domain association](#) Displays the information of a specified MA in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.

### MIB Objects

```
AlaCfmMip  
  alaCfmMipIndex  
  alaCfmMipMacAddress  
  alaCfmMipRowStatus
```

---

## ethoam loopback

Enables the maintenance entity to initiate transmitting loopback messages (LBMs) and obtaining loopback replies.

**ethoam loopback** *mac\_address* **end-point** *mep\_id* **domain** *domain\_name* **association** *association\_name* [**number** *number\_of\_messages*] [**data** *data\_size*] [**priority** *vlan\_priority*] **drop-eligible** [**true** | **false**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>mac_address</i>	Target MAC address to be transmitted.
<i>mep_id</i>	Specifies the MEP that transmits the Loopback message. The valid range is 1–8191.
<i>domain_name</i>	Specifies the domain name. For more information on the different formats of the domain name, refer to <a href="#">ethoam domain command on page 23-4</a> .
<i>association_name</i>	Name of the Ethernet OAM Association. Up to 48 (minus the domain name length) characters may be used.
<i>number_of_messages</i>	Specifies the number of loopback messages to be transmitted. The range is 1–16.
<i>data_size</i>	Specifies the amount of data to be included in the Data Type Length Value (TLV), if the Data TLV is selected to be sent. The valid range is 1–255.
<i>vlan_priority</i>	Specifies the 3-bit value to be used in the VLAN tag, if present in the transmitted frame. The valid range is 0–7.
<b>true</b>	Sets the drop eligibility bit in the VLAN tag to true.
<b>false</b>	Sets the drop eligibility bit in the VLAN tag to false.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>number_of_messages</i>	1
<i>data_size</i>	64
<i>vlan_priority</i>	0
<b>true</b>   <b>false</b>	<b>true</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

## Usage Guidelines

- This command allows an operator to generate a loopback message for the specified MEP.
- This command signals the MEP that it should transmit loopback messages and detect the presence or lack of the corresponding loopback reply(s).

## Examples

```
-> ethoam loopback 10:aa:ac:12:12:ad end-point 4 domain alcatel-lucent.esd.com
association alcatel-sales number 10 priority 4 drop-eligible true
```

## Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [show ethoam domain](#)

Displays the information of a specified Management Domain configured on the bridge.

## MIB Objects

```
DotlagCfmTransmitLbm
  dotlagCfmTransmitLbmIndex
  dotlagCfmTransmitLbmDestAddress
  dotlagCfmTransmitLbmMessages
  dotlagCfmTransmitLbmDataTlv
  dotlagCfmTransmitLbmVlanPriority
  dotlagCfmTransmitLbmVlanDropEnable
  dotlagCfmTransmitLbmSeqNumber
  dotlagCfmTransmitLbmResult
  dotlagCfmTransmitLbmStatus
```

---



## ethoam linktrace

Enables the maintenance entity to initiate transmitting Link Trace Messages (LTM).

**ethoam linktrace** *mac\_address* **end-point** *mep\_id* **domain** *domain\_name* **association** *association\_name* [**flag** *hwonly*] [**hop-count** *hop\_count*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>mac_address</i>	Target MAC address to be transmitted.
<i>mep_id</i>	Specifies the MEP that transmits the Loopback message. The valid range is 1–8191.
<i>domain_name</i>	Specifies the domain name. For more information on the different formats of the domain name, refer to <a href="#">ethoam domain command on page 23-4</a> .
<i>association_name</i>	Name of the Ethernet OAM Association. Up to 48 (minus the domain name length) characters may be used.
<b>hwonly</b>	Specifies that only the MAC addresses learned in a bridge's active data forwarding table will be used to forward the LTM to the next hop.
<i>hop_count</i>	Indicates the number of hops remaining in this LTM. Each bridge that handles the LTM decreases the value by 1. This decreased value is returned to the LTM. The valid range is 1–2 <sup>32</sup> .

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>hop_count</i>	64

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- This command allows an operator to generate a LTM for the specified MEP.
- This command signals the MEP that it should transmit a Linktrace message and detect the presence or lack of the corresponding Linktrace messages.

### Examples

```
-> ethoam linktrace 10:aa:ac:12:12:ad end-point 4 domain alcatel-lucent.esd.com
association alcatel_sales
Transaction Id: 6943
LTM Sent: Successful
```

## Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ethoam domain**

Displays the information of a specified Management Domain configured on the bridge.

## MIB Objects

Dot1agCfmTransmitLtm

- dot1agCfmTransmitLtmIndex
- dot1agCfmTransmitLtmFlags
- dot1agCfmTransmitLtmDestAddress
- dot1agCfmTransmitLtmTtl
- dot1agCfmTransmitLtmSeqNumber
- dot1agCfmTransmitLtmResult
- dot1agCfmTransmitLtmStatus

---

## show ethoam

Displays the information of all the Management Domains (MD) configured on the bridge.

**show ethoam**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ethoam
Ethernet OAM system mac address: 00:02:02:00:00:01
Number of Maintenance Domains: 2
Maintenance Domain: us
  Maintenance Association: al
    Vlan-id: 999
    MA-level: level-0
    MHF-status: mhfNone
    CCM-interval: intervals
    MEP-id: 202
      Admin State: up
      Direction: inward
      Slot/Port: 0/0
      MacAddress: 00:02:02:00:00:01
      Fault Notification: FNG_RESET
      CCM Enabled: enabled
      CCM Transmitting: true
      CCM Linktrace Priority: 7
      CCM Not Received: false
      CCM Stream Error: false
      CCM Stream Other: false
      MEP Rdi Received: false
      MEP Last CCM Fault: 0
      MEP Last CCM CrossFault: 0
      MEP Lbm NextSeqNumber: 7192
      MEP Ltm NextSeqNumber: 20720
    MEP-id: 204
      Admin State: up
      Direction: outward
      Slot/Port: 1/4
      MacAddress: 00:00:00:00:00:00
```

```

    Fault Notification: FNG_RESET
    CCM Enabled: disabled
    CCM Transmitting: false
    CCM Linktrace Priority: 7
    CCM Not Received: false
    CCM Stream Error: false
    CCM Stream Other: false
    MEP Rdi Received: false
    MEP Last CCM Fault: 0
    MEP Last CCM CrossFault: 0
    MEP Lbm NextSeqNumber: 1851
    MEP Ltm NextSeqNumber: 18206
Maintenance Association: a2
  Vlan-id: 999
  MA-level: level-1
  MHF-status: mhfDefault
  CCM-interval: intervalNone
  MIP:
    Mac address: 00:02:02:00:00:01
Maintenance Domain: in
  Maintenance Association: 142
    Vlan-id: 999
    MA-level: level-2
    MHF-status: mhfDefault
    CCM-interval: intervalNone
  Maintenance Association: 143
    Vlan-id: 999
    MA-level: level-3
    MHF-status: mhfDefault
    CCM-interval: intervalNone
  Maintenance Association: 12:12:12:23:34:34:34
    Vlan-id: 10
    MA-level: level-4
    MHF-status: mhfDefault
    CCM-interval: intervalNone
  MIP:
    Mac address: 00:02:02:00:00:01

```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Number of Maintenance Domains</b>	The number of maintenance domains configured on the bridge.
<b>Maintenance Domain</b>	The name of the maintenance domain.
<b>Maintenance Association</b>	The name of the maintenance association.
<b>Vlan-id</b>	The VLAN ID monitored by this MA. If the MA is not attached to any VLAN, 0 will be displayed.
<b>MA-level</b>	The level at which the MA was created.
<b>MHF-status</b>	Indicates whether the maintenance entity can create MHFs for this MA. Options include <b>none</b> , <b>explicit</b> , or <b>default</b> .
<b>CCM-interval</b>	The interval between the CCM transmissions.
<b>MEP-id</b>	Indicates the Maintenance End Point.
<b>Admin State</b>	Indicates the administrative state ( <b>up</b> or <b>down</b> ) of the MEP.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Direction</b>	The direction ( <b>inward</b> or <b>outward</b> ) of the MEP.
<b>Slot/Port</b>	The slot/port number of the Bridge port to which the MEP is attached.
<b>MAC Address</b>	The MAC address of the MEP.
<b>Fault Notification</b>	Indicates the current state of the MEP Fault Notification Generator State Machine, which can be <b>FNG_RESET</b> , <b>FNG_DEFECT</b> , <b>FNG_REPORT_DEFECT</b> , <b>FNG_DEFECT_REPORTED</b> , or <b>FNG_DEFECT_CLEARING</b> .
<b>CCM Enabled</b>	Indicates whether the MEP generates CCMs ( <b>enabled</b> ) or not ( <b>disabled</b> ).
<b>CCM Transmitting</b>	Indicates whether the MEP transmits CCMs ( <b>true</b> ) or not ( <b>false</b> ).
<b>CCM Linktrace Priority</b>	Indicates the priority value for CCMs and LTMs transmitted by the MEP.
<b>CCM Not Received</b>	Indicates if CCMs are not being received ( <b>true</b> ) or received ( <b>false</b> ) from at least one of the configured remote MEPs.
<b>CCM Stream Error</b>	Indicates if a stream of erroneous CCMs is being received ( <b>true</b> ) or not ( <b>false</b> ) from a MEP in this MA.
<b>CCM Stream Other</b>	Indicates if a stream of CCMs is being received ( <b>true</b> ) or not ( <b>false</b> ) from a MEP that belongs to another MA.
<b>MEP Rdi Received</b>	Indicates if any other MEP in this MA is transmitting the RDI bit ( <b>true</b> ) or not ( <b>false</b> ).
<b>MEP Last CCM Fault</b>	The last-received CCM that triggered an MA fault.
<b>MEP Last CCM CrossFault</b>	The last-received CCM that triggered a cross-connect fault.
<b>MEP Lbm NextSeqNumber</b>	The next Transaction Identifier or Sequence Number to be sent in an LBM.
<b>MEP Ltm NextSeqNumber</b>	The next Transaction Identifier or Sequence Number to be sent in an LTM.
<b>MIP Mac address</b>	The MAC address of the MIP.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">ethoam</a>	Enables or disables Ethernet OAM on the switch. When enabled, the CFM system MAC address is also configured on the switch.
<a href="#">ethoam domain</a>	Creates an Ethernet domain.

**MIB Objects**

N/A

---

## show ethoam domain

Displays the information of a specific Management Domain configured on the bridge.

**show ethoam domain** *domain\_name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*domain\_name* Specifies the domain name.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ethoam domain us
Ethernet OAM system mac address: 00:02:02:00:00:01
Maintenance Domain: us
  Maintenance Association: al
    Vlan-id: 999
    MA-level: level-0
    MHF-status: mhfNone
    CCM-interval: intervals
    MEP-id: 202
      Admin State: up
      Direction: inward
      Slot/Port: 0/0
      MacAddress: 00:02:02:00:00:01
      Fault Notification: FNG_RESET
      CCM Enabled: enabled
      CCM Transmitting: true
      CCM Linktrace Priority: 7
      CCM Not Received: false
      CCM Stream Error: false
      CCM Stream Other: false
      MEP Rdi Received: false
      MEP Last CCM Fault: 0
      MEP Last CCM CrossFault: 0
      MEP Lbm NextSeqNumber: 7192
      MEP Ltm NextSeqNumber: 20720
    MEP-id: 204
      Admin State: up
      Direction: outward
      Slot/Port: 1/4
      MacAddress: 00:00:00:00:00:00
      Fault Notification: FNG_RESET
```

```

    CCM Enabled: disabled
    CCM Transmitting: false
    CCM Linktrace Priority: 7
    CCM Not Received: false
    CCM Stream Error: false
    CCM Stream Other: false
    MEP Rdi Received: false
    MEP Last CCM Fault: 0
    MEP Last CCM CrossFault: 0
    MEP Lbm NextSeqNumber: 1851
    MEP Ltm NextSeqNumber: 18206
Maintenance Association: a2
  Vlan-id: 999
  MA-level: level-1
  MHF-status: mhfDefault
  CCM-interval: intervalNone
  MIP:
    Mac address: 00:02:02:00:00:01

```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Number of Maintenance Domains</b>	The number of maintenance domains configured on the bridge.
<b>Maintenance Domain</b>	The name of the maintenance domain.
<b>Maintenance Association</b>	The name of the maintenance association.
<b>Vlan-id</b>	The VLAN ID monitored by this MA. If the MA is not attached to any VLAN, 0 will be displayed.
<b>MA-level</b>	The level at which the MA was created.
<b>MHF-status</b>	Indicates whether the maintenance entity can create MHFs for this MA. Options include <b>none</b> , <b>explicit</b> , or <b>default</b> .
<b>CCM-interval</b>	The interval between the CCM transmissions.
<b>MEP-id</b>	Indicates the Maintenance End Point.
<b>Admin State</b>	Indicates the administrative state ( <b>up</b> or <b>down</b> ) of the MEP.
<b>Direction</b>	The direction of the MEP.
<b>Slot/Port</b>	The slot/port number of the Bridge port to which the MEP is attached.
<b>MAC Address</b>	The MAC address of the MEP.
<b>Fault Notification</b>	Indicates the current state of the MEP Fault Notification Generator State Machine, which can be <b>FNG_RESET</b> , <b>FNG_DEFECT</b> , <b>FNG_REPORT_DEFECT</b> , <b>FNG_DEFECT_REPORTED</b> , or <b>FNG_DEFECT_CLEARING</b> .
<b>CCM Enabled</b>	Indicates whether the MEP generates CCMs ( <b>enabled</b> ) or not ( <b>disabled</b> ).
<b>CCM Transmitting</b>	Indicates whether the MEP transmits CCMs ( <b>true</b> ) or not ( <b>false</b> ).
<b>CCM Linktrace Priority</b>	Indicates the priority value for CCMs and LTMs transmitted by the MEP.
<b>CCM Not Received</b>	Indicates if CCMs are not being received ( <b>true</b> ) or received ( <b>false</b> ) from at least one of the configured remote MEPs.
<b>CCM Stream Error</b>	Indicates if a stream of erroneous CCMs is being received ( <b>true</b> ) or not ( <b>false</b> ) from a MEP in this MA.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>CCM Stream Other</b>	Indicates if a stream of CCMs is being received ( <b>true</b> ) or not ( <b>false</b> ) from a MEP that belongs to another MA.
<b>MEP Rdi Received</b>	Indicates that any other MEP in this MA is transmitting the RDI bit. Options include <b>true</b> or <b>false</b> .
<b>MEP Last CCM Fault</b>	The last-received CCM that triggered a MA fault.
<b>MEP Last CCM CrossFault</b>	The last-received CCM that triggered a cross-connect fault.
<b>MEP Lbm NextSeqNumber</b>	The next Transaction Identifier or Sequence Number to be sent in an LBM.
<b>MEP Ltm NextSeqNumber</b>	The next Transaction Identifier or Sequence Number to be sent in an LTM.
<b>MIP Mac address</b>	The MAC address of the MIP.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>show ethoam</b>	Displays the information of all the Management Domains configured on the bridge. Also, displays all the MAs and matching MEPs for all the MDs.
<b>ethoam domain</b>	Creates an Ethernet domain.

**MIB Objects**

N/A

---



## show ethoam domain association

Displays the information of a specific MA in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.

**show ethoam domain** *domain\_name* **association** *association\_name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*domain\_name* Specifies the domain name.

*association\_name* Name of the Ethernet OAM Association.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ethoam domain us association a2
Maintenance Domain: us
  Maintenance Association: a2
    Vlan-id: 999
    MA-level: level-1
    MHF-status: mhfDefault
    CCM-interval: intervalNone
    MIP:
      Mac address: 00:02:02:00:00:01
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Maintenance Domain</b>	The name of the maintenance domain.
<b>Maintenance Association</b>	The name of the maintenance association.
<b>Vlan-id</b>	The VLAN ID monitored by this MA. If the MA is not attached to any VLAN, 0 will be displayed.
<b>MA-level</b>	The MA level at which the MA was created.
<b>MHF-status</b>	Indicates whether the maintenance entity can create MHFs for this MA. Options include <b>none</b> , <b>explicit</b> , or <b>default</b> .
<b>CCM-interval</b>	The interval between the CCM transmissions.
<b>Maintenance Domain</b>	The name of the maintenance domain.
<b>MIP Mac address</b>	The MAC address of the MIP.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****ethoam association**

Creates an Ethernet OAM Maintenance Association in the specified domain.

**MIB Objects**

N/A

---

## show ethoam domain association end-point

Displays the information of a specific MEP in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.

**show ethoam domain** *domain\_name* **association** *association\_name* **end-point** *endpoint\_id*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>domain_name</i>	Specifies the domain name.
<i>association_name</i>	Name of the Ethernet OAM Association.
<i>endpoint_id</i>	Specifies the MEP of a specific MA. The valid range is 1–8191.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ethoam domain us association al end-point 202
Maintenance Domain: us
  Maintenance Association: al
    Vlan-id: 999
    MA-level: level-0
    MHF-status: mhfNone
    CCM-interval: intervals
    MEP-id: 202
      Admin State: up
      Direction: inward
      Slot/Port: 0/0
      MacAddress: 00:02:02:00:00:01
      Fault Notification: FNG_RESET
      CCM Enabled: enabled
      CCM Transmitting: true
      CCM Linktrace Priority: 7
      CCM Not Received: false
      CCM Stream Error: false
      CCM Stream Other: false
      MEP Rdi Received: false
      MEP Last CCM Fault: 0
      MEP Last CCM CrossFault: 0
      MEP Lbm NextSeqNumber: 7192
      MEP Ltm NextSeqNumber: 20720
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Number of Maintenance Domains</b>	The number of maintenance domains configured on the bridge.
<b>Maintenance Domain</b>	The name of the maintenance domain.
<b>Maintenance Association</b>	The name of the maintenance association.
<b>Vlan-id</b>	The VLAN ID monitored by this MA. If the MA is not attached to any VLAN, 0 will be displayed.
<b>MA-level</b>	The MA level at which the MA was created.
<b>MHF-status</b>	Indicates whether the maintenance entity can create MHFs for this MA. Options include <b>none</b> , <b>explicit</b> , or <b>default</b> .
<b>CCM-interval</b>	The interval between the CCM transmissions.
<b>MEP-id</b>	Indicates the Maintenance End Point.
<b>Admin State</b>	Indicates the administrative state ( <b>up</b> or <b>down</b> ) of the MEP.
<b>Direction</b>	The direction of the MEP.
<b>Slot/Port</b>	The slot/port number of the Bridge port to which the MEP is attached.
<b>MAC Address</b>	The MAC address of the MEP.
<b>Fault Notification</b>	Indicates the current state of the MEP Fault Notification Generator State Machine, which can be <b>FNG_RESET</b> , <b>FNG_DEFECT</b> , <b>FNG_REPORT_DEFECT</b> , <b>FNG_DEFECT_REPORTED</b> , or <b>FNG_DEFECT_CLEARING</b> .
<b>CCM Enabled</b>	Indicates whether the MEP generates CCMs ( <b>enabled</b> ) or not ( <b>disabled</b> ).
<b>CCM Transmitting</b>	Indicates whether the MEP transmits CCMs ( <b>true</b> ) or not ( <b>false</b> ).
<b>CCM Linktrace Priority</b>	Indicates the priority value for CCMs and LTMs transmitted by the MEP.
<b>CCM Not Received</b>	Indicates if CCMs are not being received ( <b>true</b> ) or received ( <b>false</b> ) from at least one of the configured remote MEPs.
<b>CCM Stream Error</b>	Indicates if a stream of erroneous CCMs is being received ( <b>true</b> ) or not ( <b>false</b> ) from a MEP in this MA.
<b>CCM Stream Other</b>	Indicates if a stream of CCMs is being received ( <b>true</b> ) or not ( <b>false</b> ) from a MEP that belongs to another MA.
<b>MEP Rdi Received</b>	Indicates that any other MEP in this MA is transmitting the RDI bit. Options include <b>true</b> or <b>false</b> .
<b>MEP Last CCM Fault</b>	The last-received CCM that triggered a MA fault.
<b>MEP Last CCM CrossFault</b>	The last-received CCM that triggered a cross-connect fault.
<b>MEP Lbm NextSeqNumber</b>	The next Transaction Identifier or Sequence Number to be sent in an LBM.
<b>MEP Ltm NextSeqNumber</b>	The next Transaction Identifier or Sequence Number to be sent in an LTM.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- ethoam end-point** Creates an Ethernet OAM Maintenance End Point in the specified MA.
- ethoam end-point admin-state** Configures the administrative state of MEP.

**MIB Objects**N/A

---

## show ethoam default association

Displays the information of the default MA.

**show ethoam default-association** [**vlan** *vlan\_id*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vlan\_id* VLAN ID for which the default MA information is required.

### Defaults

By default information about all the VLANs attached to the default MA is displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

Use *vlan\_id* with this command to view information about a specific VLAN attached with the MA.

### Examples

```
-> show ethoam default-association
Vlan   Mhf-creation   Level
-----+-----+-----
    1         none         none
   11         none         none
  999         none         none
   10         none         none
```

### output definitions

---

<b>vlan</b>	The VLAN ID for which the default MA information is required.
<b>Mhf-creation</b>	Indicates if the maintenance entity can create MHFs for this MA. Options include <b>none</b> , <b>explicit</b> , or <b>default</b> .
<b>Level</b>	The level of maintenance association.

---

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****ethoam association**

Creates an Ethernet OAM Maintenance Association in the specified domain.

**MIB Objects**

N/A

---

## show ethoam remote endpoint domain

Displays the information of all remote MEPs learned as a part of the CCM message exchange.

**show ethoam remote endpoint domain** *domain\_name* **association** *association\_name* **end-point** *endpoint\_id* [**remote-mep** *remote\_mepid*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>domain_name</i>	Specifies the domain name.
<i>association_name</i>	Specifies the name of the Ethernet OAM Association.
<i>endpoint_id</i>	Specifies the MEP of a specific MA. The valid range is 1–8191.
<i>remote_mepid</i>	The remote MEP. The valid range is 1–8191.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ethoam remote-endpoint domain us association al end-point 202
```

Legends: MacStatusTlv: 1 = psUp, 2 = psDown, 3 = psTest

MEP-ID	Machine Operational Status	Machine OkFailed State	Mac Address	Mac Status Tlv
100	RMEP_OK	7200	00:02:02:00:00:02	1

### output definitions

---

<b>MEP-id</b>	Indicates the Maintenance End Point.
<b>Machine Operational Status</b>	The operational state of the remote MEP Remote State machines for this MEP, which can be <b>RMEP_IDLE</b> , <b>RMEP_START</b> , <b>RMEP_FAILED</b> , or <b>RMEP_OK</b> .
<b>Machine OkFailed State</b>	The time (SysUpTime) when the Remote MEP state machine last entered either the <b>RMEP_FAILED</b> or <b>RMEP_OK</b> .
<b>MacAddress</b>	The MAC address of the remote MEP.
<b>MacStatusTlv</b>	The MAC status TLV last received: <b>psDown</b> indicates ifOperStatus is DOWN; <b>psTest</b> indicates ifOperStatus is TEST; <b>psUp</b> indicates link is operational.

---



## Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[show ethoam domain  
association end-point](#)

Displays the information of a specific MEP in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.

## MIB Objects

Dot1agCfmMepDb

dot1agCfmMepDbIndex  
dot1agCfmMepDbIdentifier  
dot1agCfmMepDbMachineOperStatus  
dot1agCfmMepDbMachineOkFailedState  
dot1agCfmMepDbMacAddress  
dot1agCfmMepDbMacStatusTlv

---

## show ethoam cfmstack

Displays the contents of CFM Stack Managed Object, which determines the relationships among MEPs and MIPs on a specific bridge port.

**show ethoam cfmstack** {port *slot/port* | linkagg *agg\_num*}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	Slot and port number for which the contents of the configured MEP or MIP will be displayed.
<i>agg_num</i>	The aggregate ID for which the contents of the configured MEP or MIP will be displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ethoam cfmstack port 1/4
CFM Stack on Port: 1/4
  MEP-id: 204
  Direction: DOWN
  Maintenance Domain: us
  Maintenance Association: al
  MA-level: 0
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Maintenance Domain</b>	The name of the maintenance domain.
<b>Maintenance Association</b>	The name of the maintenance association.
<b>MA-level</b>	The MA level at which the MA was created.
<b>Direction</b>	Indicates the direction ( <b>Inward</b> or <b>Outward</b> ) of the Maintenance Point (MP) on the Bridge port.
<b>MEP-id</b>	The MEP ID configured on this port.

---

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **ethoam end-point**

Creates an Ethernet OAM Maintenance End Point in the specified MA.

## MIB Objects

DotlagCfmStack

- dotlagCfmStackIndex
- dotlagCfmStackPortNumber
- dotlagCfmStackMaLevel
- dotlagCfmStackDirection
- dotlagCfmStackMaintenancePointType
- dotlagCfmStackMaintenanceDomainName
- dotlagCfmStackMDNameFormat
- dotlagCfmStackMaName
- dotlagCfmStackMaNameFormat
- dotlagCfmStackMepId

---

## show ethoam linktrace reply domain

Displays the linktrace reply based on the transaction identifier or sequence number of the LTM for which the LTR (Linktrace Reply) is to be displayed.

**show ethoam linktrace reply domain** *domain\_name* **association** *association\_name* **end-point** *mep\_id*  
**tran-id** *transaction\_id*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>domain_name</i>	Specifies the domain name.
<i>association_name</i>	Name of the Ethernet OAM Association.
<i>mep_id</i>	Specifies the MEP for which LTR is to be displayed. The valid range is 1-8191.
<i>transaction_id</i>	Specifies the Transaction ID or sequence number returned from a previously transmitted LTM.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays the contents of LTR received in response to a previously transmitted LTM.

### Examples

```
-> show ethoam linktrace-reply domain us association al end-point 202 tran-id 6943
TTL: 63
TTL-index: 1
Sender MAC Address: 00:02:02:00:00:03
```

### output definitions

---

<b>ttl</b>	The Time to Live (TTL) for the returned LTR.
<b>ttl-index</b>	The TTL index to differentiate multiple LTRs received with the same TTL value.
<b>Sender MAC Address</b>	MAC Address of the sender.

---

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **ethoam linktrace**

Enables the maintenance entity to initiate transmitting of Link Trace Messages (LTM).

## MIB Objects

DotlagCfmLtr

dotlagCfmLtrIndex

dotlagCfmLtrSeqNumber

dotlagCfmLtrTtl

dotlagCfmLtrTtlIndex

---

## show ethoam statistics

Displays the Ethernet OAM statistics of all the Management Domains configured on the bridge. Also, displays the statistics of all the MAs and matching MEPs for all the MDs.

**show ethoam statistics** [**domain** *domain\_name*] [**association** *association\_name*] [**end-point** *endpoint\_id*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>domain_name</i>	Specifies the domain name.
<i>association_name</i>	Specifies the name of Ethernet OAM Association.
<i>endpoint_id</i>	Specifies a MEP for a specific MA.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ethoam statistics
Maintenance Domain: us
Maintenance Association: al
MEP-id: 202
Mep Ccm Out: 199101
Mep Lbr In: 0
Mep Lbr In Out Of Order: 0
Mep Lbr Out: 0
Mep Ltm In: 0
Mep Ltr Out: 0
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Maintenance Domain</b>	The name of the maintenance domain.
<b>Maintenance Association</b>	The name of the maintenance association.
<b>MEP-id</b>	The MEP ID configured in the specified MA.
<b>MEP CCM Out</b>	The total number of CCMs transmitted.
<b>MEP Lbr In</b>	The total number of valid, in-order LBRs received.
<b>MEP Lbr InOut Of Order</b>	The total number of valid, out-of-order LBRs received.
<b>MEP Lbr Out</b>	The total number of LBRs transmitted.
<b>MEP Ltm In</b>	The total number of LTMs received.
<b>MEP Ltr Out</b>	The total number of LTRs transmitted.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****[ethoam loopback](#)**

Enables the maintenance entity to initiate transmitting loopback messages (LBMs) and obtaining loopback replies.

**MIB Objects**

N/A

---





# 24 Port Mapping Commands

Port Mapping is a security feature, which controls the peer users from communicating with each other. Each session comprises a session ID and a set of user ports and/or a set of network ports. The user ports within a session cannot communicate with each other and can only communicate via network ports. In a Port Mapping session with user port set A and network port set B, ports in set A can communicate with ports in set B only. If set B is empty, the ports in set A can communicate with the rest of the ports in the system.

A port mapping session can be configured in a unidirectional or bidirectional mode. In the unidirectional mode, the network ports can communicate with each other within the same session. In the bidirectional mode, the network ports cannot communicate with each other. Network ports of a unidirectional port mapping session can be shared with other unidirectional sessions, but cannot be shared with any session configured in bidirectional mode. Network ports of different sessions can communicate with each other.

MIB information for the Port Mapping commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1PortMapping.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-PORT-MAPPING

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

**port mapping user-port network-port**  
**port mapping** (configures port mapping status)  
**port mapping** (configures port mapping direction)  
**show port mapping status**  
**show port mapping**

---

## port mapping user-port network-port

Creates a port mapping session either with or without the user ports, network ports, or both. Use the **no** form of the command to delete ports or an aggregate from a session.

```
port mapping port_mapping_sessionid [no] [user-port {slot slot | slot/port[-port2]} | linkagg agg_num]
[network-port {slot slot | slot/port[-port2]} | linkagg agg_num]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>port_mapping_sessionid</i>	The port mapping session ID. Valid range is 1 to 8.
<b>user-port</b>	Specifies a user port of the mapping session.
<b>network-port</b>	Specifies a network port of the mapping session.
<b>slot</b>	Specifies a slot to be assigned to the mapping session.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
<b>linkagg</b>	Specifies a link aggregation group to be assigned to the mapping session.
<i>agg_num</i>	Link aggregation number.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- User ports that are part of one session cannot communicate with each other and can communicate only via network ports of the session to the rest of the system.
- User ports can be part of one Port Mapping session only.
- An aggregable port of a link aggregation group cannot be a mapped port and a mapped port cannot be an aggregable port of a link aggregation group.
- A mirrored port cannot be a mapped port and a mapped port cannot be a mirrored port.
- A mobile port cannot be configured as a network port of a mapping session.

## Examples

```
-> port mapping 3 user-port 2/3 network-port 6/4
-> port mapping 4 user-port 2/5-8
-> port mapping 5 user-port 2/3 network-port slot 3
-> port mapping 5 no user-port 2/3
-> port mapping 6 no network-port linkagg 7
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">port mapping</a>	Enables, disables, or deletes a port mapping session.
<a href="#">port mapping</a>	Configures the direction of a port mapping session.
<a href="#">show port mapping</a>	Displays the configuration of one or more port mapping sessions.

## MIB Objects

```
PortMappingSessionTable
    pmapSessionNumber
portMappingTable
    pmapPortIfindex
    pmapPortType
```

---

## port mapping

Enables, disables, or deletes a port mapping session.

**port mapping** *port\_mapping\_sessionid* {**enable** | **disable**}

**no port mapping** *port\_mapping\_sessionid*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*port\_mapping\_sessionid*            The port mapping session ID. Valid range is 1 to 8.

**enable**                                Enables a port mapping session.

**disable**                                Disables a port mapping session.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

To be enabled, a session should have a minimum of two ports.

### Examples

```
-> port mapping 3 enable
-> port mapping 4 disable
-> no port mapping 5
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**port mapping user-port  
network-port**

Creates a port mapping session with or without the user ports, network ports, or both.

**port mapping**

Configures the direction of a port mapping session.

**show port mapping status**

Displays the status of one or more port mapping sessions.

**show port mapping**

Displays the configuration of one or more port mapping sessions.

## MIB Objects

PortMappingSessionTable

    pmapSessionNumber

    pmapSessionStatus

---

## port mapping

Configures the direction of a port mapping session.

**port mapping** *port\_mapping\_sessionid* {**unidirectional** | **bidirectional**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

*port\_mapping\_sessionid*            The port mapping session ID. Valid range is 1 to 8.

**unidirectional**                    Specifies unidirectional port mapping.

**bidirectional**                     Specifies bidirectional port mapping.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>unidirectional</b>   <b>bidirectional</b>	<b>bidirectional</b>

### Platform Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- In the bidirectional mode, the network ports of a session cannot communicate with each other. Also, the network ports of that session cannot be a part of a network port set of another session.
- In the unidirectional mode, the network ports of a session can communicate with each other. Also, the network ports of that session can be part of a network port set of another session, which is also in the unidirectional mode.
- To change the direction of an active session with network ports, delete the network ports of the session, change the direction, and recreate the network ports.

### Examples

```
-> port mapping 5 unidirectional
-> port mapping 6 bidirectional
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****port mapping user-port  
network-port**

Creates a port mapping session with or without the user ports, network ports or both.

**port mapping**

Enables, disables, or deletes a port mapping session.

**show port mapping**

Displays the configuration of one or more port mapping sessions.

**MIB Objects**

PortMappingSessionTable

PmapSessionNumber

PmapSessionDirection

---

## show port mapping status

Displays the status of one or more port mapping sessions.

**show port mapping** [*port\_mapping\_sessionid*] **status**

---

### Syntax definitions

*port\_mapping\_sessionid*            The port mapping session ID. Valid range is 1 to 8.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify the port mapping session ID, then the status of all the port mapping sessions will be displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show port mapping status
```

```
SessionID      Direction      Status
-----+-----+-----
      8         bi         disable
```

### output definitions

---

<b>SessionID</b>	Displays the port mapping session ID.
<b>Direction</b>	Displays the direction of a port mapping session.
<b>Status</b>	Displays status of a port mapping session.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

**port mapping user-port  
network-port**

Creates a port mapping session with or without the user ports, network ports, or both.

**port mapping**

Enables, disables, or deletes a port mapping session.

## MIB Objects

PortMappingSessionTable

    PmapSessionNumber

    PmapSessionDirection

    pmapSessionStatus

---

## show port mapping

Displays the configuration of one or more port mapping sessions.

**show port mapping** [*port\_mapping\_sessionid*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*port\_mapping\_sessionid*            The port mapping session ID. Valid range is 1 to 8.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify the port mapping session ID, then the configuration for all the port mapping sessions will be displayed.

### Examples

-> show port mapping 3

SessionID	USR-PORT	NETWORK-PORT
8	1/2	1/3
8	1/6	
8	1/7	

### *output definitions*

---

<b>SessionID</b>	Displays the port mapping session ID.
<b>USR-PORT</b>	Displays the set of user ports of a port mapping session.
<b>NETWORK-PORT</b>	Displays the set of network ports of a port mapping session.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**port mapping user-port  
network-port**

Creates a port mapping session with or without the user ports, network ports, or both.

**port mapping**

Enables, disables, or deletes a port mapping session.

## MIB Objects

PortMappingSessionTable

    PmapSessionNumber

    portMappingTable

    pmapPortIfindex

    pmapPortType

---



# 25 IP Commands

This chapter details Internet Protocol (IP) commands for the switch. IP is a network-layer (Layer 3) protocol that contains addressing information and some control information that enables packets to be forwarded. IP is documented in RFC 791 and is the primary network-layer protocol in the Internet protocol suite. Along with the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), IP represents the heart of the Internet protocols.

IP is enabled on the switch by default and there are few options that can, or need to be, configured. This chapter provides instructions for basic IP configuration commands. It also includes commands for several Layer 3 and Layer 4 protocols that are associated with IP:

- Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)—Used to match the IP address of a device with its physical (MAC) address.
- Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)—Specifies the generation of error messages, test packets, and informational messages related to IP. ICMP supports the **ping** command used to determine if hosts are online.
- Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)—A major data transport mechanism that provides reliable, connection-oriented, full-duplex data streams. While the role of TCP is to add reliability to IP, TCP relies upon IP to do the actual delivering of datagrams.
- User Datagram Protocol (UDP)—A secondary transport-layer protocol that uses IP for delivery. UDP is not connection-oriented and does not provide reliable end-to-end delivery of datagrams. But some applications can safely use UDP to send datagrams that do not require the extra overhead added by TCP.

The IP commands also include protection from Denial of Service (DoS) attacks. The goal of this feature is to protect a switch from well-known DoS attacks and to notify the administrator or manager when an attack is underway. Also, notifications can be sent when port scans are being performed.

---

**Note.** Packets can be forwarded using IP if all devices are on the same VLAN, or if IP interfaces are created on multiple VLANs to enable routing of packets. However, IP routing requires one of the IP routing protocols: Routing Information Protocol (RIP) or Open Shortest Path First (OSPF). See the following chapters for the appropriate CLI commands: [Chapter 29, “RIP Commands,”](#) [Chapter 32, “OSPF Commands.”](#) For more information on VLANs and RIP see the applicable chapter(s) in the Configuration Guide. For more information on OSPF, see the “Configuring OSPF” chapter in the *OmniSwitch 6800/6850/9000 Advanced Routing Configuration Guide*.

---

MIB information for the IP commands is as follows:

*Filename:* IpForward.mib  
*Module:* IpForward

*Filename:* Ip.mib  
*Module:* Ip

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Ip.mib  
*Module:* alcatelIND1IPMIB

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Iprm.mib  
*Module:* alcatelIND1IPRMMIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

<b>IP</b>	<b>ip interface</b> <b>ip router primary-address</b> <b>ip router router-id</b> <b>ip static-route</b> <b>ip route-pref</b> <b>ip default-ttl</b> <b>ping</b> <b>traceroute</b> <b>ip directed-broadcast</b> <b>ip service</b> <b>show ip traffic</b> <b>show ip interface</b> <b>show ip route</b> <b>show ip route-pref</b> <b>show ip redistrib</b> <b>show ip access-list</b> <b>show ip route-map</b> <b>show ip router database</b> <b>show ip emp-route</b> <b>show ip config</b> <b>show ip protocols</b> <b>show ip service</b>
-----------	---

---

<b>IP Route Map Redistribution</b>	<b>ip redistrib</b> <b>ip access-list</b> <b>ip access-list address</b> <b>ip route-map action</b> <b>ip route-map match ip address</b> <b>ip route-map match ipv6 address</b> <b>ip route-map match ip-nexthop</b> <b>ip route-map match ipv6-nexthop</b> <b>ip route-map match tag</b> <b>ip route-map match ipv4-interface</b> <b>ip route-map match ipv6-interface</b> <b>ip route-map match metric</b> <b>ip route-map match route-type</b> <b>ip route-map set metric</b> <b>ip route-map set metric-type</b> <b>ip route-map set tag</b> <b>ip route-map set community</b> <b>ip route-map set local-preference</b> <b>ip route-map set level</b> <b>ip route-map set ip-nexthop</b> <b>ip route-map set ipv6-nexthop</b> <b>show ip redistrib</b> <b>show ip access-list</b> <b>show ip route-map</b>
------------------------------------	--

---

<b>ARP</b>	<b>ip route-map set ip-nexthop</b> <b>clear arp-cache</b> <b>arp filter</b> <b>clear arp filter</b> <b>show arp</b> <b>show arp filter</b>
------------	---

---

---

<b>ICMP</b>	<b>icmp type</b> <b>icmp unreachable</b> <b>icmp echo</b> <b>icmp timestamp</b> <b>icmp addr-mask</b> <b>icmp messages</b> <b>show icmp control</b> <b>show icmp statistics</b>
<b>TCP</b>	<b>show tcp statistics</b> <b>show tcp ports</b>
<b>UDP</b>	<b>show udp statistics</b> <b>show udp ports</b>
<b>Denial of Service (DoS)</b>	<b>ip dos scan close-port-penalty</b> <b>ip dos scan tcp open-port-penalty</b> <b>ip dos scan udp open-port-penalty</b> <b>ip dos scan threshold</b> <b>ip dos trap</b> <b>ip dos scan decay</b> <b>show ip dos config</b> <b>show ip dos statistics</b>

---



## ip interface

Configures an IP interface to enable IP routing on a VLAN. Without an IP interface, traffic is bridged within the VLAN or across connections to the same VLAN on other switches.

**ip interface** *name* [**address** *ip\_address*] [**mask** *subnet\_mask*] [**admin** [**enable** | **disable**]] [**vlan** *vid*] [**forward** | **no forward**] [**local-proxy-arp** | **no local-proxy-arp**] [**e2** | **snap**] [**primary** | **no primary**]

**no ip interface** *name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	Text string up to 20 characters. Use quotes around string if description contains multiple words with spaces between them (e.g. "Alcatel-Lucent Marketing"). Note that his value is case sensitive.
<i>ip_address</i>	An IP host address (e.g. 10.0.0.1, 171.15.0.20) to specify the IP router network.
<i>subnet_mask</i>	A valid IP address mask (e.g., 255.0.0.0, 255.255.0.0) to identify the IP subnet for the interface.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the administrative status for the IP interface.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the administrative status for the IP interface.
<i>vid</i>	An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
<b>forward</b>	Enables forwarding of IP frames to other subnets.
<b>no forward</b>	Disables forwarding of IP frames. The router interface still receives frames from other hosts on the same subnet.
<b>local-proxy-arp</b>	Enables Local Proxy ARP on the specified interface.
<b>no local-proxy-arp</b>	Disables Local Proxy ARP on the specified interface.
<b>e2</b>	Enter <b>e2</b> or <b>ethernet2</b> to specify Ethernet-II encapsulation.
<b>snap</b>	SNAP encapsulation.
<b>primary</b>	Designates the specified IP interface as the primary interface for the VLAN.
<b>no primary</b>	Removes the configured primary IP interface designation for the VLAN. The first interface bound to the VLAN becomes the primary by default.

## Defaults

parameter	default
<i>ip_address</i>	0.0.0.0
<i>subnet_mask</i>	IP address class
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>enable</b>
<i>vid</i>	none (unbound)
<b>forward   no forward</b>	<b>forward</b>
<b>local-proxy-arp   no local-proxy-arp</b>	<b>no local-proxy-arp</b>
<b>e2   snap</b>	<b>e2</b>
<b>primary   no primary</b>	First interface bound to a VLAN.

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove an IP interface.
- IP multinetting is supported. As a result, it is possible to configure up to eight IP interfaces per VLAN. Each interface is configured with a different subnet, thus allowing traffic from each configured subnet to coexist on the same VLAN.
- Note that when Local Proxy ARP is enabled for any one IP router interface associated with a VLAN, the feature is applied to the entire VLAN. It is not necessary to enable it for each interface. However, if the IP interface that has this feature enabled is moved to another VLAN, Local Proxy ARP is enabled for the new VLAN and must be enabled on another interface for the old VLAN.
- When Local Proxy ARP is enabled, all traffic is routed instead of bridged within the VLAN. ARP requests return the MAC address of the IP router interface. Note that the same MAC address is assigned to each interface configured for a VLAN.
- Local Proxy ARP takes precedence over any switch-wide ARP or Proxy ARP function. It is not necessary to have Proxy ARP configured in order to use Local Proxy ARP. The two features are independent of each other.
- By default, the first interface bound to a VLAN becomes the primary interface for that VLAN. Use the **primary** keyword with this command to configure a different IP interface as the primary.
- To create an IP interface for network management purposes, specify **Loopback0** (case sensitive) as the name of the interface. The Loopback0 interface is not bound to any VLAN, so it will always remain operationally active.

## Examples

```
-> ip interface Marketing
-> ip interface Payroll address 18.12.6.3 vlan 255
-> ip interface "Human Resources" 10.200.12.101 vlan 500 no forward snap
-> ip interface "Distribution" 11.255.14.102 vlan 500 local-proxy-arp primary
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show ip interface** Displays the status and configuration of IP interfaces.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIpInterfaceTable
  alaIpInterfaceName
  alaIpInterfaceAddress
  alaIpInterfaceMask
  alaIpInterfaceAdminState
  alaIpInterfaceDeviceType
  alaIpInterfaceVlanID
  alaIpInterfaceIpForward
  alaIpInterfaceEncap
  alaIpInterfaceLocalProxyArp
  alaIpInterfacePrimCfg
  alaIpInterfaceOperState
  alaIpInterfaceOperReason
  alaIpInterfaceRouterMac
  alaIpInterfaceBcastAddr
  alaIpInterfacePrimAct
```

---

## ip router primary-address

Configures the router primary IP address. By default, the router primary address is derived from the first IP interface that becomes operational on the router.

**ip router primary-address** *ip\_address*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*                      32-bit IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The router primary address should be a valid IP unicast host address.
- The router primary IP address is used by BGP to derive its unique BGP Identifier, if the router router-id is not a valid IP unicast address.
- It is recommended that the primary address be explicitly configured on dual CMM chassis or stacked routers.

### Examples

```
-> ip router primary-address 172.22.2.115
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip router router-id](#)                      Configures the router ID for the router.

### MIB Objects

```
alaDcrTmConfig  
  alaDrcTmIpRouterPrimaryAddress
```

---

## ip router router-id

Configures the router ID for the router. By default, the router primary address of the router is used as the router ID. However, if a primary address has not been explicitly configured, the router ID defaults to the address of the first IP interface that becomes operational.

**ip router router-id** *ip\_address*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*                      32-bit IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The router ID can be any 32-bit number.
- If the router ID is not a valid IP unicast host address, the BGP identifier is derived from the router primary address.
- It is recommended that the router ID be explicitly configured on dual CMM chassis or stacked routers.
- The router ID is used by OSPF and BGP to uniquely identify the router in the network.

### Examples

```
-> ip router router-id 172.22.2.115
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip router primary-address](#)            Configures the router primary IP address.

### MIB Objects

```
alaDcrTmConfig  
    alaDrcTmIpRouterId
```

---

## ip static-route

Creates/deletes an IP static route. Static routes are user-defined; they carry a higher priority than routes created by dynamic routing protocols. That is, static routes always have priority over dynamic routes, regardless of the metric value.

**ip static-route** *ip\_address* [**mask** *mask*] **gateway** *gateway* [**metric** *metric*]

**no ip static-route** *ip\_address* [**mask** *mask*] **gateway** *ip\_address* [**metric** *metric*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	Destination IP address of the static route.
<i>mask</i>	Subnet mask corresponding to the destination IP address.
<b>gateway</b> <i>ip_address</i>	IP address of the next hop used to reach the destination IP address.
<i>metric</i>	Metric or cost (hop count) for the static route. You can set a priority for the static route by assigning a metric value. The lower the metric value, the higher the priority. Valid range is 1–15.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>metric</i>	1

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Static routes do not age out of the routing tables; however, they can be deleted. Use the **no** form of this command to delete a static route.
- A static route is not active unless the gateway it is using is active.
- The subnet mask is not required if you want to use the natural subnet mask. By default, the switch imposes a natural mask on the IP address.
- Use the **ip static-route** command to configure default route. For example, to create a default route through gateway 171.11.2.1, you would enter: **ip static-route 0.0.0.0 mask 0.0.0.0 gateway 171.11.2.1**.

### Examples

```
-> ip static-route 171.11.1.1 gateway 171.11.2.1
-> ip static-route 0.0.0.0 mask 0.0.0.0 gateway 171.11.2.1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- show ip route** Displays the IP Forwarding table.
- show ip router database** Displays the IP router database contents.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIprmStaticRoute
  alaIprmStaticRouteDest
  alaIprmStaticRouteMask
  alaIprmStaticRouteNextHop
  alaIprmStaticRouteMetric
  alaIprmStaticRouteStatus
```

---

## ip route-pref

Configures the route preference of a router.

```
ip route-pref {static | ospf | rip | ebgp | ibgp} value
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>static</b>	Configures the route preference of static routes.
<b>ospf</b>	Configures the route preference of OSPF routes.
<b>rip</b>	Configures the route preference of RIP routes.
<b>ebgp</b>	Configures the route preference of external BGP routes.
<b>ibgp</b>	Configures the route preference of internal BGP routes.
<i>value</i>	Route preference value.

### Defaults

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<b>static</b> <i>value</i>	2
<b>ospf</b> <i>value</i>	110
<b>rip</b> <i>value</i>	120
<b>ebgp</b> <i>value</i>	190
<b>ibgp</b> <i>value</i>	200

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Route preference of local routes cannot be changed.

### Examples

```
-> ip route-pref ebgp 20  
-> ip route-pref rip 60
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; **bgp** parameter deprecated. **ebgp** and **ibgp** parameters added.



## Related Commands

### **show ip route-pref**

Displays the configured route-preference of a router.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIprmRtPrefTable  
  alaIprmRtPrefLocal  
  alaIprmRtPrefStatic  
  alaIprmRtPrefOspf  
  alaIprmRtPrefRip  
  alaIprmRtPrefEbgp  
  alaIprmRtPrefIbgp
```

---

## ip default-ttl

Configures the Time To Live value (TTL) for IP packets. The TTL value is the maximum number of hops an IP packet will travel before being discarded.

**ip default-ttl** *hops*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*hops* TTL value, in hops. Valid range is 1–255.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>hops</i>	64

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This value represents the default value inserted into the TTL field of the IP header for datagrams originating from this switch whenever a TTL value is not supplied by the transport layer protocol.

### Examples

```
-> ip default-ttl 30
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip config](#) Displays IP configuration parameters.

### MIB Objects

IpDefaultTTL

---

## ping

Tests whether an IP destination can be reached from the local switch. This command sends an ICMP echo request to a destination and then waits for a reply. To ping a destination, enter the **ping** command and enter either the destination's IP address or hostname. The switch will ping the destination using the default frame count, packet size, interval, and timeout parameters (6 frames, 64 bytes, 1 second, and 5 seconds respectively). You can also customize any or all of these parameters as described below.

```
ping {ip_address | hostname} [count count] [size packet_size] [interval seconds] [timeout seconds]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	IP address of the system to ping.
<i>hostname</i>	DNS name of the system to ping.
<i>count</i>	Number of frames to be transmitted.
<i>packet_size</i>	Size of the data portion of the packet sent for this ping, in bytes. Valid range is 1–60000.
<b>interval</b> <i>seconds</i>	Polling interval. The switch will poll the host at time intervals specified in seconds.
<b>timeout</b> <i>seconds</i>	Number of seconds the program will wait for a response before timing out.

### Defaults

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<i>count</i>	6
<i>packet_size</i>	64
<b>interval</b> <i>seconds</i>	1
<b>timeout</b> <i>seconds</i>	5

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If you change the default values they will only apply to the current ping. The next time you use the ping command, the default values will be used unless you again enter different values.

## Examples

```
-> ping 10.255.11.242
```

```
PING 10.255.11.242: 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.255.11.242: icmp_seq=0. time=0. ms
64 bytes from 10.255.11.242: icmp_seq=1. time=0. ms
64 bytes from 10.255.11.242: icmp_seq=2. time=0. ms
64 bytes from 10.255.11.242: icmp_seq=3. time=0. ms
64 bytes from 10.255.11.242: icmp_seq=4. time=0. ms
64 bytes from 10.255.11.242: icmp_seq=5. time=0. ms
----10.255.11.242 PING Statistics----
6 packets transmitted, 6 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip (ms) min/avg/max = 0/0/0
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [traceroute](#)

Finds the path taken by an IP packet from the local switch to a specified destination.

---

## traceroute

Finds the path taken by an IP packet from the local switch to a specified destination. This command displays the individual hops to the destination as well as some timing information.

```
traceroute {ip_address | hostname} [max-hop max_hop_count]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	IP address of the host whose route you want to trace.
<i>hostname</i>	DNS name of the host whose route you want to trace.
<i>max_hop_value</i>	Maximum hop count for the trace.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When using this command, you must enter the name of the destination as part of the command line (either the IP address or host name).
- Use the optional **max-hop** parameter to set a maximum hop count to the destination. If the trace reaches this maximum hop count without reaching the destination, the trace stops.

### Examples

```
-> traceroute 128.251.17.224
```

```
traceroute to 128.251.17.224, 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  10.255.11.254 0 ms  0 ms  0 ms
 2  172.23.0.251 0 ms  16.6667 ms  0 ms
 3  128.251.14.253 0 ms  0 ms  0 ms
 4  128.251.17.224 0 ms  0 ms  0 ms
```

```
-> traceroute 128.251.17.224 max-hop 3
traceroute to 128.251.17.224, 3 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  10.255.11.254 0 ms  0 ms  0 ms
 2  172.23.0.251 16.6667 ms  0 ms  0 ms
 3  128.251.14.253 0 ms  0 ms  0 ms
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****show ip route**Displays the IP Forwarding table.

---

## ip directed-broadcast

Enables or disables IP directed broadcasts routed through the switch. An IP directed broadcast is an IP datagram that has all zeros or all 1's in the host portion of the destination address. The packet is sent to the broadcast address of a subnet to which the sender is not directly attached.

**ip directed-broadcast {on | off}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

The default value is **off**.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Directed broadcasts are used in denial-of-service “smurf” attacks. In a smurf attack, a continuous stream of ping requests are sent from a falsified source address to a directed broadcast address, resulting in a large stream of replies, which can overload the host of the source address. By default, the switch drops directed broadcasts. Typically, directed broadcasts should not be enabled.

### Examples

```
-> ip directed-broadcast off
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">show ip interface</a>	Displays the status and configuration of IP interfaces.
<a href="#">show ip route</a>	Displays the IP Forwarding table.
<a href="#">show ip config</a>	Displays IP configuration parameters.

### MIB Objects

```
alaIpDirectedBroadcast
```

---

## ip service

Enables (opens) or disables (closes) well-known TCP/UDP service ports (i.e., SSH, telnet, FTP, etc.). Selectively enabling or disabling these types of ports provides an additional method for protecting against denial of service (DoS) attacks.

**ip service** {**all** | *service\_name* | **port** *service\_port*}

**no ip service** {**all** | *service\_name* | **port** *service\_port*}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>all</b>	Configures access to all TCP/UDP ports.
<i>service_name</i>	The name of the TCP/UDP service to enable or disable. (Refer to the table in the “Usage Guidelines” section below for a list of supported service names.)
<i>service_port</i>	A TCP/UDP service port number. Configures access by port number rather than by service name. (Refer to the table in the “Usage Guidelines” section below for a list of supported service names.)

### Defaults

All TCP/UDP ports are open by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command only applies to TCP/UDP service ports opened by default. It does not affect ports that are opened by applications, such as RIP, BGP, etc.
- Use the **all** option with this command to configure access to all well-known TCP/UDP service ports.
- To designate which port to enable or disable, specify either the name of a service or the well-known port number associated with that service. Note that specifying a name and a port number in a single command line is not supported.
- When using service names, it is possible to specify more than one service in a single command line by entering each service name separated by a space. See the examples below.
- When specifying a service port number, note that the **port** keyword is required and that only one port number is allowed in a single command.
- The following table lists the **ip service** command options for specifying TCP/UDP services and also includes the well-known port number associated with each service:

<b>service name</b>	<b>port</b>
<b>ftp</b>	21
<b>ssh</b>	22



---

<b>service name</b>	<b>port</b>
<b>telnet</b>	23
<b>http</b>	80
<b>secure-http</b>	443
<b>avlan-http</b>	260
<b>avlan-secure-http</b>	261
<b>avlan-telnet</b>	259
<b>udp-relay</b>	67
<b>network-time</b>	123
<b>snmp</b>	161
<b>proprietary</b>	1024
<b>proprietary</b>	1025

---

### Examples

```
-> ip service all
-> ip service ftp telnet snmp
-> ip service port 1024
-> no ip service ftp snmp
-> no ip service all
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

#### [show ip service](#)

Displays a list of all well-known TCP/UDP ports and their current status (enabled or disabled).

### MIB Objects

```
alaIpServiceTable
  alaIpServiceType
  alaIpServicePort
  alaIpServiceStatus
alaIpPortServiceTable
  alaIpPortServicePort
  alaIpPortServiceStatus
```

---

## ip redist

Controls the conditions for redistributing IPv4 routes between different protocols.

**ip redist** {local | static | rip | ospf | isis | bgp} into {rip | ospf | isis | bgp} route-map *route-map-name* [status {enable | disable}]

**no ip redist** {local | static | rip | ospf | isis | bgp} into {rip | ospf | bgp} [route-map *route-map-name*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>local</b>	Redistributes local routes.
<b>static</b>	Redistributes static routes.
<b>rip</b>	Specifies RIP as the source or destination (into) protocol.
<b>ospf</b>	Specifies OSPF as the source or destination (into) protocol.
<b>isis</b>	Specifies IS-IS as the source or destination (into) protocol. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.1.3 release.</i>
<b>bgp</b>	Specifies BGP as the source or destination (into) protocol.
<i>route-map-name</i>	Name of an existing route map that will control the redistribution of routes between the source and destination protocol.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the administrative status of the redistribution configuration.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the administrative status of the redistribution configuration.

### Defaults

parameter	default
enable   disable	enable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a route map redistribution configuration. Note that if a route map name is not specified, all route maps associated with the redistribution configuration are removed.
- The source and destination protocols must be loaded and enabled before redistribution occurs.
- If the metric calculated for the redistributed route, as described above, is greater than 15 (RIP\_UNREACHABLE) or greater than the metric of an existing pure RIP route, the new route is not redistributed.
- Use the **ip route-map** commands described in this chapter to create a route map. Refer to the “Configuring IP” chapter in the *OmniSwitch 6800/6850/9000 Network Configuration Guide* for more information about how to create a route map.

## Examples

```
-> ip redistrib rip into bgp route-map rip-to-bgp1
-> ip redistrib rip into bgp route-map rip-to-bgp2
-> no ip redistrib rip into bgp route-map rip-to-bgp2
-> ip redistrib ospf into rip route-map ospf-to-rip
-> ip redistrib ospf into rip route-map ospf-to-rip disable
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

Release 6.2.1; **isis** parameter support added.

## Related Commands

[show ip redistrib](#)

Displays the route map redistribution configuration.

[ip route-map action](#)

Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.

## MIB Objects

```
alaRouteMapRedistProtoTable
  alaRouteMapRedistSrcProtoId
  alaRouteMapRedistDestProtoId
  alaRouteMapRedistRouteMapIndex
  alaRouteMapRedistStatus
  alaRouteMapRedistAddressType
  alaRouteMapRedistRowStatus
```

---

## ip access-list

Creates an access list for adding multiple IPv4 addresses to route maps.

**ip access-list** *access-list-name*

**no ip access-list** *access-list-name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*access-list-name*                      Name of the access list (up to 20 characters).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to delete the access list.

### Examples

```
-> ip access-list access1  
-> no ip access-list access1
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip access-list address](#)                      Adds IPv4 addresses to the specified IPv4 access list.

[show ip access-list](#)                      Displays the details of the access list.

### MIB Objects

```
alaRouteMapAccessListNameTable  
  alaRouteMapAccessListName  
  alaRouteMapAccessListNameIndex  
  alaRouteMapAccessListNameAddressType  
  alaRouteMapAccessListNameRowStatus
```

---

## ip access-list address

Adds multiple IPv4 addresses to the specified IPv4 access list.

**ip access-list** *access-list-name* **address** *address/prefixLen* [**action** {**permit** | **deny**}]  
[**redist-control** {**all-subnets** | **no-subnets** | **aggregate**}]

**no ip access-list** *access-list-name* **address** *address/prefixLen*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>access-list-name</i>	Name of the access list.
<i>address/prefixLen</i>	IP address/prefix length to be added to the access list.
<b>permit</b>	Permits the IP address for redistribution.
<b>deny</b>	Denies the IP address for redistribution.
<b>all-subnets</b>	Redistributes or denies all the subnet routes that match the network portion of the IP address as specified by the mask length
<b>no-subnets</b>	Redistributes or denies only those routes that exactly match the IP address and the mask length.
<b>aggregate</b>	Redistributes an aggregate route if there are one or more routes that match or are subnets of this address.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>permit</b>   <b>deny</b>	<b>permit</b>
<b>all-subnets</b>   <b>no-subnets</b>   <b>aggregate</b>	<b>all-subnets</b>

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the address from the access list.
- The *access-list-name* should exist before you add multiple addresses to it.
- The **action** parameters (**permit** and **deny**) determine if a route that matches the **redist-control** configuration for the IP address is allowed or denied redistribution.
- The **redist-control** parameters (**all-subnets**, **no-subnets**, and **aggregate**) defines the criteria used to determine if a route matches an address in the access list.
- Note that configuring the combination of **redist-control aggregate** with **action deny** is not allowed.
- Use this command multiple times with the same access list name to add multiple addresses to the existing access list.

## Examples

```
-> ip access-list access1 address 10.0.0.0/8 action permit
-> ip access-list access1 address 11.1.0.0/16 action permit
-> ip access-list access1 address 10.1.1.0/24 redist-control aggregate
-> no ip access-list access1 address 10.0.0.0/8
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">ip access-list</a>	Creates an access list for adding multiple IPv4 addresses to route maps.
<a href="#">show ip access-list</a>	Displays the contents of an IPv4 access list.

## MIB Objects

```
alaRouteMapAccessListTable
  alaRouteMapAccessListIndex
  alaRouteMapAccessListAddress
  alaRouteMapAccessListAddressType
  alaRouteMapAccessListPrefixLength
  alaRouteMapAccessListAction
  alaRouteMapAccessListRedistControl
  alaRouteMapAccessListRowStatus
```

---

## ip route-map action

Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] action {permit | deny}
```

```
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>route-map-name</i>	The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
<i>number</i>	A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
<b>permit</b>	Permits route redistribution.
<b>deny</b>	Denies route redistribution.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>number</i>	50
<b>permit</b>   <b>deny</b>	<b>permit</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the entire route map by specifying only the *route-map-name*.
- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a specific sequence in the route map by specifying the **sequence-number**.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- Use this command to change the status of an existing route map to permit or deny.

### Examples

```
-> ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 action permit  
-> no ip route-map routel
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show ip route-map** Displays the configured IP route maps.

## MIB Objects

```
alaRouteMapSequenceTable  
  alaRouteMapSequenceIndex  
  alaRouteMapSequenceNumber  
  alaRouteMapSequenceAction  
  alaRouteMapSequenceRowStatus
```

---



## ip route-map match ip address

Matches the route with the specified IPv4 address or an address defined in the specified IPv4 access list.

**ip route-map** *route-map-name* [**sequence-number** *number*] **match ip-address** {*access-list-name* | *ip\_address/prefixLen*} [**redist-control** {**all-subnets** | **no-subnets** | **aggregate**}] [**permit** | **deny**]

**no ip route-map** *route-map-name* [**sequence-number** *number*] **match ip-address** {*access-list-name* | *ip\_address/prefixLen*} [**redist-control** {**all-subnets** | **no-subnets** | **aggregate**}] [**permit** | **deny**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>route-map-name</i>	The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
<i>number</i>	A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
<i>access-list-name</i>	The name of an IPv4 access list that contains IPv4 addresses to match.
<i>ip_address/prefixLen</i>	The destination IP address along with the prefix length of the routes to be redistributed.
<b>all-subnets</b>	Redistributes all the subnet routes that match the network portion of the IP address as specified by the mask length.
<b>no-subnets</b>	Redistributes only those routes that exactly match the IP address and the mask length.
<b>aggregate</b>	Redistributes an aggregate route if there are one or more routes that match the IP address.
<b>permit</b>	Permits a route based on the IP address or prefix constrained by redist-control.
<b>deny</b>	Denies a route based on the IP address or prefix constrained by redist-control.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>number</i>	50
<b>permit</b>   <b>deny</b>	<b>permit</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **match ip-address redist-control** parameter in the route map.
- Specify either the name of an existing IPv4 access list or an IPv4 address/prefix length with this command.

- Note that configuring the combination of **redist-control aggregate** with **deny** is not allowed.
- Multiple addresses in the same route map sequence are matched using the longest prefix match.
- If the best matching address is type **deny**, then the route is not redistributed. If the best matching address is type **permit** and the route map action is **deny**, the route is not redistributed.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The *route-map-name*, **sequence-number**, and *access-list-name* (if used) should exist before you configure this **match** criteria.

## Examples

```
-> ip route-map 3 match ip-address 10.1.1.1/8 redist-control no-subnets deny
-> no ip route-map 3 match ip-address 10.1.1.1 redist-control no-subnets deny
-> ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match ip-address list1
-> no ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match ip-address list1
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">ip route-map action</a>	Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.
<a href="#">ip access-list</a>	Creates an access list for adding multiple IPv4 addresses to route maps.
<a href="#">ip access-list address</a>	Adds IPv4 addresses to the specified IPv4 access list.
<a href="#">show ip route-map</a>	Displays the configured IP route maps.

## MIB Objects

```
alaRouteMapTable
  alaRouteMapIndex
  alaRouteMapSequence
  alaRouteMapType
  alaRouteMapValue
  alaRouteMapRowStatus
```

## ip route-map match ipv6 address

Matches the route with the specified IPv6 address or an address defined in the specified IPv6 access list.

**ip route-map** *route-map-name* [**sequence-number** *number*] **match ipv6-address** {*access-list-name* | *ipv6\_address/prefixLen*} [**redist-control** {**all-subnets** | **no-subnets** | **aggregate**}] [**permit** | **deny**]

**no ip route-map** *route-map-name* [**sequence-number** *number*] **match ipv6-address** *ipv6\_address/prefixLen* [**redist-control** {**all-subnets** | **no-subnets** | **aggregate**}] [**permit** | **deny**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>route-map-name</i>	The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
<i>number</i>	A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
<i>access-list-name</i>	The name of an IPv4 access list that contains IPv4 addresses to match.
<i>ipv6_address/prefixLen</i>	The destination IPv6 address along with the prefix length of the routes to be redistributed.
<b>all-subnets</b>	Redistributes all the subnet routes that match the network portion of the IP address as specified by the mask length.
<b>no-subnets</b>	Redistributes only those routes that exactly match the IP address and the mask length.
<b>aggregate</b>	Redistributes an aggregate route if there are one or more routes that match the IPv6 address.
<b>permit</b>	Permits a route based on the IPv6 address or prefix constrained by <b>redist-control</b> .
<b>deny</b>	Denies a route based on the IPv6 address or prefix constrained by <b>redist-control</b> .

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>number</i>	50
<b>permit</b>   <b>deny</b>	<b>permit</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **match ipv6-address redist-control** parameter in the route map.
- Specify either the name of an existing IPv6 access list or an IPv6 address/prefix length with this command.

- Note that configuring the combination of **redist-control aggregate** with **deny** is not allowed.
- Multiple addresses in the same route map sequence are matched using the longest prefix match.
- If the best matching address is type **deny**, then the route is not redistributed. If the best matching address is type **permit** and the route map action is **deny**, the route is not redistributed.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The *route-map-name* and **sequence-number** should exist before you configure this **match** criteria.

## Examples

```
-> ip route-map 3 match ipv6-address 2001::1/64 redist-control no-subnets deny
-> no ip route-map 3 match ipv6-address 2001::1/64 redist-control no-subnets deny
-> ip route-map route1 sequence-number 10 match ipv6-address list1
-> no ip route-map route1 sequence-number 10 match ipv6-address list1
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">ip route-map action</a>	Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.
<a href="#">ipv6 access-list</a>	Creates an access list for adding multiple IPv6 addresses to route maps.
<a href="#">ipv6 access-list address</a>	Adds IPv6 addresses to the specified IPv6 access list.
<a href="#">show ip route-map</a>	Displays the configured IP route maps.

## MIB Objects

```
alaRouteMapTable
  alaRouteMapIndex
  alaRouteMapSequence
  alaRouteMapType
  alaRouteMapValue
  alaRouteMapRowStatus
```

## ip route-map match ip-nexthop

Matches any routes that have a next-hop router address permitted by the specified access list name or the IP address specified in the route map.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ip-nexthop
{access-list-name | ip_address/prefixLen [permit | deny]}
```

```
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ip-nexthop
{access-list-name | ip_address/prefixLen [permit | deny]}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>route-map-name</i>	The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
<i>number</i>	A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
<i>access-list-name</i>	The access list that matches the route nexthop IP address.
<i>ip_address/prefixLen</i>	The IP address along with the prefix length that matches any nexthop IP address within the specified subnet.
<b>permit</b>	Permits a route based on the IP nexthop.
<b>deny</b>	Denies a route based on the IP nexthop.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>number</i>	50
<b>permit</b>   <b>deny</b>	<b>permit</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **match ip-nexthop** parameter in the route map.
- If the best matching nexthop is type **deny**, then the route is not redistributed. If the best matching nexthop is type **permit** and the route map action is **deny**, the route is not redistributed.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The *route-map-name*, **sequence-number**, and *access-list-name* should exist before you configure this **match** criteria.

## Examples

```
-> ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match ip-nexthop list1
-> no ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match ip-nexthop list1
-> ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match ip-nexthop 10.0.0.0/8
-> no ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match ip-nexthop 10.0.0.0/8
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">ip access-list</a>	Creates an access list for adding multiple IPv4 addresses to route maps.
<a href="#">ip route-map action</a>	Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.
<a href="#">show ip route-map</a>	Displays the configured IP route maps.

## MIB Objects

```
alaRouteMapTable
  alaRouteMapIndex
  alaRouteMapSequence
  alaRouteMapType
  alaRouteMapValue
  alaRouteMapRowStatus
```

---

## ip route-map match ipv6-nexthop

Matches any routes that have an IPv6 next-hop router address permitted by the specified access list name or the IPv6 address specified in the route map.

**ip route-map** *route-map-name* [**sequence-number** *number*] **match ipv6-nexthop**  
{*access-list-name* | *ipv6\_address/prefixLen* [**permit** | **deny**]}

**no ip route-map** *route-map-name* [**sequence-number** *number*] **match ipv6-nexthop**  
{*access-list-name* | *ipv6\_address/prefixLen* [**permit** | **deny**]}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>route-map-name</i>	The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
<i>number</i>	A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
<i>access-list-name</i>	The access list that matches the route nexthop IPv6 address.
<i>ipv6_address/prefixLen</i>	The IPv6 address along with the prefix length that matches any nexthop IPv6 address within the specified subnet.
<b>permit</b>	Permits a route based on the IPv6 nexthop.
<b>deny</b>	Denies a route based on the IPv6 nexthop.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>number</i>	50
<b>permit</b>   <b>deny</b>	<b>permit</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **match ipv6-nexthop** parameter in the route map.
- If the best matching nexthop is type **deny**, then the route is not redistributed. If the best matching nexthop is type **permit** but the route map action is **deny**, the route is not redistributed.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The *route-map-name*, **sequence-number**, and *access-list-name* should exist before you configure this **match** criteria.

## Examples

```
-> ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match ipv6-nexthop list1
-> no ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match ipv6-nexthop list1
-> ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match ipv6-nexthop 2001::/64
-> no ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match ipv6-nexthop 2001::/64
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">ipv6 access-list</a>	Creates an access list for adding multiple IPv6 addresses to route maps.
<a href="#">ipv6 access-list address</a>	Adds IPv6 addresses to the specified IPv6 access list.
<a href="#">ip route-map action</a>	Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.
<a href="#">show ip route-map</a>	Displays the configured IP route maps.

## MIB Objects

```
alaRouteMapTable
  alaRouteMapIndex
  alaRouteMapSequence
  alaRouteMapType
  alaRouteMapValue
  alaRouteMapRowStatus
```

---



## ip route-map match tag

Matches the tag value specified in the route map with the one that the routing protocol learned the route on.

**ip route-map** *route-map-name* [**sequence-number** *number*] **match tag** *tag-number*

**no ip route-map** *route-map-name* [**sequence-number** *number*] **match tag** *tag-number*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>route-map-name</i>	The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
<i>number</i>	A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
<i>tag-number</i>	The tag number.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>number</i>	50

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **match tag** parameter in the route map.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The *route-map-name* and **sequence-number** should exist before you configure this **match** criteria.

### Examples

```
-> ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match tag 4  
-> no ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match tag 4
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip route-map action</a>	Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.
<a href="#">show ip route-map</a>	Displays the configured IP route maps.

**MIB Objects**

alaRouteMapTable

  alaRouteMapIndex

  alaRouteMapSequence

  alaRouteMapType

  alaRouteMapValue

  alaRouteMapRowStatus

---

## ip route-map match ipv4-interface

Matches the IPv4 interface name specified in the route map with the one that the routing protocol learned the route on.

**ip route-map** *route-map-name* [**sequence-number** *number*] **match ipv4-interface** *interface-name*

**no ip route-map** *route-map-name* [**sequence-number** *number*] **match ipv4-interface** *interface-name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>route-map-name</i>	The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
<i>number</i>	A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
<i>interface-name</i>	Specifies the interface name of the route's outgoing interface.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>number</i>	50

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **match ipv4-interface** parameter in the route map.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The *route-map-name* and **sequence-number** should exist before you configure this **match** criteria.

### Examples

```
-> ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match ipv4-interface int4  
-> no ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match ipv4-interface int4
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip route-map action</a>	Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.
<a href="#">show ip route-map</a>	Displays the configured IP route maps.

**MIB Objects**

alaRouteMapTable

  alaRouteMapIndex

  alaRouteMapSequence

  alaRouteMapType

  alaRouteMapValue

  alaRouteMapRowStatus

---

## ip route-map match ipv6-interface

Matches the IPv6 interface name specified in the route map with the one that the routing protocol learned the route on.

**ip route-map** *route-map-name* [**sequence-number** *number*] **match ipv6-interface** *interface-name*

**no ip route-map** *route-map-name* [**sequence-number** *number*] **match ipv6-interface** *interface-name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>route-map-name</i>	The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
<i>number</i>	A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
<i>interface-name</i>	Specifies the interface name of the route's outgoing interface.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>number</i>	50

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **match ipv6-interface** parameter in the route map.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The *route-map-name* and **sequence-number** should exist before you configure this **match** criteria.

### Examples

```
-> ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match ipv6-interface int6  
-> no ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match ipv6-interface int6
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip route-map action</a>	Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.
<a href="#">show ip route-map</a>	Displays the configured IP route maps.

**MIB Objects**

alaRouteMapTable

  alaRouteMapIndex

  alaRouteMapSequence

  alaRouteMapType

  alaRouteMapValue

  alaRouteMapRowStatus

---

## ip route-map match metric

Matches the metric value specified in the route map with the actual metric value of the route.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match metric metric [deviation deviation]
```

```
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match metric metric  
[deviation deviation]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>route-map-name</i>	The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
<i>number</i>	A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
<i>metric</i>	The metric value that matches a specified metric.
<i>deviation</i>	The deviation value. If deviation is included, the route metric can have any value within the range (metric-deviation to metric+deviation).

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>number</i>	50

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **match metric** parameter in the route map.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The *route-map-name* and **sequence-number** should exist before you configure this **match** criteria.

### Examples

```
-> ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match metric 4  
-> no ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match metric 4
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **ip route-map action**

Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.

### **show ip route-map**

Displays the configured IP route maps.

## MIB Objects

alaRouteMapTable

alaRouteMapIndex

alaRouteMapSequence

alaRouteMapType

alaRouteMapValue

alaRouteMapRowStatus

---



## ip route-map match route-type

Matches the specified route type with actual route type of the route.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match route-type {internal | external
[type1 | type2] | level1 | level2}
```

```
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match route-type {internal | external
[type1 | type2] | level1 | level2}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>route-map-name</i>	The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
<i>number</i>	A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
<b>internal</b>	Matches OSPF/BGP internal routes.
<b>external</b>	Matches OSPF/BGP external routes.
<b>type1</b>	Matches OSPF external Type-1 routes, which gives the full metric calculation for the complete path including internal as well as external cost.
<b>type2</b>	Matches OSPF external Type-2 routes, which gives the external redistribution metric only to the ASBR.
<b>level1</b>	Matches IS-IS Level-1 routes only. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.1.3 release.</i>
<b>level2</b>	Matches IS-IS Level-2 routes only. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.1.3 release.</i>

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>number</i>	50

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **match route-type** parameter in the route map.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The *route-map-name* and **sequence-number** should exist before you configure this **match** criteria.

## Examples

```
-> ip route-map 111 sequence-number 50 match route-type internal
-> no ip route-map 111 sequence-number 50 match route-type internal
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.  
Release 6.2.1; **level1** and **level2** parameter support added.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">ip route-map action</a>	Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.
<a href="#">show ip route-map</a>	Displays the configured IP route maps.

## MIB Objects

```
alaRouteMapTable
  alaRouteMapIndex
  alaRouteMapSequence
  alaRouteMapType
  alaRouteMapValue
  alaRouteMapRowStatus
```

---

## ip route-map set metric

Configures the metric value of the route being distributed.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set metric metric
[effect {add | subtract | replace | none}]
```

```
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set metric metric
[effect {add | subtract | replace | none}]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>route-map-name</i>	The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
<i>number</i>	A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
<i>metric</i>	Configures the metric value of the route being distributed. A value of 0 is not allowed.
<b>add</b>	Adds the configured metric value to the actual metric value.
<b>subtract</b>	Subtracts the configured metric value from the actual metric value.
<b>replace</b>	Replaces the actual metric value with the configured metric value.
<b>none</b>	Redistributes the actual metric value. The configured metric value is ignored. Use any value except 0.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>number</i>	50

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **set metric** parameter in the route map.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The *route-map-name* and **sequence-number** should exist before you configure this **set** criteria.

### Examples

```
-> ip route-map 111 sequence-number 50 set metric 30 effect add
-> no ip route-map 111 sequence-number 50 set metric 30 effect add
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip route-map action</b>	Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.
<b>show ip route-map</b>	Displays the configured IP route maps.

## MIB Objects

```
alaRouteMapTable  
  alaRouteMapIndex  
  alaRouteMapSequence  
  alaRouteMapType  
  alaRouteMapValue  
  alaRouteMapRowStatus
```

---

## ip route-map set metric-type

Configures the metric type for the redistributed route.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set metric-type
{internal | external [type1 | type2]}
```

```
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set metric-type
{internal | external [type1 | type2]}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>route-map-name</i>	The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
<i>number</i>	A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
<b>internal</b>	Sets the metric type to internal for routes redistributed into BGP.
<b>external</b>	Sets the metric type to external for routes redistributed into BGP.
<b>type1</b>	Sets the metric type to external type1 for routes redistributed into OSPF, which gives the full metric calculation for the complete path including internal as well as external cost.
<b>type2</b>	Sets the metric type to external type2 for routes redistributed into OSPF, which gives the external redistribution metric only to the ASBR.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>number</i>	50

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **set metric-type** parameter in the route map.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The *route-map-name* and **sequence-number** should exist before you configure this **set** criteria.

### Examples

```
-> ip route-map 111 sequence-number 50 set metric-type internal
-> no ip route-map 111 sequence-number 50 set metric-type internal
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **ip route-map action**

Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.

### **show ip route-map**

Displays the configured IP route maps.

## MIB Objects

alaRouteMapTable

alaRouteMapIndex

alaRouteMapSequence

alaRouteMapType

alaRouteMapValue

alaRouteMapRowStatus

---

## ip route-map set tag

Configures the tag value of the route being distributed.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set tag tag-number
```

```
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set tag tag-number
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>route-map-name</i>	The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
<i>number</i>	A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
<i>tag-number</i>	Configures the tag number.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>number</i>	50

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **set tag** parameter in the route map.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The *route-map-name* and **sequence-number** should exist before you configure this **set** criteria.

### Examples

```
-> ip route-map 111 sequence-number 50 set tag 23  
-> no ip route-map 111 sequence-number 50 set tag 23
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip route-map action</a>	Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.
<a href="#">show ip route-map</a>	Displays the configured IP route maps.

**MIB Objects**

alaRouteMapTable

  alaRouteMapIndex

  alaRouteMapSequence

  alaRouteMapType

  alaRouteMapValue

  alaRouteMapRowStatus

---



## ip route-map set community

Configures the community name of the route being redistributed into BGP.

**ip route-map** *route-map-name* [**sequence-number** *number*] **set community** *community-string*

**no ip route-map** *route-map-name* [**sequence-number** *number*] **set community** *community-string*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>route-map-name</i>	The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
<i>number</i>	A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
<i>community-string</i>	Defines a community for an aggregate route. Community names range from 0 to 70 characters.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>number</i>	50

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **set community** parameter in the route map.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The *route-map-name* and **sequence-number** should exist before you configure this **set** criteria.

### Examples

```
-> ip route-map 111 sequence-number 50 set community 29  
-> no ip route-map 111 sequence-number 50 set community 29
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip route-map action</a>	Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.
<a href="#">show ip route-map</a>	Displays the configured IP route maps.

**MIB Objects**

alaRouteMapTable

  alaRouteMapIndex

  alaRouteMapSequence

  alaRouteMapType

  alaRouteMapValue

  alaRouteMapRowStatus

---

## ip route-map set local-preference

Configures the local preference value for a route being distributed into BGP.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set local-preference value
```

```
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set local-preference value
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>route-map-name</i>	The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
<i>number</i>	A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
<i>value</i>	Configures the local-preference value for routes being redistributed in to BGP. The value is between 0 and 4294967295.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>number</i>	50

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **set local-preference** parameter in the route map.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The *route-map-name* and **sequence-number** should exist before you configure this **set** criteria.
- The local preference attribute is used to set preference to an exit point from the local autonomous system (AS).
- If there are multiple exit points from the AS, the local preference attribute is used to select the exit point for a specific route.

### Examples

```
-> ip route-map 111 sequence-number 50 set local-preference 4  
-> no ip route-map 111 sequence-number 50 set local-preference 4
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **ip route-map action**

Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.

### **show ip route-map**

Displays the configured IP route maps.

## MIB Objects

alaRouteMapTable

alaRouteMapIndex

alaRouteMapSequence

alaRouteMapType

alaRouteMapValue

alaRouteMapRowStatus

---

## ip route-map set level

Configures the level of the ISIS route being redistributed. *This command is currently not supported.*

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set level {level1 | level2 | level1-2}
```

```
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set level {level1 | level2 | level1-2}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>route-map-name</i>	The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
<i>number</i>	A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
<b>level1</b>	This parameter is not supported in the current release.
<b>level2</b>	This parameter is not supported in the current release.
<b>level1-2</b>	This parameter is not supported in the current release.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>number</i>	50

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **set level** parameter in the route map.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The *route-map-name* and **sequence-number** should exist before you configure this **set** criteria.

### Examples

```
-> ip route-map 111 sequence-number 50 set level level1  
-> no ip route-map 111 sequence-number 50 set level level1
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.  
Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

**Related Commands****ip route-map action**

Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.

**show ip route-map**

Displays the configured IP route maps.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaRouteMapTable  
  alaRouteMapIndex  
  alaRouteMapSequence  
  alaRouteMapType  
  alaRouteMapValue  
  alaRouteMapRowStatus
```

---

## ip route-map set ip-nexthop

Configures the IP address of the next hop in a route map.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set ip-nexthop ip_address  
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set ip-nexthop ip_address
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>route-map-name</i>	The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
<i>number</i>	A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
<i>ip_address</i>	IP address of the next hop.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>number</i>	50

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **set ip-nexthop** parameter in the route map.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The *route-map-name* and **sequence-number** should exist before you configure this **set** criteria.

### Examples

```
-> ip route-map 222 sequence-number 50 set ip-nexthop 128.251.17.224  
-> no ip route-map 222 sequence-number 50 set ip-nexthop 128.251.17.224
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

<b>ip route-map action</b>	Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.
<b>show ip route-map</b>	Displays the configured IP route maps.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIPRouteMapTable  
  alaRouteMapIndex  
  alaRouteMapSequence  
  alaRouteMapType  
  alaRouteMapValue  
  alaRouteMapRowStatus
```

---

## ip route-map set ipv6-nexthop

Configures the IPv6 address of the next hop in a route map.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set ipv6-nexthop ipv6_address  
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set ipv6-nexthop ipv6_address
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>route-map-name</i>	The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
<i>number</i>	A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
<i>ipv6_address</i>	IPv6 address of the next hop.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>number</i>	50

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **set ipv6-nexthop** parameter in the route map.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The *route-map-name* and **sequence-number** should exist before you configure this **set** criteria.

### Examples

```
-> ip route-map 222 sequence-number 50 set ipv6-nexthop 2001::1  
-> no ip route-map 222 sequence-number 50 set ipv6-nexthop 2001::1
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip route-map action</b>	Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.
<b>show ip route-map</b>	Displays the configured IP route maps.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIPRouteMapTable  
  alaRouteMapIndex  
  alaRouteMapSequence  
  alaRouteMapType  
  alaRouteMapValue  
  alaRouteMapRowStatus
```

---

## arp

Adds a permanent entry to the ARP table. To forward packets, the switch dynamically builds an ARP Table to match the IP address of a device with its physical (MAC) address. These entries age out of the table when the timeout value is exceeded. This command is used to add a permanent entry to the table. Permanent entries do not age out of the table.

**arp** *ip\_address hardware\_address* [**alias**]

**no arp** *ip\_address* [**alias**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*

IP address of the device you are adding to the ARP table.

*hardware\_address*

MAC address of the device in hexadecimal format (e.g., 00.00.39.59.f1.0c).

**alias**

Specifies that the switch will act as an alias (or proxy) for this IP address. When the alias option is used, the switch responds to all ARP requests for the specified IP address with its own MAC address.

You can also enable the proxy feature for an IP interface using the **ip interface** command. When enabled, ARP requests return the MAC address of the IP router interface and all traffic within the VLAN is routed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a permanent ARP entry.
- Note that using the **arp alias** command is not related to proxy ARP as defined in RFC 925. Instead, **arp alias** is similar to the Local Proxy ARP feature, except that it is used to configure the switch as a proxy for only *one* IP address.
- Because most hosts support the use of address resolution protocols to determine cache address information (called dynamic address resolution), you generally do not need to specify permanent ARP cache entries.
- Only the IP address is required when deleting an ARP entry from the table.

### Examples

```
-> arp 171.11.1.1 00:05:02:c0:7f:11
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**clear arp-cache**

Deletes all dynamic entries from the ARP table.

**ip interface**

Enables or disables the Local Proxy ARP feature for an IP interface. When enabled, all traffic within the VLAN is routed. ARP requests return the MAC address of the IP router interface.

**show arp**

Displays the ARP table.

## MIB Objects

ipNetToMediaTable

- ipNetToMediaIfIndex
- ipNetToMediaNetAddress
- ipNetToMediaPhyAddress
- ipNetToMediaType

alaIpNetToMediaTable

- alaIpNetToMediaPhyAddress
- alaIpNetToMediaProxy

---

## clear arp-cache

Deletes all dynamic entries from the ARP table.

**clear arp-cache**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This commands only clears dynamic entries. If permanent entries have been added to the table, they must be removed using the **no** form of the [ip service](#) command.
- Dynamic entries remain in the ARP table until they time out. The switch uses the MAC Address table timeout value as the ARP timeout value. Use the [mac-address-table aging-time](#) command to set the timeout value.

### Examples

```
-> clear arp-cache
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip service</a>	Adds a permanent entry to the ARP table.
<a href="#">show arp</a>	Displays the ARP table.

### MIB Objects

alaIpClearArpCache

---

## arp filter

Configures an ARP filter that will determine if ARP Request packets containing a specific IP address are processed by the switch or discarded.

**arp filter** *ip\_address* [**mask** *ip\_mask*] [*vid*] [**sender** | **target**] [**allow** | **block**]

**no arp filter** *ip\_address*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The IP address to use for filtering ARP packet IP addresses.
<i>ip_mask</i>	An IP mask that identifies which part of the ARP packet IP address is examined for filtering (e.g. mask 255.0.0.0 filters on the first octet of the ARP packet IP address).
<i>vid</i>	A VLAN ID that specifies that only ARP packets for a specific VLAN are filtered.
<b>sender</b>	The sender IP address in the ARP packet is used for ARP filtering.
<b>target</b>	The target IP address in the ARP packet is used for ARP filtering.
<b>allow</b>	ARP packets that meet filter criteria are processed.
<b>block</b>	ARP packets that meet filter criteria are discarded.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>vid</i>	0 (no VLAN)
<i>ip_mask</i>	255.255.255.255
<b>sender</b>   <b>target</b>	<b>target</b>
<b>allow</b>   <b>block</b>	<b>block</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete an ARP filter.
- If there are no filters configured for the switch, all ARP Request packets received are processed.
- Up to 200 filters are allowed on each switch.
- If sender or target IP address in an ARP Request packet does not match any filter criteria, the packet is processed by the switch.
- ARP filtering is generally used in conjunction with the Local Proxy ARP application; however, ARP filtering is available for use on its own and/or with other applications.

## Examples

```
-> arp filter 171.11.1.1
-> arp filter 172.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
-> arp filter 198.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0 sender
-> arp filter 198.172.16.1 vlan 200 allow
-> no arp filter 171.11.1.1
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [clear arp filter](#)

Clears all ARP filters from the filter database.

### [ip interface](#)

Enables or disables the Local Proxy ARP feature on an IP interface. When enabled, all traffic within the VLAN is routed. ARP requests return the MAC address of the IP router interface.

### [show arp filter](#)

Displays the ARP filter configuration.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIpArpFilterTable
  alaIpArpFilterIpAddr
  alaIpArpFilterIpMask
  alaIpArpFilterVlan
  alaIpArpFilterMode
  alaIpArpFilterType
```

---



## clear arp filter

Clears the ARP filter database of all entries.

**clear arp-cache**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This commands clears all ARP filters configured on the switch. To remove an individual filter entry, use the **no** form of the [arp filter](#) command.

### Examples

```
-> clear arp filter
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">arp filter</a>	Configures an ARP filter to allow or block the processing of specified ARP Request packets.
<a href="#">show arp filter</a>	Displays the ARP filter configuration.

### MIB Objects

```
alaIpClearArpFilter
```

---

## icmp type

Enables or disables a specific type of ICMP message, and sets the minimum packet gap. The minimum packet gap is the number of microseconds that must pass between ICMP messages of the same type.

**icmp type** *type* **code** *code* **{{enable | disable} | min-pkt-gap** *gap*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>type</i>	The ICMP packet type. This is conjunction with the ICMP code determines the type of ICMP message being specified.
<i>code</i>	The ICMP code type. This is conjunction with the ICMP type determines the type of ICMP message being specified.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the specified ICMP message.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the specified ICMP message.
<i>gap</i>	The number of microseconds required between ICMP messages of this type.

### Defaults

---

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<b>enable   disable</b>	enabled
<i>gap</i>	0

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- This command allows the use to enable or disable all types of ICMP messages, and set the minimum packet gap between messages of the specified type. The ICMP message types are specified in RFC 792, and are listed below:

ICMP Message	Type	Code
echo reply	0	0
network unreachable	0	3
host unreachable	3	1
protocol unreachable	3	2
port unreachable	3	3
frag needed but DF bit set	3	4
source route failed	3	5
destination network unknown	3	6
destination host unknown	3	7
source host isolated	3	8
dest network admin prohibited	3	9
host admin prohibited by filter	3	10
network unreachable for TOS	3	11
host unreachable for TOS	3	12
source quench	4	0
redirect for network	5	0
redirect for host	5	1
redirect for TOS and network	5	2
redirect for TOS and host	5	3
echo request	8	0
router advertisement	9	0
router solicitation	10	0
time exceeded during transmit	11	0
time exceeded during reassembly	11	1
ip header bad	12	0
required option missing	12	1
timestamp request	13	0
timestamp reply	14	0
information request (obsolete)	15	0
information reply (obsolete)	16	0
address mask request	17	0
address mask reply	18	0

- While this command can be used to enable or disable all ICMP message, some of the more common ICMP messages have their own CLI commands, as described in the pages below. The following ICMP message have specific commands to enable and disable:

ICMP Message	Command
Network unreachable (type 0, code 3)	<a href="#">icmp unreachable</a>
Host unreachable (type 3, code 1)	<a href="#">icmp unreachable</a>
Protocol unreachable (type 3, code 2)	<a href="#">icmp unreachable</a>
Port unreachable (type 3, code 3)	<a href="#">icmp unreachable</a>
Echo reply (type 0, code 0)	<a href="#">icmp echo</a>
Echo request (type 8, code 0)	<a href="#">icmp echo</a>
Timestamp request (type 13, code 0)	<a href="#">icmp timestamp</a>
Timestamp reply (type 14, code 0)	<a href="#">icmp timestamp</a>
Address Mask request (type 17, code 0)	<a href="#">icmp addr-mask</a>
Address Mask reply (type 18, code 0)	<a href="#">icmp addr-mask</a>

## Examples

```
-> icmp type 4 code 0 enabled
-> icmp type 4 code 0 min-pkt-gap 40
-> icmp type 4 code 0 disable
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[icmp messages](#) Enables or disables all ICMP messages.

[show icmp control](#) Allows the viewing of the ICMP control settings.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmpCtrlTable
  alaIcmpCtrlType
alaIcmpCtrlTable
  alaIcmpCtrlCode
  alaIcmpCtrlStatus
  alaIcmpCtrlPktGap
```

## icmp unreachable

Enables or disables ICMP messages pertaining to unreachable destinations, and sets the minimum packet gap. The minimum packet gap is the number of microseconds that must pass between ICMP messages of the same type.

**icmp unreachable** [**net-unreachable** | **host-unreachable** | **protocol-unreachable** | **port-unreachable**] **{enable | disable}** | **min-pkt-gap** *gap*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>net-unreachable</b>	Sets the unreachable network ICMP message.
<b>host-unreachable</b>	Sets the unreachable host ICMP message.
<b>protocol-unreachable</b>	Sets the unreachable protocol ICMP message.
<b>port-unreachable</b>	Sets the unreachable port ICMP message.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the specified ICMP message.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the specified ICMP message.
<i>gap</i>	The number of microseconds required between ICMP messages of this type.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	disabled
<i>gap</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command enables ICMP messages relating to unreachable destinations. Unreachable networks, hosts, protocols, and ports can all be specified.
- The unreachable ICMP messages can also be enabled, disabled, and modified using the **icmp type** command. See the **icmp type** command information on the type and code for the unreachable ICMP messages.

### Examples

```
-> icmp unreachable net-unreachable enable
-> icmp unreachable host-unreachable enable
-> icmp unreachable protocol-unreachable enable
-> icmp unreachable port-unreachable enable
-> icmp unreachable port-unreachable min-pkt-gap 50
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show icmp control**                      Allows the viewing of the ICMP control settings.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmpCtrlTable
  alaIcmpCtrlType
alaIcmpCtrlTable
  alaIcmpCtrlCode
  alaIcmpCtrlStatus
  alaIcmpCtrlPktGap
```

---

## icmp echo

Enables or disables ICMP echo messages, and sets the minimum packet gap. The minimum packet gap is the number of microseconds that must pass between ICMP messages of the same type.

**icmp echo** [**request** | **reply**] {{**enable** | **disable**} | **min-pkt-gap** *gap*}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>request</b>	Specifies the echo request ICMP message.
<b>reply</b>	Specifies the echo reply ICMP message.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the specified ICMP message.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the specified ICMP message.
<i>gap</i>	The number of microseconds required between ICMP messages of this type.

### Defaults

---

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>	enabled
<i>gap</i>	0

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command sets the ICMP echo messages. An echo request is sent to a destination, and must be responded to with an echo reply message that contains the original echo request.
- Using this command without specifying a request or reply will enable, disable, or set the minimum packet gap for both types.
- The echo ICMP messages can also be enabled, disabled, and modified using the [icmp type](#) command. See the [icmp type](#) command information on the type and code for the echo ICMP messages.

### Examples

```
-> icmp echo reply enable
-> icmp echo enable
-> icmp echo request enable
-> icmp echo request min-pkt-gap 50
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show icmp control**

Allows the viewing of the ICMP control settings.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmpCtrlTable
  alaIcmpCtrlType
alaIcmpCtrlTable
  alaIcmpCtrlCode
  alaIcmpCtrlStatus
  alaIcmpCtrlPktGap
```

---



## icmp timestamp

Enables or disables ICMP timestamp messages, and sets the minimum packet gap. The minimum packet gap is the number of microseconds that must pass between ICMP messages of the same type.

**icmp timestamp** [**request** | **reply**] {{**enable** | **disable**} | **min-pkt-gap** *gap*}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>request</b>	Specifies timestamp request messages.
<b>reply</b>	Specifies timestamp reply messages.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the specified ICMP message.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the specified ICMP message.
<i>gap</i>	The number of microseconds required between ICMP messages of this type.

### Defaults

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>	enabled
<i>gap</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The data received (a timestamp) in the message is returned in the reply together with an additional timestamp. The timestamp is 32 bits of milliseconds since midnight UT. The Originate timestamp is the time the sender last touched the message before sending it, the Receive timestamp is the time the echoer first touched it on receipt, and the Transmit timestamp is the time the echoer last touched the message on sending it.
- Using this command without specifying a request or reply will enable, disable, or set the minimum packet gap for both types.
- The timestamp ICMP messages can also be enabled, disabled, and modified using the [icmp type](#) command. See the [icmp type](#) command information on the type and code for the timestamp ICMP messages.

### Examples

```
-> icmp timestamp reply enable
-> icmp timestamp enable
-> icmp timestamp request enable
-> icmp timestamp request min-pkt-gap 50
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show icmp control** Allows the viewing of the ICMP control settings.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmpCtrlTable
  alaIcmpCtrlType
alaIcmpCtrlTable
  alaIcmpCtrlCode
  alaIcmpCtrlStatus
  alaIcmpCtrlPktGap
```

---

## icmp addr-mask

Enables or disables ICMP address mask messages, and sets the minimum packet gap. The minimum packet gap is the number of microseconds that must pass between ICMP messages of the same type.

**icmp add-mask** [request | reply] {{enable | disable} | min-pkt-gap gap}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>request</b>	Specifies request address mask messages.
<b>reply</b>	Specifies reply address mask messages.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the specified ICMP message.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the specified ICMP message.
<i>gap</i>	The number of microseconds required between ICMP messages of this type.

### Defaults

---

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<b>enable   disable</b>	enabled
<i>gap</i>	0

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- A gateway receiving an address mask request should return it with the address mask field set to the 32-bit mask of the bits identifying the subnet and network, for the subnet on which the request was received.
- Using this command without specifying a request or reply will enable, disable, or set the minimum packet gap for both types.
- The address mask ICMP messages can also be enabled, disabled, and modified using the [icmp type](#) command. See the [icmp type](#) command information on the type and code for the address mask ICMP messages.

### Examples

```
-> icmp addr-mask reply enable
-> icmp addr-mask enable
-> icmp addr-mask request enable
-> icmp addr-mask request min-pkt-gap 50
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show icmp control**

Allows the viewing of the ICMP control settings.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmpCtrlTable
  alaIcmpCtrlType
alaIcmpCtrlTable
  alaIcmpCtrlCode
  alaIcmpCtrlStatus
  alaIcmpCtrlPktGap
```

---

## icmp messages

Enables or disables all Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) messages.

`icmp messages {enable | disable}`

---

### Syntax Definitions

**enable** Enables ICMP messages.

**disable** Disables ICMP messages.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
enable   disable	enabled

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> icmp messages enable
-> icmp messages disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[icmp type](#) Enables or disables a specific type of ICMP message, and sets the minimum packet gap.

[show icmp control](#) Allows the viewing of the ICMP control settings.

### MIB Objects

```
alaIcmpCtrl
  alaIcmpAllMsgStatus
```

---

## ip dos scan close-port-penalty

Assigns a penalty value to be added to the Denial of Service penalty scan value when a TCP or UDP packet is received on a closed port.

**ip dos scan close-port-penalty** *penalty\_value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*penalty\_value*

A penalty value added to the penalty scan value. This value can be any non-negative integer.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>penalty_value</i>	10

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command creates a point value that is added to the total port scan penalty value when a TCP or UDP packet is received that is destined for a closed port.

### Examples

```
-> ip dos scan close-port-penalty 25
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

#### [ip dos scan threshold](#)

Sets the threshold for the port scan value, at which a DoS attack is recorded.

#### [ip dos trap](#)

Sets whether the switch generates SNMP DoS traps when an attack is detected.

### MIB Objects

alaDoSConfig  
  alaDoSPortScanClosePortPenalty

---

## ip dos scan tcp open-port-penalty

Assigns a penalty value to be added to the Denial of Service penalty scan value when a TCP packet is received on an open port.

**ip dos scan tcp open-port-penalty** *penalty\_value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*penalty\_value*

A penalty value added to the penalty scan value. This value can be any non-negative integer.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>penalty_value</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command creates a point value that is added to the total port scan penalty value when a TCP packet is received that is destined for an open port.
- The switch does not distinguished between a legal TCP packet and a port scan packet.

### Examples

```
-> ip dos scan tcp open-port-penalty 10
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

#### [ip dos scan threshold](#)

Sets the threshold for the port scan value, at which a DoS attack is recorded.

#### [ip dos trap](#)

Sets whether the switch generates SNMP DoS traps when an attack is detected.

### MIB Objects

alaDoSConfig

alaDoSPortScanTcpOpenPortPenalty

---

## ip dos scan udp open-port-penalty

Assigns a penalty value to be added to the Denial of Service penalty scan value when a UDP packet is received on an open port.

**ip dos scan udp open-port-penalty** *penalty\_value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*penalty\_value*                      A penalty value added to the penalty scan value. This value can be any non-negative integer.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>penalty_value</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command creates a point value that is added to the total port scan penalty value when a UDP packet is received that is destined for an open port.
- The switch does not distinguished between a legal UDP packet and a port scan packet.

### Examples

```
-> ip dos scan udp open-port-penalty 15
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- ip dos scan threshold**                      Sets the threshold for the port scan value, at which a DoS attack is recorded.
- ip dos trap**                                      Sets whether the switch generates SNMP DoS traps when an attack is detected.

### MIB Objects

alaDoSConfig  
    alaDoSPortScanUdpOpenPortPenalty

---



## ip dos scan threshold

Sets the threshold for the port scan value, at which a DoS attack is recorded.

**ip dos scan threshold** *threshold\_value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*threshold\_value*

A numerical value representing the total acceptable penalty before a DoS attack is noted. This value can be any non-negative integer.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>threshold_value</i>	1000

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If the total port scan penalty value exceeds this value, a port scan attack is recorded.
- The penalty value is incremented by recording TCP or UDP packets that are bound for open or closed ports. Such packets are given a penalty value, which are added together. The commands for setting the packet penalty value are the [ip dos scan close-port-penalty](#), [ip dos scan tcp open-port-penalty](#), and [ip dos scan udp open-port-penalty](#) commands.

### Examples

```
-> ip dos scan threshold 1200
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip dos scan close-port-penalty</b>	Assigns a penalty value to be added to the Denial of Service penalty scan value when a TCP or UDP packet is received on a closed port.
<b>ip dos scan tcp open-port-penalty</b>	Assigns a penalty value to be added to the Denial of Service penalty scan value when a TCP packet is received on an open port.
<b>ip dos scan udp open-port-penalty</b>	Assigns a penalty value to be added to the Denial of Service penalty scan value when a UDP packet is received on an open port.
<b>show ip dos config</b>	Displays the configuration parameters of the DoS scan for the switch.

## MIB Objects

```
alaDoSConfig  
  alaDoSPortScanThreshold
```

---

## ip dos trap

Sets whether the switch generates SNMP DoS traps when an attack is detected.

**ip dos trap {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

**enable** Enables the generation of DoS traps.

**disable** Disables the generation of DoS traps.

### Defaults

parameter	default
enable   disable	enable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command controls whether the switch generates an SNMP trap when a DoS attack is detected. It is assumed a DoS attack has occurred when the port scan penalty threshold is exceeded. This value is set using the [ip dos scan threshold](#) command.

### Examples

```
-> ip dos trap enable
-> ip dos trap disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip dos scan threshold](#) Sets the threshold for the port scan value, at which a DoS attack is recorded.

[show ip dos config](#) Displays the configuration parameters of the DoS scan for the switch.

### MIB Objects

```
alaDoSConfig
  alaDoSTrapCnt1
```

---

## ip dos scan decay

Sets the decay speed of the port scan penalty value for the switch when calculating DoS attacks.

**ip dos scan decay** *decay\_value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*decay\_value* The decay value amount for reducing the port scan penalty. This value can be any non-negative integer.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>decay_value</i>	2

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The port scan penalty value is reduced every minute by dividing by the amount set in using this command. For example, if the decay value is set to 10, every minute the total port scan penalty value is divided by 10.

### Examples

```
-> ip dos scan decay 10
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip dos scan threshold](#) Sets the threshold for the port scan value, at which a DoS attack is recorded.

[show ip dos config](#) Displays the configuration parameters of the DoS scan for the switch.

### MIB Objects

alaDoSConfig  
alaDoSPortScanDecay

---

## show ip traffic

Displays IP datagram traffic and errors.

**show ip traffic**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The statistics show the cumulative totals since the last time the switch was powered on or since the last reset of the switch was executed.
- Packets received on a port that is a member of the UserPorts group are dropped if they contain a source IP network address that does not match the IP subnet for the port. This is done to block spoofed IP traffic. If the UserPorts group function is active and spoofed traffic was detected and blocked, the output display of this command will include statistics regarding the spoofed traffic.
- Note that the presence of spoofing event statistics in the output display of this command indicates that an attack was prevented, not that the switch is currently under attack.
- If statistics for spoofed traffic are not displayed, then a spoofing attempt has not occurred since the last time this command was issued.

### Examples

```
-> show ip traffic
```

```
IP statistics
Datagrams received
  Total                = 621883,
  IP header error     = 0,
  Destination IP error = 51752,
  Unknown protocol    = 0,
  Local discards      = 0,
  Delivered to users  = 567330,
  Reassemble needed   = 0,
  Reassembled         = 0,
```

```

Reassemble failed          =          0

Datagrams sent
  Forwarded                =    2801,
  Generated                 =   578108,
  Local discards           =          0,
  No route discards        =          9,
  Fragmented               =    2801,
  Fragment failed          =          0,
  Fragments generated      =          0

Event      Source      Total      Last 33 seconds
-----+-----+-----+-----
spoof      5/26   18          2      last mac 00:08:02:e2:17:70

```

**output definitions**

<b>Total</b>	Total number of input datagrams received including those received in error.
<b>IP header error</b>	Number of IP datagrams discarded due to errors in the IP header (e.g., bad checksums, version number mismatch, other format errors, time-to-live exceeded, errors discarded in processing IP options).
<b>Destination IP error</b>	Number of IP datagrams discarded because the IP header destination field contained an invalid address. This count includes invalid addresses (e.g., 0.0.0.0) and addresses of unsupported classes (e.g., Class E).
<b>Unknown protocol</b>	Number of locally-addressed datagrams received successfully but discarded because of an unknown or unsupported protocol.
<b>Local discards</b>	Number of IP datagrams received that were discarded, even though they had no errors to prevent transmission (e.g., lack of buffer space). This does not include any datagrams discarded while awaiting reassembly. Typically, this value should be zero.
<b>Delivered to users</b>	Total number of datagrams received that were successfully delivered to IP user protocols (including ICMP).
<b>Reassemble needed</b>	Number of IP fragments received that needed to be reassembled.
<b>Reassembled</b>	Number of IP datagrams received that were successfully reassembled.
<b>Reassemble failed</b>	Number of IP failures detected by the IP reassembly algorithm for all reasons (e.g., timed out, error). This is not necessarily a count of discarded IP fragments since some algorithms (notably the algorithm in RFC 815) can lose track of the number of fragments by combining them as they are received.
<b>Fragmented</b>	Number of successfully fragmented IP datagrams.
<b>Fragment failed</b>	Number of packets received and discarded by IP because they needed to be fragmented but could not be. This situation could happen if a large packet has the "Don't Fragment" flag set.
<b>Forwarded</b>	Number of IP datagrams forwarded by the switch.
<b>Generated</b>	Total number of IP datagrams that local IP user protocols (including ICMP) generated in response to requests for transmission. This does not include any datagrams counted as "Forwarded."

**output definitions (continued)**

---

<b>Local discards</b>	Number of output IP datagrams that were discarded, even though they had no errors to prevent transmission (e.g., lack of buffer space). This number includes datagrams counted as “Forwarded” if the packets are discarded for these reasons.
<b>No route discards</b>	Number of IP datagrams received and discarded by IP because no route could be found to transmit them to their destination. This includes any packets counted as “Forwarded” if the packets are discarded for these reasons. It also includes any datagrams that a host cannot route because all of its default routers are down.
<b>Fragments generated</b>	The of IP datagram fragments generated as a result of fragmentation.
<b>Routing entry discards</b>	Number of packets received and discarded by IP even though no problems were encountered to prevent their transmission to their destination (e.g., discarded because of lack of buffer space).
<b>Event</b>	The type of event ( <b>spoof</b> ).
<b>Source</b>	The slot and port number of the port that has received spoofed packets and is also a member of the UserPorts group. Ports are configured as members of the UserPorts group through the <b>policy port group</b> command.
<b>Total</b>	The total number of spoofed packets received on the source port.
<b>Last xx seconds</b>	The number of spoofed packets blocked in the last number of seconds indicated. Also includes the source MAC address of the last spoofed packet received.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[show icmp statistics](#) Displays ICMP statistics and errors.

---

## show ip interface

Displays the configuration and status of IP interfaces.

**show ip interface** [*name* | **emp** | **vlan** *vlan id*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The name associated with the IP interface.
<b>emp</b>	Displays the configuration and status of the Ethernet Management Port interface. This parameter is available on OmniSwitch 9000 Series switches only.
<i>vlan_id</i>	VLAN ID (displays a list of IP interfaces associated with a VLAN).

### Defaults

By default, all IP interfaces are displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The basic **show ip interface** command displays information about all configured IP interfaces on the switch.
- Use the optional **vlan** parameter to display a list of interfaces configured for the specified VLAN.
- Specify an optional interface *name* to display detailed information about an individual interface.
- Use the optional **emp** parameter to display detailed information about the EMP interface. This parameter is available on OmniSwitch 9000 Series switches only.

### Examples

```
-> show ip interface
```

```
Total 11 interfaces
```

Name	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Status	Forward	Device
EMP	172.22.16.115	255.255.255.0	UP	NO	EMP
GMRULE	40.1.1.1	255.255.255.0	DOWN	NO	vlan 40
Loopback	127.0.0.1	255.0.0.0	UP	NO	Loopback
client	60.1.1.1	255.255.255.0	DOWN	NO	vlan 60
gbps	5.5.5.5	255.255.255.0	DOWN	NO	vlan 7
if222	30.1.5.1	255.0.0.0	UP	YES	vlan 222
ldap_client1	173.22.16.115	255.255.255.0	UP	YES	vlan 173
ldap_server1	174.22.16.115	255.255.255.0	UP	YES	vlan 174
radius_client3	110.1.1.101	255.255.255.0	UP	YES	vlan 30
vlan-2	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	DOWN	NO	unbound



*output definitions*


---

<b>Name</b>	Interface name. Generally, this is the name configured for the interface (e.g., Accounting). <b>EMP</b> refers to the Ethernet Management Port. <b>Loopback</b> refers to a loopback interface configured for testing.
<b>IP Address</b>	IP address of the interface. Configured through the <b>ip interface</b> command.
<b>Subnet Mask</b>	IP subnet mask for the interface IP address. Configured through the <b>ip interface</b> command.
<b>Status</b>	Interface status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>UP</b>—Interface is ready to pass packets.</li> <li>• <b>DOWN</b>—Interface is down.</li> </ul>
<b>Forward</b>	Indicates whether or not the interface is actively forwarding packets ( <b>YES</b> or <b>NO</b> ).
<b>Device</b>	The type of device bound to the interface: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>unbound</b>—No device is bound to the interface.</li> <li>• <b>vlan</b>—The VLAN ID that is bound to the interface.</li> <li>• <b>EMP</b>—The Ethernet Management Port is bound to the interface.</li> <li>• <b>Loopback</b>—A loopback interface is configured for testing. Configured through the <b>ip interface</b> command.</li> </ul>

---

```
-> show ip interface Marketing
Interface Name = Marketing
SNMP Interface Index      = 13600007,
IP Address                = 172.16.105.10,
Subnet Mask               = 255.255.0.0,
Broadcast Address        = 172.16.255.255,
Device                   = vlan 200,
Encapsulation            = eth2,
Forwarding                = disabled,
Administrative State     = enabled,
Operational State        = down,
Operational State Reason = device-down,
Router MAC                = 00:d0:95:6a:f4:5c,
Local Proxy ARP          = disabled,
Maximum Transfer Unit    = 1500,
Primary (config/actual)  = no/yes
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>SNMP interface index</b>	Interface index.
<b>IP Address</b>	IP address associated with the interface. Configured through the <b>ip interface</b> command.
<b>Subnet Mask</b>	IP subnet mask for the interface. Configured through the <b>ip interface</b> command.
<b>Broadcast Address</b>	Broadcast address for the interface.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Device</b>	The type of device bound to the interface: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>unbound</b>—No device is bound to the interface.</li> <li>• <b>vlan</b>—The VLAN ID that is bound to the interface.</li> <li>• <b>EMP</b>—The Ethernet Management Port is bound to the interface.</li> <li>• <b>Loopback</b>—A loopback interface is configured for testing.</li> </ul> Configured through the <b>ip interface</b> command.
<b>Encapsulation</b>	Displays the IP router encapsulation ( <b>eth2</b> or <b>snap</b> ) that the interface will use when routing packets. Configured through the <b>ip interface</b> command.
<b>Forwarding</b>	Indicates whether or not IP forwarding is active for the interface ( <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> ). Configured through the <b>ip interface</b> command.
<b>Administrative State</b>	Administrative state of the IP interface ( <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> ), which is independent of the state of the underlying device. Configured through the <b>ip interface</b> command.
<b>Operational State</b>	Indicates whether or not the interface is active ( <b>up</b> or <b>down</b> ).
<b>Operation State Reason</b>	Indicates why the operational state of the interface is down: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>unbound</b>—No device is bound to the interface.</li> <li>• <b>device-down</b>—Device bound to the interface is down.</li> <li>• <b>admin-down</b>—The admin state of the interface is down.</li> <li>• <b>no-such-device</b>—Device does not exist.</li> <li>• <b>no-router-mac</b>—No MAC address available for the interface.</li> </ul> Note that this field is only included in the display output when the operational state of the interface is <b>down</b> .
<b>Router MAC</b>	Switch MAC address assigned to the interface. Note that each interface assigned to the same VLAN will share the same switch MAC address.
<b>Local Proxy ARP</b>	Indicates whether or not Local Proxy ARP is active for the interface ( <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> ). Configured through the <b>ip interface</b> command.
<b>Maximum Transfer Unit</b>	The Maximum Transmission Unit size set for the interface. Configured through the <b>ip interface</b> command.
<b>Primary (config/actual)</b>	Indicates if the interface is the configured and/or actual primary interface for the device (VLAN, EMP, Loopback). If the actual status is set to <b>yes</b> and the config status is set to <b>no</b> , the interface is the default interface for the VLAN. Configured through the <b>ip interface</b> command.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; command modified.

**Related Commands**

**show icmp statistics** Displays ICMP statistics and errors.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaIpInterfaceTable  
  alaIpInterfaceName  
  alaIpInterfaceAddress  
  alaIpInterfaceMask  
  alaIpInterfaceAdminState  
  alaIpInterfaceDeviceType  
  alaIpInterfaceVlanID  
  alaIpInterfaceIpForward  
  alaIpInterfaceEncap  
  alaIpInterfaceLocalProxyArp  
  alaIpInterfacePrimCfg  
  alaIpInterfaceOperState  
  alaIpInterfaceOperReason  
  alaIpInterfaceRouterMac  
  alaIpInterfaceBcastAddr  
  alaIpInterfacePrimAct
```

---

## show ip route

Displays the IP Forwarding table.

**show ip route [summary]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

**summary** Displays a summary of routing protocols that appear in the IP Forwarding table.

### Defaults

By default, all routes are displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The IP Forwarding table includes static routes as well as all routes learned through routing protocols (e.g., RIP, OSPF).
- Use the optional **summary** keyword to display a list of routing protocols and the number of routes for each protocol that appear in the IP Forwarding table.

### Examples

```
-> show ip route
```

```
+ = Equal cost multipath routes
Total 4 routes
```

Dest Address	Subnet Mask	Gateway Addr	Age	Protocol
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	10.255.11.254	01:50:33	NETMGMT
10.255.11.0	255.255.255.0	10.255.11.225	01:50:33	LOCAL
127.0.0.1	255.255.255.255	127.0.0.1	01:51:47	LOCAL
212.109.138.0	255.255.255.0	212.109.138.138	00:33:07	LOCAL

```
-> show ip route summary
```

Protocol	Route Count
All	4
Local	3
Netmgmt	1
RIP	0
ISIS	0
OSPF	0
BGP	0
Other	0

*output definitions*

---

<b>Dest Addr</b>	Destination IP address.
<b>Subnet Mask</b>	Destination IP address IP subnet mask.
<b>Gateway Addr</b>	IP address of the gateway from which this address was learned.
<b>Age</b>	Age of the entry. If the entry is less than a day old, it is displayed in <i>hh/mm/ss</i> format. If it is more than a day old, it is displayed in <i>dd/hh</i> format (e.g., a route that is 2 days and 12 hours old is displayed as 2d12h).
<b>Protocol</b>	Protocol by which this IP address was learned (e.g., RIP). NETMGT indicates a static route. LOCAL indicates a local interface.
<b>Route Count</b>	The number of routes that appear in the IP Foredoing table for each protocol type listed.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>ping</b>	Used to test whether an IP destination can be reached from the local switch.
<b>traceroute</b>	Used to find the path taken by an IP packet from the local switch to a specified destination.
<b>show ip route</b>	Displays a list of all routes (static and dynamic) that exist in the IP router database.

---

## show ip route-pref

Displays the IPv4 routing preferences of a router.

**show ip route-pref**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip route-pref
  Protocol      Route Preference Value
-----+-----
  Local         1
  Static        2
  OSPF          110
  RIP           100
  EBGp          190
  IBGP          200
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; **bgp** parameter deprecated. **ebgp** and **ibgp** parameters added.

### Related Commands

[ip route-pref](#) Configures the route preference of a router.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaIprmRtPrefTable  
  alaIprmRtPrefLocal  
  alaIprmRtPrefStatic  
  alaIprmRtPrefOspf  
  alaIprmRtPrefRip  
  alaIprmRtPrefEbgp  
  alaIprmRtPrefIbgp
```

---

## show ip redist

Displays the IPv4 route map redistribution configuration.

**show ipv6 redist [rip | ospf | bgp]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>rip</b>	Displays route map redistribution configurations that use RIP as the destination (into) protocol.
<b>ospf</b>	Displays route map redistribution configurations that specify OSPF as the destination (into) protocol.
<b>bgp</b>	Displays the route map redistribution configurations that specify BGP as the destination (into) protocol at this time.

### Defaults

By default all route map redistribution configurations are shown.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Specify a destination protocol with this command to display only those configurations that redistribute routes into the specified protocol.

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Examples

```
-> show ip redist
```

Source Protocol	Destination Protocol	Status	Route Map
RIP	OSPF	Enabled	ipv4rm
BGP	RIP	Enabled	ipv4rm

```
-> show ip redist rip
```

Source Protocol	Destination Protocol	Status	Route Map
BGP	RIP	Enabled	ipv4rm



---

*output definitions*

---

<b>Source Protocol</b>	The protocol from which the routes are learned.
<b>Destination Protocol</b>	The protocol into which the source protocol routes are redistributed.
<b>Status</b>	The administrative status ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ) of the route map redistribution configuration.
<b>Route Map</b>	The name of the route map that is applied with this redistribution configuration.

---

**Related Commands**

**ip redistrib** Controls the conditions for redistributing different IPv6 routes between protocols.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaRouteMapRedistProtoTable  
  alaRouteMapRedistSrcProtoId  
  alaRouteMapRedistDestProtoId  
  alaRouteMapRedistRouteMapIndex  
  alaRouteMapRedistStatus  
  alaRouteMapRedistAddressType  
  alaRouteMapRedistRowStatus
```

---

## show ip access-list

Displays the details of the access list.

**show ip access-list** [*access-list-name*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*access-list-name*                      Name of the access list.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If the *access-list-name* is not specified in this command, all the access lists will be displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show ip access-list
```

Name	Address / Prefix Length	Effect	Redistribution Control
al_3	10.0.0.0/8	permit	all-subnets
al_3	11.0.0.0/8	permit	all-subnets
al_4	1.0.0.0/8	permit	no-subnets
al_4	10.0.0.0/8	permit	all-subnets

```
-> show ip access-list al_4
```

Name	Address / Prefix Length	Effect	Redistribution Control
al_4	1.0.0.0/8	permit	no-subnets
al_4	10.0.0.0/8	permit	all-subnets

### output definitions

---

<b>Name</b>	Name of the access list.
<b>Address/Prefix Length</b>	IP address that belongs to the access list.
<b>Effect</b>	Indicates whether the IP address is permitted or denied for redistribution.
<b>Redistribution Control</b>	Indicates the conditions specified for redistributing the matched routes.

---

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced

## Related Commands

[ip access-list](#)

Creates an access list for adding multiple IPv4 addresses to route maps.

[ip access-list address](#)

Adds multiple IPv4 addresses to the access list.

## MIB objects

```
alaRouteMapAccessListIndex  
alaRouteMapAccessListAddressType  
alaRouteMapAccessListAddress  
alaRouteMapAccessListPrefixLength  
alaRouteMapAccessListAction  
alaRouteMapAccessListRedistControl
```

---

## show ip route-map

Displays the IP route maps configured on the switch.

```
show ip route-map [route-map-name]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*route-map-name*                      The name of the specific route map.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If the *route-map-name* is not specified in this command, all the route maps are displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show ip route-map
Route Maps: configured: 1 max: 200
Route Map: Route_map1 Sequence Number: 50 Action permit
  match ip address 10.0.0.0/8 redistrib-control all-subnets permit
  set metric 100 effect replace
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip route-map action</b>	Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of route map to permit or deny.
<b>ip route-map match ip address</b>	Matches the route with the specified IPv4 address or with addresses contained in an IPv4 access list specified by the access list name.
<b>ip route-map match ipv6 address</b>	Matches the route with the specified IPv6 address or with addresses contained in an IPv6 access list specified by the access list name.
<b>ip route-map match ip-nexthop</b>	Matches the routes that have a next-hop router address permitted by the specified access list.
<b>ip route-map match ipv6-nexthop</b>	Matches the routes that have an IPv6 next-hop router address permitted by the specified access list.
<b>ip route-map match tag</b>	Permits or denies a route based on the specified next-hop IP address.
<b>ip route-map match tag</b>	Matches the tag value specified in the route map with the one that the routing protocol learned the route on.
<b>ip route-map match metric</b>	Matches the metric value specified in the route map with the one that the routing protocol learned the route on.
<b>ip route-map match route-type</b>	Matches the specified route type with the one that the routing protocol learned the route on.

## MIB Objects

```
alaRouteMapRedistProtoTable
  alaRouteMapRedistRouteMapIndex
alaRouteMapTable
  alaRouteMapIndex
  alaRouteMapSequence
  alaRouteMapType
  alaRouteMapValue
  alaRouteMapRowStatus
```

---

## show ip router database

Displays a list of all routes (static and dynamic) that exist in the IP router database. This database serves as a central repository where routes are first processed for redistribution and where duplicate routes are compared to determine the best route to use. If a route does not appear in the IP router database list, then the switch does not know about it. In the case of dynamically learned routes, this could indicate that the route was never received by the switch.

**show ip router database** [**protocol** *type* | **gateway** *ip\_address* | **dest** {*ip\_address/prefixLen* | *ip\_address*}]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>type</i>	Routing protocol type (local, static, OSPF, RIP, or BGP).
<i>ip_address</i>	Destination IP address.
<i>ip_address/prefixLen</i>	The destination IP address along with the prefix length of the routes processed for redistribution.

### Defaults

By default, all routes are displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Command options are not mutually exclusive. You can use them on the same command line to narrow and/or customize the output display of this command. For example, use the **protocol** and **dest** options to display only those routes that are of a specific protocol type and have the specified destination network.
- The IP forwarding table is derived from IP router database processing performed by the switch and contains only unique routes that the switch currently uses. Use the **show ip route** command to view the forwarding table.
- If an expected route does not appear in the IP forwarding table, use the **show ip router database** command to see if the switch knows about the route and/or if a duplicate route with a higher precedence was selected instead.
- The switch compares the protocol of duplicate routes to determine which one to use. Regardless of whether or not a route has a higher priority metric value, protocol determines precedence. Local routes are given the highest level of precedence followed by static, OSFP, RIP, then BGP routes. As a result, a route that is known to the switch may not appear in the IP forwarding table if a duplicate route with a higher protocol precedence exists.
- A list of inactive static routes is also included in the **show ip router database** output display. A route becomes inactive if the interface for its gateway goes down. Inactive routes are unable to get to their destination and further investigation is warranted to determine why their gateway is unavailable.
- Static routes that appear as inactive are not included in the main IP router database listing. If an inactive route becomes active, however, it is removed from the inactive list and added to the active route list.

## Examples

```
-> show ip router database
```

Destination	Gateway	Protocol	Metric	VLAN
10.212.31.0/24	10.212.60.27	OSPF	2	44
10.212.31.0/24	10.212.61.27	OSPF	2	43
10.212.59.0/24	10.212.59.17	LOCAL	1	45
10.212.60.0/24	10.212.60.17	LOCAL	1	44
10.212.61.0/24	10.212.61.17	LOCAL	1	43
10.212.62.0/24	10.212.60.27	OSPF	2	44
10.212.62.0/24	10.212.61.27	OSPF	2	43
10.212.63.0/24	10.212.60.27	OSPF	2	44
10.212.63.0/24	10.212.61.27	OSPF	2	43
10.212.66.0/24	10.212.66.17	LOCAL	1	46
143.209.92.0/24	172.28.6.254	STATIC	1	N/A
172.28.6.0/24	172.28.6.2	LOCAL	1	6
172.28.6.0/24	10.212.60.27	OSPF	1	44
172.28.6.0/24	10.212.61.27	OSPF	1	43
172.28.6.0/24	10.212.66.18	OSPF	1	46

Inactive Static Routes

Destination	Gateway	Metric
1.0.0.0/8	8.4.5.3	1

```
-> show ip router database dest 10.212.62.0/24 protocol ospf
```

Destination	Gateway	Protocol	Metric	VLAN
10.212.62.0/24	10.212.60.27	OSPF	2	44
10.212.62.0/24	10.212.61.27	OSPF	2	43

Inactive Static Routes

Destination	Gateway	Metric
1.0.0.0/8	8.4.5.3	1

### output definitions

<b>Destination</b>	Destination IP address. Also includes the mask prefix length notation after the address to indicate the subnet mask value. For example, <b>/24</b> indicates the destination IP address has a 24-bit mask (255.255.255.0).
<b>Gateway</b>	IP address of the gateway from which this route was learned.
<b>Protocol</b>	Protocol by which this IP address was learned: LOCAL, STATIC, OSPF, RIP, BGP).
<b>Metric</b>	RIP metric or cost (hop count) for the route. Indicates a priority for the route. The lower the metric value, the higher the priority.
<b>VLAN</b>	The VLAN on which the route was <i>learned</i> , not forwarded. Note that <b>N/A</b> appears in this field for static routes as they are not learned on a VLAN.

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.5; *mask* parameter deleted. */prefixLen* parameter added.

## Related Commands

[show ip route](#) Displays the IP Forwarding table.

---



## show ip emp-route

Displays the IP routes associated with the Ethernet Management Port (EMP).

**show ip emp-route**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command displays the routes that are connected to the Ethernet Management Port (EMP).
- The EMP cannot handle routing protocols such as RIP or OSPF.
- The default route for the switch cannot be set up on the EMP.

### Examples

```
-> show ip emp-route
```

Dest Address	Subnet Mask	Gateway Addr	Age	Protocol
127.0.0.1	255.255.255.255	127.0.0.1	2d 4h	LOCAL
172.17.1.10	255.255.255.255	10.255.11.225	1d 5h	LOCAL

#### output definitions

---

<b>Dest Addr</b>	Destination IP address.
<b>Subnet Mask</b>	Destination IP address IP subnet mask.
<b>Gateway Addr</b>	IP address of the gateway from which this address was learned.
<b>Age</b>	Age of the entry. If the entry is less than a day old, it is displayed in <i>hh/mm/ss</i> format. If it is more than a day old, it is displayed in <i>dd/hh</i> format (e.g., a route that is 2 days and 12 hours old is displayed as 2d12h).
<b>Protocol</b>	Protocol by which this IP address was learned (e.g., RIP). NETMGT indicates a static route. LOCAL indicates a local interface.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****ping**

Tests whether an IP destination can be reached from the local switch.

**traceroute**

Finds the path taken by an IP packet from the local switch to a specified destination.

---

## show ip config

Displays IP configuration parameters.

**show ip config**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip config
```

```
IP directed-broadcast = OFF,  
IP default TTL       = 64
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>IP directed-broadcast</b>	Indicates whether the IP directed-broadcast feature is on or off.
<b>IP default TTL</b>	IP default TTL interval.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- [ip directed-broadcast](#) Enables or disables IP directed broadcasts routed through the switch.
  - [ip default-ttl](#) Sets TTL value for IP packets.
-

## show ip protocols

Displays switch routing protocol information and status.

**show ip protocols**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command also displays the switch's primary IP address and router ID, if configured, and debug information.

### Examples

```
-> show ip protocols
Router ID           = 10.255.11.243,
Primary addr       = 10.255.11.243,

RIP status         = Not Loaded,
OSPF status        = Not Loaded,
BGP status         = Not Loaded,
DVMRP status       = Not Loaded,
PIMSM status       = Not Loaded,

Debug level        = 1,
Debug sections     = error,
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Router ID</b>	The set routing ID. The router ID is how the router is identified in IP.
<b>Primary addr</b>	The primary interface address the route uses.
<b>RIP status</b>	Whether RIP is loaded or not.
<b>OSPF status</b>	Whether OSPF is loaded or not.
<b>BGP status</b>	Whether BGP is loaded or not.
<b>DVMRP status</b>	Whether DVMRP is loaded or not.
<b>PIMSM status</b>	Whether PIMSM is loaded or not.
<b>Debug level</b>	What the current router debug level is.
<b>Debug sections</b>	What types of debugging information are being tracked.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip router primary-address** Configures the router primary IP address.

**ip router router-id** Configures the router ID for the router.

## MIB Objects

alaIpRouteSumTable

    alaIpRouteProtocol

---

## show ip service

Displays the current status of TCP/UDP service ports.

**show ip service**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The display output from this command also includes the service port number.

### Examples

```
-> show ip service
```

Name	Port	Status
ftp	21	enabled
ssh	22	disabled
telnet	23	disabled
udp-relay	67	disabled
http	80	disabled
network-time	123	disabled
snmp	161	disabled
avlan-telnet	259	disabled
avlan-http	260	disabled
avlan-secure-http	261	disabled
secure_http	443	enabled
proprietary	1024	disabled
proprietary	1025	disabled

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Name</b>	Name of the TCP/UDP service.
<b>Port</b>	The TCP/UDP well-known port number associated with the service.
<b>Status</b>	The status of the well-known service port: <b>enabled</b> (port is closed) or <b>disabled</b> (port is open).

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [ip service](#)

Enables (opens) or disables (closes) well-known TCP/UDP service ports.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIpServiceTable
  alaIpServiceType
  alaIpServicePort
  alaIpServiceStatus
alaIpPortServiceTable
  alaIpPortServicePort
  alaIpPortServiceStatus
```

---

## show arp

Displays the ARP table. The ARP table contains a listing of IP addresses and their corresponding translations to physical MAC addresses.

**show arp** [*ip\_address* | *hardware\_address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* IP address of the entry you want to view.  
*hardware\_address* MAC address of the entry you want to view.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the basic command (**show arp**) to view all of the entries in the table. Enter a specific IP address or MAC address to view a specific entry.

### Examples

```
-> show arp
```

```
Total 8 arp entries
```

```
Flags (P=Proxy, A=Authentication, V=VRRP)
```

IP Addr	Hardware Addr	Type	Flags	Port	Interface
10.255.11.59	00:50:04:b2:c9:ee	DYNAMIC		3/20	vlan 1
10.255.11.48	00:50:04:b2:ca:11	DYNAMIC		3/20	vlan 1
10.255.11.201	00:10:83:03:e7:e4	DYNAMIC		3/20	vlan 1
10.255.11.14	00:10:5a:04:19:a7	DYNAMIC		3/20	vlan 1
10.255.11.64	00:b0:d0:62:fa:f1	DYNAMIC		3/20	vlan 1
10.255.11.25	00:b0:d0:42:80:24	DYNAMIC		3/20	vlan 1
10.255.11.26	00:b0:d0:42:82:59	DYNAMIC		3/20	vlan 1
10.255.11.254	00:20:da:db:00:47	DYNAMIC		3/20	vlan 1

### output definitions

---

<b>IP Address</b>	Device IP address.
<b>Hardware Addr</b>	MAC address of the device that corresponds to the IP address.
<b>Type</b>	Indicates whether the ARP cache entries are dynamic or static.
<b>Flags</b>	Indicates the type of entry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P = Proxy</li> <li>• A = Authentication (AVLAN)</li> <li>• V = VRRP</li> </ul>



---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Port</b>	The port on the switch attached to the device identified by the IP address.
<b>Interface</b>	The interface to which the entry belongs (e.g., VLAN, EMP).

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****ip service**

Adds a permanent entry to the ARP table.

**clear arp-cache**

Deletes all dynamic entries from the ARP table.

**MIB Objects**

## ipNetToMediaTable

- ipNetToMediaIfIndex
- ipNetToMediaNetAddress
- ipNetToMediaPhyAddress
- ipNetToMediaType

## ipNetToMediaAugTable

- ipNetToMediaSlot
- ipNetToMediaPort

## alaIpNetToMediaTable

- alaIpNetToMediaPhyAddress
- alaIpNetToMediaProxy
- alaIpNetToMediaVRRP
- alaIpNetToMediaAuth

---

## show arp filter

Displays a list of ARP filters configured for the switch.

**show arp filter** [*ip\_address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* IP address of the filter entry you want to view.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If an IP address is not specified with this command, a list of all ARP filters is displayed.
- Enter a specific IP address to view the configuration for an individual filter.

### Examples

```
-> show arp filter
```

IP Addr	IP Mask	Vlan	Type	Mode
171.11.1.1	255.255.255.255	0	target	block
172.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	0	target	block
198.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	0	sender	block
198.172.16.1	255.255.255.255	200	target	allow

```
-> show arp filter 198.172.16.1
```

IP Addr	IP Mask	Vlan	Type	Mode
198.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	0	sender	block
198.172.16.1	255.255.255.255	200	target	allow

### output definitions

---

<b>IP Addr</b>	The ARP packet IP address to which the filter is applied.
<b>IP Mask</b>	The IP mask that specifies which part of the IP address to which the filter is applied.
<b>Vlan</b>	A VLAN ID. The filter is applied only to ARP packets received on ports associated with this VLAN.
<b>Type</b>	Indicates which IP address in the ARP packet ( <b>sender</b> or <b>target</b> ) is used to identify if a filter exists for that address.
<b>Mode</b>	Indicates whether or not to <b>block</b> or <b>allow</b> a switch response to an ARP packet that matches the filter.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[arp filter](#)

Adds a permanent entry to the ARP table.

[clear arp filter](#)

Deletes all dynamic entries from the ARP table.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIpArpFilterTable
  alaIpArpFilterIpAddr
  alaIpArpFilterIpMask
  alaIpArpFilterVlan
  alaIpArpFilterMode
  alaIpArpFilterType
```

---

## show icmp control

Allows the viewing of the ICMP control settings.

**show icmp control**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to view the status of the various ICMP messages. It is also useful to determine the type and code of the less common ICMP messages.

### Examples

```
-> show icmp control
```

Name	Type	Code	Status	min-pkt-gap(us)
echo reply	0	0	enabled	0
network unreachable	3	0	enabled	0
host unreachable	3	1	enabled	0
protocol unreachable	3	2	enabled	0
port unreachable	3	3	enabled	0
frag needed but DF bit set	3	4	enabled	0
source route failed	3	5	enabled	0
destination network unknown	3	6	enabled	0
destination host unknown	3	7	enabled	0
source host isolated	3	8	enabled	0
dest network admin prohibited	3	9	enabled	0
host admin prohibited by filter	3	10	enabled	0
network unreachable for TOS	3	11	enabled	0
host unreachable for TOS	3	12	enabled	0
source quench	4	0	enabled	0
redirect for network	5	0	enabled	0
redirect for host	5	1	enabled	0
redirect for TOS and network	5	2	enabled	0
redirect for TOS and host	5	3	enabled	0
echo request	8	0	enabled	0
router advertisement	9	0	enabled	0
router solicitation	10	0	enabled	0
time exceeded during transmit	11	0	enabled	0
time exceeded during reassembly	11	1	enabled	0
ip header bad	12	0	enabled	0
required option missing	12	1	enabled	0

timestamp request	13	0	enabled	0
timestamp reply	14	0	enabled	0
information request (obsolete)	15	0	enabled	0
information reply (obsolete)	16	0	enabled	0
address mask request	17	0	enabled	0
address mask reply	18	0	enabled	0

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Name</b>	The name of the ICMP message.
<b>Type</b>	The ICMP message type. This along with the ICMP code specify the kind of ICMP message.
<b>Code</b>	The ICMP message code. This along with the ICMP type specify the kind of ICMP message.
<b>Status</b>	Whether this message is <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> .
<b>min-pkt-gap</b>	The minimum packet gap, in microseconds, for this ICMP message. The minimum packet gap is the amount of time that must pass between ICMP messages of like types.

---

### **Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### **Related Commands**

<b>icmp type</b>	Enables or disables a specific type of ICMP message, and sets the minimum packet gap.
<b>icmp unreachable</b>	Enables or disables ICMP messages pertaining to unreachable destinations, and sets the minimum packet gap.
<b>icmp echo</b>	Enables or disables ICMP echo messages, and sets the minimum packet gap.
<b>icmp timestamp</b>	Enables or disables ICMP timestamp messages, and sets the minimum packet gap.
<b>icmp addr-mask</b>	Enables or disables ICMP address mask messages, and sets the minimum packet gap.
<b>icmp messages</b>	Enables or disables all ICMP messages.

---

## show icmp statistics

Displays Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) statistics and errors. ICMP is a network layer protocol within the IP protocol suite that provides message packets to report errors and other IP packet processing information back to the source. ICMP generates several kinds of useful messages, including Destination Unreachable, Echo Request and Reply, Redirect, Time Exceeded, and Router Advertisement and Solicitation. If an ICMP message cannot be delivered, no second one is generated. This is to avoid an endless flood of ICMP messages.

**show icmp [statistics]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

**statistics** Optional syntax.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the ICMP Table to monitor and troubleshoot the switch.

### Examples

-> show icmp

Messages	Received	Sent
Total	2105	2105
Error	0	0
Destination unreachable	0	0
Time exceeded	0	0
Parameter problem	0	0
Source quench	0	0
Redirect	0	0
Echo request	2105	0
Echo reply	0	2105
Time stamp request	0	0
Time stamp reply	0	0
Address mask request	0	0
Address mask reply	0	0

### output definitions

---

<b>Total</b>	Total number of ICMP messages the switch received or attempted to send. This counter includes all those counted as errors.
<b>Error</b>	Number of ICMP messages the switch sent/received but was unable to process because of ICMP-specific errors (e.g., bad ICMP checksums, bad length).

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Destination unreachable</b>	Number of “destination unreachable” messages that were sent/received by the switch.
<b>Time exceeded</b>	Number of “time exceeded” messages that were sent/received by the switch. These occur when a packet is dropped because the TTL counter reaches zero. When a large number of these occur, it is a symptom that packets are looping, that congestion is severe, or that the TTL counter value is set too low. These messages also occur when all the fragments trying to be reassembled do not arrive before the reassembly timer expires.
<b>Parameter problem</b>	Number of messages sent/received which indicate that an illegal value has been detected in a header field. These messages can indicate a problem in the sending host’s IP software or possibly the gateway’s software.
<b>Source quench</b>	Number of messages sent/received that tell a host that it is sending too many packets. A host should attempt to reduce its transmissions upon receiving these messages.
<b>Redirect</b>	Number of ICMP redirect messages sent/received by the switch.
<b>Echo request</b>	Number of ICMP echo messages sent/received by the switch to see if a destination is active and unreachable.
<b>Echo reply</b>	Number of echo reply messages received by the switch.
<b>Time stamp request</b>	Number of time stamp request messages sent/received by the switch.
<b>Time stamp reply</b>	Number of time stamp reply messages sent/received by the switch.
<b>Address mask request</b>	Number of address mask request messages that were sent/received by the switch in an attempt to determine the subnet mask for the network.
<b>Address mask reply</b>	Number of address mask reply messages that were sent/received by the switch.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[show udp statistics](#) Displays UDP errors and statistics.

---

## show tcp statistics

Displays TCP statistics.

**show tcp statistics**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

-> show tcp statistics

```
Total segments received = 235080,
Error segments received = 0,
Total segments sent = 363218,
Segments retransmitted = 38,
Reset segments sent = 97,
Connections initiated = 57185,
Connections accepted = 412,
Connections established = 1,
Attempt fails = 24393,
Established resets = 221
```

### *output definitions*

<b>Total segments received</b>	Total number of segments received, including those received in error. This count includes segments received on currently established connections.
<b>Error segments received</b>	Total number of segments received in error (e.g., bad TCP checksums).
<b>Total segments sent</b>	Total number of segments sent, including those on current connections but excluding those containing only retransmitted octets.
<b>Segments retransmitted</b>	Number of TCP segments transmitted containing one or more previously transmitted octets.
<b>Reset segments sent</b>	Number of TCP segments containing the reset flag.
<b>Connections initiated</b>	Number of connections attempted.
<b>Connections accepted</b>	Number of connections allowed.
<b>Connections established</b>	Number of successful connections.



*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Attempt fails</b>	Number of times attempted TCP connections have failed.
<b>Established resets</b>	Number of times TCP connections have been reset from the "Established" or "Close Wait" state to the "Closed" state.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">show icmp statistics</a>	Displays ICMP statistics and errors.
<a href="#">show tcp ports</a>	Displays the TCP connection table.

---

## show tcp ports

Displays the TCP connection table.

**show tcp ports**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use this table to check the current available TCP connections.

### Examples

-> show tcp ports

Local Address	Local Port	Remote Address	Remote Port	State
0.0.0.0	21	0.0.0.0	0	LISTEN
0.0.0.0	23	0.0.0.0	0	LISTEN
0.0.0.0	80	0.0.0.0	0	LISTEN
0.0.0.0	260	0.0.0.0	0	LISTEN
0.0.0.0	261	0.0.0.0	0	LISTEN
0.0.0.0	443	0.0.0.0	0	LISTEN
0.0.0.0	6778	0.0.0.0	0	LISTEN
10.255.11.223	23	128.251.16.224	1867	ESTABLISHED
10.255.11.223	2509	10.255.11.33	389	TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223	2510	10.255.11.25	389	TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223	2513	10.255.11.33	389	TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223	2514	10.255.11.25	389	TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223	2517	10.255.11.33	389	TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223	2518	10.255.11.25	389	TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223	2521	10.255.11.33	389	TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223	2522	10.255.11.25	389	TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223	2525	10.255.11.33	389	TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223	2526	10.255.11.25	389	TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223	2529	10.255.11.33	389	TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223	2530	10.255.11.25	389	TIME-WAIT

#### *output definitions*

<b>Local Address</b>	Local IP address for this TCP connection. If a connection is in the LISTEN state and will accept connections for any IP interface associated with the node, IP address 0.0.0.0 is used.
<b>Local Port</b>	Local port number for this TCP connection. The range is 0–65535.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Remote Address</b>	Remote IP address for this TCP connection.
<b>Remote Port</b>	Remote port number for this TCP connection. The range is 0–65535.
<b>State</b>	<p>State of the TCP connection, as defined in RFC 793. A connection progresses through a series of states during its lifetime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Listen—Waiting for a connection request from any remote TCP and port.</li><li>• Syn Sent—Waiting for a matching connection request after having sent a connection request.</li><li>• Syn Received—Waiting for a confirming connection request acknowledgment after having both received and sent a connection request.</li><li>• Established—Open connection. Data received can be delivered to the user. This is the normal state for the data transfer phase of the connection.</li><li>• Fin Wait 1—Waiting for a connection termination request from the remote TCP, or an acknowledgment of the connection termination request previously sent.</li><li>• Fin Wait 2—Waiting for a connection termination request from the remote TCP.</li><li>• Close Wait—Waiting for a connection termination request from the local user.</li><li>• Closing—Waiting for a connection termination request acknowledgment from the remote TCP.</li><li>• Last Ack—Waiting for an acknowledgment of the connection termination request previously sent to the remote TCP (which includes an acknowledgment of its connection termination request).</li><li>• Time Wait—Waiting for enough time to pass to be sure the remote TCP received the acknowledgment of its connection termination request.</li><li>• Closed—No connection state.</li></ul>

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">show ip interface</a>	Displays the status and configuration of IP interfaces.
<a href="#">show tcp statistics</a>	Displays TCP statistics.

---

## show udp statistics

Displays UDP errors and statistics.

**show udp statistics**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays cumulative statistics since the last time the switch was powered on or since the last reset of the switch.

### Examples

```
-> show udp statistics
```

```
Total datagrams received = 214937,  
Error datagrams received = 0,  
No port datagrams received = 32891,  
Total datagrams sent = 211884
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Total datagrams received</b>	Total number of UDP datagrams delivered to UDP applications.
<b>Error datagrams received</b>	Number of UDP datagrams that could not be delivered for any reason.
<b>No port datagrams received</b>	Number of UDP datagrams that could not be delivered for reasons other than lack of application at the destination.
<b>Total datagrams sent</b>	Total number of UDP datagrams sent from this switch.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show udp ports](#) Displays the UDP Listener table.

## show udp ports

Displays the UDP Listener table. The table shows the local IP addresses and the local port number for each UDP listener.

**show udp ports**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- An IP address of zero (0.0.0.0) indicates that it is listening on all interfaces.
- This table contains information about the UDP end-points on which a local application is currently accepting datagrams.

### Examples

-> show udp port

Local Address	Local Port
0.0.0.0	67
0.0.0.0	161
0.0.0.0	520

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Local Address</b>	Local IP address for this UDP connection.
<b>Local Port</b>	Local port number for this UDP connection.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show udp statistics](#) Displays UDP errors and statistics.

---

## show ip dos config

Displays the configuration parameters of the DoS scan for the switch.

**show ip dos config**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command allows the user to view the configuration parameters of the DoS scan. The scan keeps a record of the penalties incurred by certain types of packets on TCP and UDP ports. When the set penalty threshold is reached, it is assumed a DoS attack is in progress, and a trap is generated to inform the system administrator.

### Examples

```
-> show ip dos config
DoS trap generation = ENABLED,
DoS port scan threshold = 1000,
DoS port scan decay = 2,
DoS port scan close port penalty = 10,
DoS port scan TCP open port penalty = 0,
DoS port scan UDP open port penalty = 0
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>DoS trap generation</b>	Displays the status of DoS trap generation. It is either <b>ENABLED</b> or <b>DISABLED</b> . This is set using the <b>ip dos trap</b> command.
<b>DoS port scan threshold</b>	The penalty threshold setting. When enough packets have increased the penalty number to this setting, a trap is generated to warn the administrator that a DoS attack is in progress. This is set using the <b>ip dos scan threshold</b> command.
<b>DoS port scan decay</b>	The decay value for the switch. The penalty value of the switch is decreased by this number every minute. This is set using the <b>ip dos scan decay</b> command.
<b>DoS port scan close port penalty</b>	The penalty value for packets received on closed UDP and TCP ports. The penalty number for the switch is increased by this amount every time a packet is received on a closed UDP or TCP port. This is set using the <b>ip dos scan close-port-penalty</b> command.

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>DoS port scan TCP open port penalty</b>	The penalty value for packets received on open TCP ports. The penalty number for the switch is increased by this amount every time a packet is received on an open TCP port. This is set using the <b>ip dos scan tcp open-port-penalty</b> command.
<b>DoS port scan UDP open port penalty</b>	The penalty value for packets received on open UDP ports. The penalty number for the switch is increased by this amount every time a packet is received on an open UDP port. This is set using the <b>ip dos scan udp open-port-penalty</b> command.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**show ip dos statistics**                      Displays the statistics on detected DoS attacks for the switch.

---

## show ip dos statistics

Displays the statistics on detected DoS attacks for the switch.

**show ip dos statistics**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command displays the number of attacks the switch has detected for several types of DoS attacks.
- Just because an attack is detected and reported, doesn't necessarily mean an attack occurred. The switch assumes a DoS attack is underway anytime the penalty threshold is exceeded. It is possible for this threshold to be exceeded when no attack is in progress.

### Examples

```
-> show ip dos statistics
DoS type           Attacks detected
-----+-----
port scan          0
tcp sync flood     0
ping of death      0
smurf              0
pepsi             0
land              0
teardrop/bonk/boink 0
loopback-src       0
invalid-ip         0
invalid-multicast  0
unicast dest-ip/multicast-mac 0
ping overload      0
arp flood          0
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>DoS type</b>	The type of DoS attack. The most common seven are displayed.
<b>Attacks detected</b>	The number of attacks noted for each DoS type.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



**Related Commands****show ip dos config**

Displays the configuration parameters of the DoS scan for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaDoSType

alaDoSDetected

---



# 26 IPv6 Commands

This chapter details Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) commands for the switch (including RIPng commands). IPv6 (documented in RFC 2460) is designed as a successor to IPv4. The changes from IPv4 to IPv6 fall primarily into the following categories:

**Expanded Routing and Addressing Capabilities** - IPv6 increases the IP address size from 32 bits to 128 bits, to support more levels of addressing hierarchy and a much greater number of addressable nodes, and simpler auto-configuration of addresses. The scalability of multicast routing is improved by adding a "scope" field to multicast addresses.

**Header Format Simplification** - Some IPv4 header fields were dropped or made optional, to reduce the common-case processing cost of packet handling and to keep the bandwidth cost of the IPv6 header as low as possible despite the increased size of the addresses. Even though the IPv6 addresses are four times longer than the IPv4 addresses, the IPv6 header is only twice the size of the IPv4 header.

**Anycast Addressing** - A new type of address called a "anycast address" is defined, to identify sets of nodes where a packet sent to an anycast address is delivered to one of the nodes. The use of anycast addresses in the IPv6 source route allows nodes to control the path on which their traffic flows.

**Improved Support for Options** - Changes in the way IP header options are encoded allows for more efficient forwarding, less stringent limits on the length of options, and greater flexibility for introducing new options in the future.

**Authentication and Privacy Capabilities** - IPv6 includes the definition of extensions which provide support for authentication, data integrity, and confidentiality. This is included as a basic element of IPv6 and will be included in all implementations.

MIB information for the IPv6 and RIPng commands is as follows:

*Filename:* Ipv6.mib  
*Module:* Ipv6-MIB, Ipv6-TCP-MIB, Ipv6-UDP-MIB

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Ipv6.mib  
*Module:* alcatelIND1IPV6MIB

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Iprmv6.mib  
*Module:* alcatelIND1Iprmv6MIB

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Ripng.mib  
*Module:* alcatelIND1RipngMIB

A summary of the IPv6 commands is listed here:

---

<b>IPv6</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ipv6 interface</li> <li>ipv6 address</li> <li>ipv6 interface tunnel source destination</li> <li>ipv6 dad-check</li> <li>ipv6 hop-limit</li> <li>ipv6 pmtu-lifetime</li> <li>ipv6 host</li> <li>ipv6 neighbor stale-lifetime</li> <li>ipv6 neighbor</li> <li>ipv6 prefix</li> <li>ipv6 route</li> <li>ipv6 static-route</li> <li>ipv6 route-pref</li> <li>ping6</li> <li>traceroute6</li> <li>show ipv6 hosts</li> <li>show ipv6 icmp statistics</li> <li>show ipv6 interface</li> <li>show ipv6 pmtu table</li> <li>clear ipv6 pmtu table</li> <li>show ipv6 neighbors</li> <li>clear ipv6 neighbors</li> <li>show ipv6 prefixes</li> <li>show ipv6 routes</li> <li>show ipv6 route-pref</li> <li>show ipv6 router database</li> <li>show ipv6 tcp ports</li> <li>show ipv6 traffic</li> <li>clear ipv6 traffic</li> <li>show ipv6 tunnel</li> <li>show ipv6 udp ports</li> <li>show ipv6 information</li> </ul>
<b>IPv6 Route Map Redistribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ipv6 redistrib</li> <li>ipv6 access-list</li> <li>ipv6 access-list address</li> <li>show ipv6 redistrib</li> <li>show ipv6 access-list</li> </ul>
<b>IPv6 RIP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ipv6 load rip</li> <li>ipv6 rip status</li> <li>ipv6 rip invalid-timer</li> <li>ipv6 rip garbage-timer</li> <li>ipv6 rip holddown-timer</li> <li>ipv6 rip jitter</li> <li>ipv6 rip route-tag</li> <li>ipv6 rip update-interval</li> <li>ipv6 rip triggered-sends</li> <li>ipv6 rip interface</li> <li>ipv6 rip interface metric</li> <li>ipv6 rip interface recv-status</li> <li>ipv6 rip interface send-status</li> <li>ipv6 rip interface horizon</li> <li>show ipv6 rip</li> <li>show ipv6 rip interface</li> <li>show ipv6 rip peer</li> <li>show ipv6 rip routes</li> </ul>

---

## ipv6 interface

Configures an IPv6 interface on a VLAN or IPv6 tunnel.

```

ipv6 interface if_name [vlan vid | tunnel {tid | 6to4}] [enable | disable]
[base-reachable-time time]
[ra-send {yes | no}]
[ra-max-interval interval]
[ra-managed-config-flag {true | false}]
[ra-other-config-flag {true | false}]
[ra-reachable-time time]
[ra-retrans-timer time]
[ra-default-lifetime time | no ra-default-lifetime]
[ra-send-mtu] {yes | no}

no ipv6 interface if_name

```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>if_name</i>	IPv6 interface name.
<b>vlan</b>	Creates a VLAN interface.
<i>vid</i>	VLAN ID number.
<b>tunnel</b>	Creates a tunnel interface.
<i>tid</i>	Tunnel ID number.
<b>6to4</b>	Enables 6to4 tunneling.
<b>base-reachable-time</b> <i>time</i>	Base value used to compute the reachable time for neighbors reached via this interface.
<b>ra-send</b>	Specifies whether the router advertisements are sent on this interface.
<b>ra-max-interval</b> <i>interval</i>	Maximum time, in seconds, allowed between the transmission of unsolicited multicast router advertisements in this interface. The range is 4 - 1,800.
<b>ra-managed-config-flag</b>	Value to be placed in the managed address configuration flag field in router advertisements sent on this interface.
<b>ra-other-config-flag</b>	Value to be placed in the other stateful configuration flag in router advertisements sent on this interface.
<b>ra-reachable-time</b> <i>time</i>	Value, in milliseconds, to be placed in the reachable time field in router advertisements sent on this interface. The range is 0 - 3,600,000. The special value of zero indicates that this time is unspecified by the router.
<b>ra-retrans-timer</b> <i>time</i>	Value, in milliseconds, to be placed in the retransmit timer field in router advertisements sent on this interface. The value zero indicates that the time is unspecified by the router.

<b>ra-default-lifetime</b> <i>time</i>	Value, in seconds, to be placed in the router lifetime field in router advertisements sent on this interface. The time must be zero or between the value of “ra-max-interval” and 9,000 seconds. A value of zero indicates that the router is not to be used as a default router. The “no ra-default-lifetime” option will calculate the value using the formula (3 * ra-max-interval).
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>	Administratively enable or disable the interface.
<b>ra-send-mtu</b>	Specifies whether the MTU option is included in the router advertisements sent on the interface.

## Defaults

parameter	default
<b>ra-send</b>	yes
<b>ra-max-interval</b>	600
<b>ra-managed-config-flag</b>	false
<b>ra-reachable-time</b>	0
<b>ra-retrans-timer</b>	0
<b>ra-default-lifetime</b>	no
<b>ra-send-mtu</b>	no

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete an interface.
- When you create an IPv6 interface, it is enabled by default.
- All IPv6 VLAN and tunnel interfaces must have a name.
- When creating an IPv6 interface you must specify a VLAN ID, Tunnel ID, or **6to4**. When modifying or deleting an interface, you do not need to specify one of these options unless the name assigned to the interface is being changed. If it is present with a different value from when the interface was created, the command will be in error.
- A 6to4 interface cannot send advertisements (**ra-send**).
- To enable IPv6 routing you must first create a VLAN, then create an IPv6 interface on the VLAN. See [Chapter 20, “VLAN Management Commands,”](#) for information on creating VLANs.
- To route IPv6 traffic over an IPv4 network, you must create an IPv6 tunnel using the **ipv6 interface tunnel source destination** command.

## Examples

```
-> ipv6 interface Test vlan 1
-> ipv6 interface Test_Tunnel tunnel 2
-> ipv6 interface Test_6to4 tunnel 6to4
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.1; **base-reachable-time** parameter added.

## Related Commands

**show ipv6 interface**

Displays IPv6 Interface Table.

**show ipv6 tunnel**

Displays IPv6 Tunnel information and whether the 6to4 tunnel is enabled.

## MIB Objects

IPv6IfIndex

alaIPv6InterfaceTable

```
alaIPv6InterfaceName
alaIPv6InterfaceMtu
alaIPv6InterfaceSendRouterAdvertisements
alaIPv6InterfaceMaxRtrAdvInterval
alaIPv6InterfaceAdvManagedFlag
alaIPv6InterfaceAdvOtherConfigFlag
alaIPv6InterfaceAdvRetransTimer
alaIPv6InterfaceAdvDefaultLifetime
alaIPv6InterfaceAdminStatus
alaIPv6InterfaceAdvReachableTime
alaIPv6InterfaceBaseReachableTime
alaIPv6InterfaceAdvSendMtu
alaIPv6InterfaceRowStatus
```

---

## ipv6 address

Configures an IPv6 address for an IPv6 interface on a VLAN, configured tunnel, or a 6to4 tunnel. There are different formats for this command depending on the address type.

```
ipv6 address ipv6_address /prefix_length [anycast] {if_name | loopback}
```

```
no ipv6 address ipv6_address [anycast] {if_name | loopback}
```

```
ipv6 address ipv6_prefix eui-64 {if_name | loopback}
```

```
no ipv6 address ipv6_prefix eui-64 {if_name | loopback}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipv6_address</i>	IPv6 address.
<i>/prefix_length</i>	The number of bits that are significant in the IPv6 address (mask). (3..128).
<b>anycast</b>	Indicates the address is an anycast address.
<b>eui-64</b>	Append an EUI-64 identifier to the prefix.
<i>if_name</i>	Name assigned to the interface.
<b>loopback</b>	Configures the loopback interface.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete an address.
- You can assign multiple IPv6 addresses to an IPv6 interface.
- No default value for prefix length.
- The “eui” form of the command is used to add or remove an IPv6 address for a VLAN or configured tunnel using an EUI-64 interface ID in the low order 64 bits of the address.
- To enable IPv6 routing you must first create a VLAN, then create an IPv6 interface on the VLAN. See [Chapter 20, “VLAN Management Commands,”](#) for information on creating VLANs.
- To route IPv6 traffic over and IPv4 network, you must create an IPv6 tunnel using the **ipv6 interface tunnel source destination** command.



## Examples

```
-> ipv6 address 4132:86::19A/64 Test_Lab  
-> ipv6 address 2002:d423:2323::35/64 Test_6to4
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[show ipv6 interface](#) Displays IPv6 Interface Table.

## MIB Objects

```
IPv6IfIndex  
alaIPv6InterfaceAddressTable  
  alaIPv6InterfaceAddress  
  alaIPv6InterfaceAddressAnycastFlag  
  alaIPv6InterfaceEUI64AddressPrefixLength  
  alaIPv6InterfaceEUI64AddressrowStatus
```

For EUI-64 Addresses:

```
alaIPv6InterfaceEUI64AddresssTable  
  alaIPv6InterfaceEUI64Address  
  alaIPv6InterfaceEUI64AddressPrefixLength  
  alaIPv6InterfaceEUI64AddressRowStatus
```

---

## ipv6 interface tunnel source destination

Configures the source and destination IPv4 addresses for a configured tunnel.

```
ipv6 interface if_name tunnel {[source ipv4_source] [destination ipv4_destination]}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>if_name</i>	Name assigned to the tunnel interface.
<i>ipv4_source</i>	Source IPv4 address for the configured tunnel.
<i>ipv4_destination</i>	Destination IPv4 address for the configured tunnel.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the [ipv6 interface](#) command to create an IPv6 tunnel interface.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 interface Test tunnel 2 source 10.255.11.242 destination 10.255.11.12
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ipv6 interface</a>	Creates an IPv6 tunnel interface.
<a href="#">show ipv6 tunnel</a>	Displays IPv6 tunnel information.

### MIB Objects

```
IPv6IfIndex  
  alaIPv6ConfigTunnelv4Source  
  alaIPv6ConfigTunnelv4Dest  
  alaIPv6ConfigTunnelRowStatus
```

---

## ipv6 dad-check

Runs a Duplicate Address Detection (DAD) check on an address that was marked as duplicated.

```
ipv6 dad-check ipv6_address if_name
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipv6\_address* IPv6 address.

*if\_name* Name assigned to the interface.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The switch performs DAD check when an interface is attached to the stack and its VLAN first enters the active state. Use this command to rerun a DAD check on an address that was marked as duplicated.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 dad-check fe80::2d0:95ff:fe6a:f458/64 Test_Lab
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

N/A

### MIB Objects

```
alaIPv6InterfaceAddressTable  
  alaIPv6InterfaceAddressDADStatus
```

---

## ipv6 hop-limit

Configures the value placed in the hop limit field in the header of all IPv6 packets that are originated by the switch. It also configures the value placed in the hop limit field in router advertisements.

**ipv6 hop-limit** *value*

**no ipv6 hop-limit**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*value* Hop limit value. The range is 0 - 255.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	64

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to return the hop limit to its default value.
- Inputting the value 0 (zero) will result in the default (64) hop-limit.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 hop-limit 64
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 information](#) Displays IPv6 information.

### MIB Objects

ipv6MibObjects  
Ipv6DefaultHopLimit

---

## ipv6 pmtu-lifetime

Configures the minimum lifetime for entries in the path MTU Table.

**ipv6 pmtu-lifetime** *time*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*time* Minimum path MTU entry lifetime, in minutes. Valid range is 10–1440.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>time</i>	60

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 pmtu-lifetime 30
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">show ipv6 pmtu table</a>	Displays the IPv6 path MTU Table.
<a href="#">show ipv6 information</a>	Displays IPv6 information.
<a href="#">clear ipv6 pmtu table</a>	Removes all the entries from the IPv6 path MTU Table.

### MIB Objects

alaIPv6ConfigTable  
alaIPv6PMTUMinLifetime

---

## ipv6 host

Configures a static host name to IPv6 address mapping to the local host table.

```
ipv6 host name ipv6_address
```

```
no ipv6 host name ipv6_address
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	Host name associated with the IPv6 address (1 - 255 characters).
<i>ipv6_address</i>	IPv6 address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to remove the mapping from the host table.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 host Lab 4235::1200:0010
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 hosts](#) Displays IPv6 Local Hosts Table.

### MIB Objects

```
alaIPv6HostTable  
  alaIPv6HostName  
  alaIPv6HostAddress  
  alaIPv6HostRowStatus
```

---

## ipv6 neighbor stale-lifetime

Configures the minimum lifetime for all neighbor entries.

**ipv6 neighbor stale-lifetime** *stale-lifetime*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*stale-lifetime* Minimum lifetime for neighbor entries in the stale state (5–2800).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>stale-lifetime</i>	1440

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 neighbor stale-lifetime 1400
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 neighbors](#) Displays IPv6 Neighbor Table.  
[show ipv6 information](#) Displays IPv6 information.

### MIB Objects

IPv6IfIndex  
alaIPv6NeighborTable  
alaIPv6NeighborStaleLifetime

---

## ipv6 neighbor

Configures a static entry in IPv6 Neighbor Table.

**ipv6 neighbor** *ipv6\_address hardware\_address {if\_name} slot/port*

**no ipv6 neighbor** *ipv6\_address {if\_name}*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipv6_address</i>	IPv6 address that corresponds to the hardware address.
<i>hardware_address</i>	MAC address in hex format (e.g., 00:00:39:59:F1:0C).
<i>if_name</i>	Name assigned to the interface on which the neighbor resides.
<i>slot/port</i>	Slot/port used to reach the neighbor.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to remove an entry from IPv6 Neighbor Table.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 neighbor 4132:86::203 00:d0:c0:86:12:07 Test 1/1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">show ipv6 neighbors</a>	Displays IPv6 Neighbor Table.
<a href="#">show ipv6 information</a>	Displays IPv6 information.



**MIB Objects**

IPv6IfIndex

alaIPv6NeighborTable

alaIPv6NeighborNetAddress

alaIPv6NeighborPhysAddress

alaIPv6NeighborSlot

alaIPv6NeighborPort

alaIPv6NeighborRowStatus

    alaIPv6NeighborStaleLifetime

---

## ipv6 prefix

Configures an IPv6 prefix on an interface. Used for configuring prefixes for router advertisements.

```

ipv6 prefix ipv6_address /prefix_length if_name
[valid-lifetime time]
[preferred-lifetime time]
[on-link-flag {true | false}]
[autonomous-flag {true | false}] if_name
no ipv6 prefix ipv6_address /prefix_length if_name
    
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipv6_address</i>	IPv6 address of the interface.
<i>/prefix_length</i>	The number of bits that are significant in the IPv6 address (mask). (1...127).
<b>valid-lifetime</b> <i>time</i>	Length of time, in seconds, that this prefix will remain valid, i.e. time until deprecation. A value of 4,294,967,295 represents infinity.
<b>preferred-lifetime</b> <i>time</i>	Length of time, in seconds, that this prefix will remain preferred, i.e. time until deprecation. A value of 4,294,967,295 represents infinity.
<b>on-link-flag</b>	On-link configuration flag. When “true” this prefix can be used for on-link determination.
<b>autonomous-flag</b>	Autonomous address configuration flag. When “true”, indicates that this prefix can be used for autonomous address configuration (i.e., can be used to form a local interface address).
<i>if_name</i>	Name assigned to the interface.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>valid-lifetime</b> <i>time</i>	2,592,000
<b>preferred-lifetime</b> <i>time</i>	604,800
<b>on-link-flag</b>	true
<b>autonomous-flag</b>	true

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to delete a prefix.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 prefix 4132:86::/64 Test
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show ipv6 prefixes**                      Displays IPv6 prefixes used in router advertisements.

## MIB Objects

```
IPv6IfIndex  
alaIPv6InterfacePrefixTable  
  alaIPv6InterfacePrefix  
  alaIPv6InterfacePrefixLength  
  alaIPv6InterfacePrefixValidLifetime  
  alaIPv6InterfacePrefixPreferredLifetime  
  alaIPv6InterfacePrefixonLinkFlag  
  alaIPv6InterfacePrefixAutonomousFlag  
  alaIPv6InterfacePrefixRowStatus
```

---

## ipv6 route

Configures a static entry in the IPv6 route. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new [ipv6 static-route](#) command.*

```
ipv6 route ipv6_prefix/prefix_length ipv6_address [if_name]
```

```
no ipv6 route ipv6_prefix/prefix_length ipv6_address [if_name]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipv6_prefix</i>	IPv6 network that is the destination of this static route.
<i>/prefix_length</i>	The number of bits that are significant in the IPv6 address (mask). (0...128).
<i>ipv6_address</i>	IPv6 address of the next hop used to reach the specified network.
<i>if_name</i>	If the next hop is a link-local address, the name of the interface used to reach it.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to remove a static route.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 route 212:95:5::/64 fe80::2d0:95ff:fe6a:f458 v6if-137
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 routes](#) Displays IPv6 Forwarding Table.

### MIB Objects

```
alaIPv6StaticRouteTable  
  alaIPv6StaticRouteNextHop  
  alaIPv6StaticRouteIfIndex  
  alaIPv6StaticRouteDest  
  alaIPv6StaticRoutePrefixLength  
  alaIPv6StaticRouteRowStatus
```

---

## ipv6 static-route

Creates/deletes an IPv6 static route. Static routes are user-defined; they carry a higher priority than routes created by dynamic routing protocols. That is, static routes always have priority over dynamic routes, regardless of the metric value.

**ipv6 static-route** *ipv6\_prefix/prefix\_length* **gateway** *ipv6\_address* [*if\_name*] [**metric** *metric*]

**no ipv6 static-route** *ipv6\_prefix/prefix\_length* **gateway** *ipv6\_address* [*if\_name*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipv6_prefix</i>	IPv6 network that is the destination of this static route.
<i>/prefix_length</i>	The number of bits (0...128) that are significant in the IPv6 address (mask).
<b>gateway</b> <i>ipv6_address</i>	IPv6 address of the next hop used to reach the destination IPv6 address.
<i>if_name</i>	If the next hop is a link-local address, the name of the interface used to reach it.
<i>metric</i>	Metric or cost (hop count) for the static route. You can set a priority for the static route by assigning a metric value. The lower the metric value, the higher the priority. Valid range is 1–15.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>metric</i>	1

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to remove a static route.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 static-route 212:95:5::/64 gateway fe80::2d0:95ff:fe6a:f458 v6if-137 metric 3
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show ipv6 routes**

Displays IPv6 Forwarding Table.

**show ipv6 router database**

Displays a list of all routes (static and dynamic) that exist in the IPv6 router database.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIprmv6StaticRouteTable
  alaIprmv6StaticRouteDest
  alaIprmv6StaticRoutePrefixLength
  alaIprmv6StaticRouteNextHop
  alaIprmv6StaticRouteIfIndex
  alaIprmv6StaticRouteMetric
  alaIprmv6StaticRouteRowStatus
```

---

## ipv6 route-pref

Configures the route preference of a router.

```
ipv6 route-pref {static | ospf | rip | ebgp | ibgp} value
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>static</b>	Configures the route preference of static routes.
<b>ospf</b>	Configures the route preference of OSPF3 routes.
<b>rip</b>	Configures the route preference of RIPng routes.
<b>ebgp</b>	Configures the route preference of external BGP routes.
<b>ibgp</b>	Configures the route preference of internal BGP routes.
<i>value</i>	Route preference value.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>static</b> <i>value</i>	2
<b>ospf</b> <i>value</i>	110
<b>rip</b> <i>value</i>	120
<b>ebgp</b> <i>value</i>	190
<b>ibgp</b> <i>value</i>	200

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Route preference of local routes cannot be changed.
- The valid route preference range is 1–255.
- The IPv6 version of BGP is not supported in the current release.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 route-pref ospf 20
-> ipv6 route-pref rip 60
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show ipv6 route-pref**

Displays the configured route preference of a router.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIprmRtPrefTable
  alaIprmRtPrefLocal
  alaIprmRtPrefStatic
  alaIprmRtPrefOspf
  alaIprmRtPrefRip
  alaIprmRtPrefEbgp
  alaIprmRtPrefIbgp
```

---



## ping6

Tests whether an IPv6 destination can be reached from the local switch. This command sends an ICMPv6 echo request to a destination and then waits for a reply. To ping a destination, enter the **ping6** command and enter either the destination's IPv6 address or hostname. The switch will ping the destination using the default frame count, packet size, and interval (6 frames, 64 bytes, and 1 second respectively). You can also customize any or all of these parameters as described below.

```
ping6 {ipv6_address | hostname} [if_name] [count count] [size data_size] [interval seconds]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipv6_address</i>	IP address of the system to ping.
<i>hostname</i>	DNS name of the system to ping.
<i>if_name</i>	If the target is a link-local address, the name of the interface used to reach it.
<i>count</i>	Number of packets to be transmitted.
<i>size</i>	Size of the data portion of the packet sent for this ping, in bytes.
<i>seconds</i>	Interval, in seconds, at which ping packets are transmitted.

### Defaults

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<i>count</i>	6
<i>size</i>	56
<b>interval</b> <i>seconds</i>	1

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If you change the default values, they will only apply to the current ping. The next time you use the ping command, the default values will be used unless you again enter different values.
- When the next hop address is a local link address, the name of the interface used to reach the destination must be specified.

**Examples**

```
-> ping6 fe80::2d0:95ff:fe6a:f458/64
```

**Release History**

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****tracert6**

Finds the path taken by an IPv6 packet from the local switch to a specified destination.

---

## traceroute6

Finds the path taken by an IPv6 packet from the local switch to a specified destination. This command displays the individual hops to the destination as well as some timing information.

**traceroute6** {*ipv6\_address* | *hostname*} [*if\_name*] [**max-hop** *hop\_count*] [**wait-time** *time*] [**port** *port\_number*] [**probe-count** *probe*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipv6_address</i>	Destination IPv6 address. IPv6 address of the host whose route you want to trace.
<i>hostname</i>	DNS name of the host whose route you want to trace.
<i>if_name</i>	If the target is a link-local address, the name of the interface used to reach it.
<i>hop_count</i>	Maximum hop count for the trace.
<i>time</i>	Delay time, in seconds between probes
<i>port</i>	Specific UDP port destination. By default, the destination port is chosen by traceroute6.
<i>probe</i>	Number of probes to be sent to a single hop.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>hop_count</i>	30
<i>time</i>	5
<i>probe</i>	3

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When using this command, you must enter the name of the destination as part of the command line (either the IPv6 address or hostname).
- Use the optional **max-hop** parameter to set a maximum hop count to the destination. If the trace reaches this maximum hop count without reaching the destination, the trace stops.

### Examples

```
-> traceroute6 41EA:103::65C3
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****ping6**

Tests whether an IPv6 destination can be reached from the local switch.

---

## show ipv6 hosts

Displays IPv6 Local Hosts Table.

**show ipv6 hosts** [*substring*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*substring* Limits the display to host names starting with the specified substring.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify a substring, all IPv6 hosts are displayed.

### Examples

-> show ipv6 hosts

Name	IPv6 Address
-----+-----	
ipv6-test1.alcatel-lucent.com	4235::1200:0010
ipv6-test2.alcatel-lucent.com	4235::1200:0020
otheripv6hostname	4143:1295:9490:9303:00d0:6a63:5430:9031

### output definitions

---

<b>Name</b>	Name associated with the IPv6 address.
<b>IPv6 Address</b>	IPv6 address associated with the host name.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ipv6 host](#) Configures a static host name to the IPv6 address mapping to the local host table.

### MIB Objects

alaIPv6HostTable  
 alaIPv6HostName  
 alaIPv6HostAddress

---

## show ipv6 icmp statistics

Displays IPv6 ICMP statistics.

**show ipv6 icmp statistics** [*if\_name*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*if\_name* Display statistics only for this interface.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the ICMP table to monitor and troubleshoot the switch.

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 icmp statistics
```

Message	Received	Sent
Total	0	0
Errors	0	0
Destination Unreachable	0	0
Administratively Prohibited	0	0
Time Exceeded	0	0
Parameter Problems	0	0
Packet Too Big	0	0
Echo Requests	0	0
Echo Replies	0	0
Router Solicitations	0	0
Router Advertisements	0	0
Neighbor Solicitations	0	0
Neighbor Advertisements	0	0
Redirects	0	0
Group Membership Queries	0	0
Group Membership Responses	0	0
Group Membership Reductions	0	0

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Total</b>	Total number of ICMPv6 messages the switch received or attempted to send.
<b>Errors</b>	Number of ICMPv6 messages the switch sent or received but was unable to process because of ICMPv6-specific errors (bad checksums, bad length, etc.).
<b>Destination Unreachable</b>	Number of Destination Unreachable messages that were sent or received by the switch.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Administratively Prohibited</b>	Number of Destination Unreachable/Communication Administratively Prohibited messages sent or received by the switch.
<b>Time Exceeded</b>	Number of Time Exceeded messages sent or received by the switch.
<b>Parameter Problems</b>	Number of Parameter Problem messages sent or received by the switch.
<b>Packet Too Big</b>	Number of Packet Too Big messages sent or received by the switch.
<b>Echo Requests</b>	Number of Echo Request messages sent or received by the switch.
<b>Echo Replies</b>	Number of Echo Reply messages sent or received by the switch.
<b>Router Solicitations</b>	Number of Router Solicitations sent or received by the switch.
<b>Router Advertisements</b>	Number of Router Advertisements sent or received by the switch.
<b>Neighbor Solicitations</b>	Number of Neighbor Solicitations sent or received by the switch.
<b>Neighbor Advertisements</b>	Number of Neighbor Advertisements sent or received by the switch.
<b>Redirects</b>	Number of Redirect messages sent or received by the switch.
<b>Group Membership Queries</b>	Number of Group Membership Queries sent or received by the switch.
<b>Group Membership Responses</b>	Number of Group Membership Responses sent or received by the switch.
<b>Group Membership Reductions</b>	Number of Group Membership Reductions sent or received by the switch.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[show ipv6 traffic](#) Displays IPv6 traffic statistics.

## MIB Objects

```
ipv6IfIcmpTable
  ipv6IfIcmpInMsgs
  ipv6IfIcmpInErrors
  ipv6IfIcmpInDestUnreachs
  ipv6IfIcmpInAdminProhibs
  ipv6IfIcmpInTimeExcds
  ipv6IfIcmpInParmProblems
  ipv6IfIcmpInPktTooBig
  ipv6IfIcmpInEchos
  ipv6IfIcmpInEchoReplies
  ipv6IfIcmpInRouterSolicits
  ipv6IfIcmpInRouterAdvertisements
  ipv6IfIcmpInNeighborSolicits
  ipv6IfIcmpInNeighborAdvertisements
  ipv6IfIcmpInRedirects
  ipv6IfIcmpInGroupMembQueries
  ipv6IfIcmpInGroupMembResponses
  ipv6IfIcmpInGroupMembReductions
  ipv6IfIcmpOutMsgs
  ipv6IfIcmpOutErrors
  ipv6IfIcmpOutDestUnreachs
  ipv6IfIcmpOutAdminProhibs
  ipv6IfIcmpOutTimeExcds
  ipv6IfIcmpOutParmProblems
  ipv6IfIcmpOutPktTooBig
  ipv6IfIcmpOutEchos
  ipv6IfIcmpOutEchoReplies
  ipv6IfIcmpOutRouterSolicits
  ipv6IfIcmpOutRouterAdvertisements
  ipv6IfIcmpOutNeighborSolicits
  ipv6IfIcmpOutNeighborAdvertisements
  ipv6IfIcmpOutRedirects
  ipv6IfIcmpOutGroupMembQueries
  ipv6IfIcmpOutGroupMembResponses
  ipv6IfIcmpOutGroupMembReductions
```

---



## show ipv6 interface

Displays IPv6 Interface Table.

**show ipv6 interface** [*if\_name* | **loopback**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*if\_name* Interface name. Limits the display to a specific interface.

**loopback** Limits display to loopback interfaces.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If you do not specify an interface name, all IPv6 interfaces are displayed.
- Specify an interface name (e.g., VLAN 12) to obtain a more detailed information about a specific interface.

### Examples

-> show ipv6 interface

Name	IPv6 Address/Prefix Length	Status	Device
smbif-5	fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:f470/64	Active	VLAN 955
	212:95:5::35/64		
	212:95:5::/64		
v6if-to-eagle	fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:f470/64	Disabled	VLAN 1002
	195:35::35/64		
	195:35::/64		
V6if-6to4-137	2002:d423:2323::35/64	Active	6to4 Tunnel
	2002:d423:2323::/64		
v6if-tunnel-137	fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:f470/64	Disabled	Tunnel 2
	137:35:35::35/64		
	137:35:35::/64		
loopback	::1/128	Active	loopback

### output definitions

---

<b>Name</b>	Interface name. This is usually the VLAN on which the interface is configured.
<b>IPv6 Address/Prefix Length</b>	IPv6 address and prefix length assigned to the interface. If an interface has more than one IPv6 address assigned to it, each address is shown on a separate line.
<b>Status</b>	Interface status (e.g., Active/Inactive).
<b>Device</b>	The device on which the interface is configured (e.g., VLAN 955).

---

```
-> show ipv6 interface v6if-6to4-137

v6if-6to4-137
IPv6 interface index      = 16777216(0x01000000)
Administrative status     = Enabled
Operational status       = Active
Link-local address(es):
Global unicast address(es):
    2002:d423:2323::35/64
Anycast address(es):
    2002:d423:2323::/64
Joined group addresses:
    ff02::1:ff00:0
    ff02::2:93da:681b
    ff02::1
    ff02::1:ff00:35
Maximum Transfer Unit (MTU) = 1280
Send Router Advertisements = No
Maximum RA interval (sec)  = 600
Minimum RA interval (sec) = 198
RA managed config flag    = False
RA other config flag      = False
RA reachable time (ms)    = 30000
RA retransmit timer (ms)  = 1000
RA default lifetime (sec) = 1800
Packets received          = 215686
Packets sent              = 2019
Bytes received            = 14108208
Bytes sent                = 178746
Input errors              = 0
Output errors             = 0
Collisions                = 0
Dropped                   = 0
```

```

-> show ipv6 interface v6if-tunnel-137

v6if-tunnel-137
  IPv6 interface index          = 16777216(0x01000000)
  Administrative status         = Disabled
  Operational status            = Inactive
  Link-local address(es):
    fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:f470/64
  Global unicast address(es):
    137:35:35:35/64
  Anycast address(es):
    137:35:35:35/64
  Joined group addresses:
    ff02::1:ff00:0
    ff02::1:ff00:35
    ff02::2:93da:681b
    ff02::1
    ff02::1:ff12:f470
  Maximum Transfer Unit (MTU) = 1280
  Send Router Advertisements = Yes
  Maximum RA interval (sec)  = 600
  Minimum RA interval (sec)  = 198
  RA managed config flag     = False
  RA other config flag       = False
  RA reachable time (ms)     = 30000
  RA retransmit timer (ms)   = 1000
  RA default lifetime (sec)  = 1800
  Packets received           = 0
  Packets sent               = 2
  Bytes received             = 0
  Bytes sent                 = 144
  Input errors               = 0
  Output errors              = 2
  Collisions                 = 0
  Dropped                    = 0

```

### *output definitions*

<b>IPv6 interface index</b>	IPv6IfIndex value that should be used in SNMP requests pertaining to this interface.
<b>Administrative status</b>	Administrative status of this interface (Enabled/Disabled).
<b>Operational status</b>	Indicates whether the physical interface is connected to a device (Active/Inactive).
<b>Hardware address</b>	Interface's MAC address.
<b>Link-local address</b>	Link-local address assigned to the interface.
<b>Global unicast address(es)</b>	Global unicast address(es) assigned to the interface.
<b>Joined group address(es)</b>	Addresses of the multicast groups that this interface has joined.
<b>Maximum Transfer Unit</b>	Interface MTU value.
<b>Send Router Advertisements</b>	Indicates if the router sends periodic router advertisements and responds to router solicitations on the interface.
<b>Maximum RA interval (sec)</b>	Maximum time between the transmission of unsolicited router advertisements over the interface.
<b>Minimum RA interval (sec)</b>	Minimum time between the transmission of unsolicited router advertisements over the interface (0.33 * Maximum RA Interval).

**output definitions (continued)**


---

<b>RA managed config flag</b>	True/False value in the managed address configuration flag field in router advertisements.
<b>RA other config flag</b>	The True/False value in the other stateful configuration flag field in router advertisements sent over this interface.
<b>RA reachable time (ms)</b>	Value placed in the reachable time field in the router advertisements sent over this interface.
<b>RA retransmit timer (ms)</b>	Value placed in the retransmit timer field in router advertisements sent over this interface.
<b>RA default lifetime (ms)</b>	The value placed in the router lifetime field in the router advertisements sent over this interface.
<b>Packets received</b>	Number of IPv6 packets received since the last time the counters were reset.
<b>Packets sent</b>	Number of IPv6 packets sent since the last time the counters were reset.
<b>Bytes received</b>	Number of bytes of data received since the last time the counters were reset.
<b>Bytes sent</b>	Number of bytes of data sent since the last time the counters were reset.
<b>Input errors</b>	Number of input errors received since the last time the counters were reset.
<b>Output errors</b>	Number of output errors received since the last time the counters were reset.
<b>Collisions</b>	Number of collisions since the last time the counters were reset.
<b>Dropped</b>	Number of packets dropped since the last time the counters were reset.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">ipv6 address</a>	Configures an IPv6 address on a VLAN, configured tunnel, or a 6to4 tunnel.
<a href="#">ipv6 interface</a>	Configures an IPv6 interface on a VLAN.

**MIB Objects**

```

ipv6InterfaceTable
  ipv6AdminStatus
  ipv6PhysicalAddress
  ipv6InterfaceAddress
  ipv6Address
  ipv6AddressPrefix
  ipv6IfEffectiveMtu
  ipv6IfStatsInReceives
  ipv6IfStatsOutRequests
  ipv6IfStatsOutForwDatagrams

```

```
alaIPv6InterfaceTable
  alaIPv6InterfaceName
  alaIPv6InterfaceAddress
  alaIPv6InterfaceAdminStatus
  alaIPv6InterfaceRowStatus
  alaIPv6InterfaceDescription
  alaIPv6InterfaceMtu
  alaIPv6InterfaceType
  alaIPv6InterfaceAdminStatus
  alaIPv6InterfaceSendRouterAdvertisements
  alaIPv6InterfaceMaxRtrAdvInterval
  alaIPv6InterfaceAdvManagedFlag
  alaIPv6InterfaceAdvOtherConfigFlag
  alaIPv6InterfaceAdvReachableTime
  alaIPv6InterfaceAdvRetransTimer
  alaIPv6InterfaceAdvDefaultLifetime
  alaIPv6InterfaceName
  alaIPv6InterfaceAdvSendMtu
```

---

## show ipv6 pmtu table

Displays the IPv6 Path MTU Table.

**show ipv6 pmtu table**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 pmtu table
```

```
1-PMTU Entry
```

```
PMTU entry minimum lifetime = 10m
```

Destination Address	MTU	Expires
-----+-----+-----		
fe80::02d0:c0ff:fe86:1207	1280	1h 0m

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Destination Address</b>	IPv6 address of the path's destination.
<b>MTU</b>	Path's MTU.
<b>Expires</b>	Minimum remaining lifetime for the entry.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- ipv6 pmtu-lifetime** Configures the minimum lifetime for entries in the path MTU Table.
- clear ipv6 pmtu table** Removes all the entries from the IPv6 path MTU Table.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaIPv6ConfigTable
  alaIPv6PMTUDest
  alaIPv6PMTUexpire
```

---

## clear ipv6 pmtu table

Removes all the entries from the IPv6 path MTU Table.

```
clear ipv6 pmtu table
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> clear ipv6 pmtu table
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">ipv6 pmtu-lifetime</a>   | Configures the configure the minimum lifetime for entries in the path MTU Table. |
| <a href="#">show ipv6 pmtu table</a> | Displays the IPv6 path MTU Table.  |

### MIB Objects

```
alaIPv6ConfigTable  
  alaIPv6ClearPMTUTable
```

---



## show ipv6 neighbors

Displays IPv6 Neighbor Table.

**show ipv6 neighbors** [*ipv6\_prefix/prefix\_length* | *if\_name* | **hw** *hardware\_address* | **static**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipv6_prefix/prefix_length</i>	IPv6 prefix. Restricts the display to those neighbors starting with the specified prefix.
<i>if_name</i>	Interface name. Restricts the display to those neighbors reached via the specified interface.
<i>hardware_address</i>	MAC address. Restricts the display to the specified MAC address.
<b>static</b>	Restricts display to statically configured neighbors.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify an option (e.g., *if\_name*), all IPv6 neighbors are displayed.

### Examples

-> show ipv6 neighbors

IPv6 Address	Hardware Address	State	Type	Port	Interface
fe80::02d0:c0ff:fe86:1207	00:d0:c0:86:12:07	Probe	Dynamic	1/15	vlan_4
fe80::020a:03ff:fe71:fe8d	00:0a:03:71:fe:8d	Reachable	Dynamic	1/ 5	vlan_17

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>IPv6 Address</b>	The neighbor's IPv6 address.
<b>Hardware Address</b>	The MAC address corresponding to the IPv6 address.
<b>State</b>	The neighbor's state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Unknown</b></li> <li>- <b>Incomplete</b></li> <li>- <b>Reachable</b></li> <li>- <b>Stale</b></li> <li>- <b>Delay</b></li> <li>- <b>Probe.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Type</b>	Indicates whether the neighbor entry is a <b>Static</b> or <b>Dynamic</b> entry.
<b>Port</b>	The port used to reach the neighbor.
<b>Interface</b>	The neighbor's interface name (e.g., <i>vlan_1</i> )

---

## Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **ipv6 neighbor**

Configures a static entry in the IPv6 Neighbor Table.

## MIB Objects

```
ipv6IfIndex  
alaIPv6NeighborTable  
  alaIPv6NeighborNetAddress  
  alaIPv6NeighborPhysAddress  
  alaIPv6NeighborSlot  
  alaIPv6NeighborPort  
  alaIPv6NeighborType  
  alaIPv6NeighborState
```

---

## clear ipv6 neighbors

Removes all entries, except static entries, from IPv6 Neighbor Table.

**clear ipv6 neighbors**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This commands only clears dynamic entries. If static entries have been added to the table, they must be removed using the **no** form of the **ipv6 neighbor** command.

### Examples

```
-> clear ipv6 neighbors
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>ipv6 neighbor</b>	Configures a static entry in IPv6 Neighbor Table.
<b>show ipv6 neighbors</b>	Displays IPv6 Neighbor Table.

### MIB Objects

```
alaIPv6NeighborTable  
  alaIPv6ClearNeighbors
```

---

## show ipv6 prefixes

Displays IPv6 prefixes used in router advertisements.

**show ipv6 prefixes**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

-> show ipv6 prefixes

Legend: Flags: A = Autonomous Address Configuration, L = OnLink

Name	IPv6 Address/Prefix Length	Valid Lifetime	Preferred Lifetime	Flags	Source
vlan 955	212:95:5::/64	2592000	604800	LA	dynamic
vlan 1002	195:35::/64	2592000	604800	LA	dynamic
6to4tunnel	2002:d423:2323::/64	2592000	604800	LA	dynamic
tunnel 2	137:35:35::/64	2592000	604800	LA	dynamic

### output definitions

---

<b>Name</b>	The interface name. This is usually the VLAN on which the interface is configured.
<b>IPv6 Address/Prefix Length</b>	The IPv6 prefix and prefix length for a Router Advertisement Prefix Option.
<b>Valid Lifetime</b>	Length of time, in seconds, that this prefix will remain valid (i.e., time until deprecation). A value of 4,294,967,295 represents infinity.
<b>Preferred Lifetime</b>	Length of time, in seconds, that this prefix will remain preferred (i.e. time until deprecation). A value of 4,294,967,295 represents infinity.
<b>Flags</b>	<b>L</b> - Prefix can be used for onlink determination. <b>A</b> - Prefix can be used for autonomous address configuration (i.e., can be used to form a local interface address).
<b>Source</b>	<b>config</b> - Prefix has been configured by management. <b>dynamic</b> - Router Advertisements are using interface prefixes.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **ipv6 prefix**

Configures an IPv6 prefix on an interface. Used for configuring prefixes for router advertisements.

## MIB Objects

IPv6AddrPrefixTable

- IPv6AddressPrefixEntry
- IPv6AddressPrefixLength
- IPv6AddressPrefixLinkFlag
- IPv6AddressPrefixAdvvalidLifetime
- IPv6AddressPrefixAdvPreferredLifetime

alaIPv6InterfacePrefixTable

- alaIPv6InterfacePrefix
- alaIPv6InterfacePrefixLength
- alaIPv6InterfacePrefixValidLifetime
- alaIPv6InterfacePrefixPreferredLifetime
- alaIPv6InterfacePrefixOnLinkFlag
- alaIPv6InterfacePrefixsource

---

## show ipv6 routes

Displays IPv6 Forwarding Table.

**show ipv6 routes** [*ipv6\_prefix/prefix\_length* | **static**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipv6\_prefix/prefix\_length* IPv6 prefix. Restricts the display to those routes starting with the specified prefix.

**static** Restricts display to statically configured routes.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify an option (e.g., “static”), all IPv6 interfaces are displayed.

### Examples

-> show ipv6 routes

Legend:Flags:U = Up, G = Gateway, H = Host, S = Static, C = Cloneable, D = Dynamic,  
M = Modified, R = Unreachable, X = Externally resolved, B = Discard,  
L = Link-layer, 1 = Protocol specific, 2 = Protocol specific

Destination Prefix	Gateway Address	Interface	Age	Protocol	Flags
::/0	2002:d468:8a89::137	v6if-6to4-137	18h 47m 26s	Static	UGS
137:35:35::/64	fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:f470	v6if-tunnel-137	18h 51m 55s	Local	UC
195:35::/64	fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:f470	v6if-to-eagle	18h 51m 55s	Local	UC
212:95:5::/64	fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:f470	sm6if-5	18h 51m 55s	Local	UC
2002::/16	2002:d423:2323::35	v6if-6to4-137	18h 51m 55s	Other	U

### output definitions

---

<b>Destination Prefix</b>	IPv6 destination address and prefix.
<b>Gateway Address</b>	IPv6 address of the gateway used to reach the destination network.
<b>Interface</b>	The device the interface is using (e.g., VLAN 6to4tunnel); or loopback.
<b>Age</b>	Age of the entry. Entries less than 1 day old are displayed in hh:mm:ss format. Entries more than 1 day old are displayed in dd:hh format.
<b>Protocol</b>	Protocol by which the route was learned.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [ipv6 route](#)

Configures a static entry in the IPv6 route.

## MIB Objects

IPv6RouteTable

  IPv6Routes

  IPv6RoutesPrefix

  IPV6RoutesStatic

alaIPv6StaticRouteTable

  alaIPv6StaticRouteEntry

---

## show ipv6 route-pref

Displays the IPv6 routing preference of the router.

```
show ipv6 route-pref
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The IPv6 version of BGP is not supported in the current release.

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 route-pref
  Protocol      Route Preference Value
-----+-----
  Local         1
  Static        2
  OSPF          110
  RIP           120
  EBGP          190
  IBGP          200
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ipv6 route-pref](#) Configures the IPv6 route preference of a router.



## show ipv6 router database

Displays a list of all routes (static and dynamic) that exist in the IPv6 router database. This database serves as a central repository where routes are first processed for redistribution and where duplicate routes are compared to determine the best route to use. If a route does not appear in the IPv6 router database list, then the switch does not know about it. In the case of dynamically learned routes, this could indicate that the route was never received by the switch.

```
show ipv6 router database [protocol type | gateway ipv6_address | dest ipv6_prefix/prefix_length]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>type</i>	Routing protocol type (local, static, OSPF, RIP, or BGP).
<b>gateway</b> <i>ipv6_address</i>	IPv6 address of the next hop used to reach the destination IPv6 address.
<i>ipv6_prefix</i>	IPv6 network that is the destination of this static route.
<i>/prefix_length</i>	The number of bits that are significant in the IPv6 address (mask). (0...128).

### Defaults

By default, all routes are displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The IPv6 forwarding table is derived from IPv6 router database processing performed by the switch and contains only unique routes that the switch currently uses. Use the **show ipv6 routes** command to view the forwarding table.
- If an expected route does not appear in the IPv6 forwarding table, use the **show ipv6 router database** command to see if the switch knows about the route and/or if a duplicate route with a higher precedence was selected instead.
- The switch compares the protocol of duplicate routes to determine which one to use. Regardless of whether or not a route has a higher priority metric value, protocol determines precedence. Local routes are given the highest level of precedence followed by static, OSPF, RIP, then BGP routes. As a result, a route that is known to the switch may not appear in the IP forwarding table if a duplicate route with a higher protocol precedence exists.
- A list of inactive static routes is also included in the **show ipv6 router database** output display. A route becomes inactive if the interface for its gateway goes down. Inactive routes are unable to get to their destination and further investigation is warranted to determine why their gateway is unavailable.
- Routes that appear as inactive are not included in the main IP router database listing. If an inactive route becomes active, however, it is removed from the inactive list and added to the active route list.

## Examples

-> show ipv6 router database  
Legend: + indicates routes in use

Total IPRM IPv6 routes: 5

Destination/Prefix	Gateway Address	Interface	Protocol	Metric
::/0	2002:d468:8a89::137	v6if-6to4-137	Static	1
137:35:35::/64	fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:f470	v6if-tunnel-137	OSPF	2
195:35::/64	fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:f470	v6if-to-eagle	OSPF	2
212:95:5::/64	fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:f470	smbif-5	Local	1
2002::/16	2002:d423:2323::35	v6if-6to4-137	Local	1

Inactive Static Routes:

VLAN	Destination/Prefix	Gateway Address	Metric
1510	212:95:5::/64	fe80::2d0:95ff:fe6a:f458	1

### output definitions

<b>Destination/Prefix</b>	IPv6 destination address and prefix.
<b>Gateway Address</b>	IPv6 address of the gateway used to reach the destination network.
<b>Interface</b>	The device the interface is using (e.g., VLAN 6to4tunnel); or loopback.
<b>Protocol</b>	Protocol by which this IPv6 address was learned: LOCAL, STATIC, OSPF, RIP, BGP).
<b>Metric</b>	RIP metric or cost (hop count) for the route. Indicates a priority for the route. The lower the metric value, the higher the priority.
<b>VLAN</b>	The VLAN on which the route was <i>learned</i> , not forwarded. Note that N/A appears in this field for static routes as they are not learned on a VLAN.

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 routes](#) Displays the IPv6 Forwarding Table.

## show ipv6 tcp ports

Displays TCP Over IPv6 Connection Table. This table contains information about existing TCP connections between IPv6 endpoints.

**show ipv6 tcp ports**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Only connections between IPv6 addresses are contained in this table.

### Examples

-> show ipv6 tcp ports

Local Address	Port	Remote Address	Port	Interface	State
::	21	::	0		listen
::	23	::	0		listen
2002:d423:2323::35	21	212:61:61:0:2b0:d0ff:fe43:d4f8	34144	v6if-6to4-137	established
2002:d423:2323::35	49153	212:61:61:0:2b0:d0ff:fe43:d4f8	34144	v6if-6to4-137	established

### output definitions

---

<b>Local Address</b>	Local address for this TCP connection. For ports in the “Listen” state, which accepts connections on any IPv6 interface, the address is ::0.
<b>Port</b>	Local port number for the TCP connection.
<b>Remote Address</b>	Remote IPv6 address for the connection. If the connection is in the “Listen” state, the address is ::0.
<b>Port</b>	Remote port number for the TCP connection. If the connection is in the “Listen” state, the port number is 0.
<b>Interface</b>	Name of the interface (or “unknown”) over which the connection is established.
<b>State</b>	State of the TCP connection as defined in RFC 793.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [show ipv6 udp ports](#)

Displays the UDP Over IPv6 Listener Table.

## MIB Objects

IPv6TcpConnTable

- IPv6TcpConnEntry
- IPv6TcpConnLocalAddress
- IPv6TcpConnLocalPort
- IPv6TcpConnRemAddress
- IPv6TcpConnRemPort
- IPv6TcpConnIfIndex
- IPv6TcpConnState

---

## show ipv6 traffic

Displays IPv6 traffic statistics.

**show ipv6 traffic** [*if\_name*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*if\_name* Interface name. Restricts the display to the specified interface instead of global statistics.

### Defaults

N/A.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The statistics show the cumulative totals since the last time the switch was powered on, the last reset of the switch was executed or the traffic statistics were cleared using the command.

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 traffic
```

```
Global IPv6 Statistics
  Packets received
    Total                = 598174
    Header errors        = 0
    Too big               = 12718
    No route              = 4
    Address errors       = 0
    Unknown protocol     = 0
    Truncated packets    = 0
    Local discards       = 0
    Delivered to users   = 582306
    Reassembly needed    = 0
    Reassembled          = 0
    Reassembly failed    = 0
    Multicast Packets    = 118
  Packets sent
    Forwarded            = 3146
    Generated             = 432819
    Local discards       = 0
    Fragmented           = 0
    Fragmentation failed = 0
    Fragments generated  = 0
    Multicast packets    = 265
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Total</b>	Total number of input packets received, including those received in error.
<b>Header errors</b>	Number of input packets discarded due to errors in their IPv6 headers (e.g., version number mismatch, other format errors, hop count exceeded, and errors discovered in processing their IPv6 options).
<b>Too big</b>	Number of input packets that could not be forwarded because their size exceeded the link MTU of the outgoing interface.
<b>No route</b>	Number of input packets discarded because no route could be found to transmit them to their destination.
<b>Address errors</b>	Number of input packets discarded because the IPv6 address in their IPv6 header's destination field was not a valid address to be received at this entity. This count includes invalid addresses (e.g., ::0) and unsupported addresses (e.g., addresses with unallocated prefixes).
<b>Unknown protocol</b>	Number of locally-addressed packets received successfully but discarded because of an unknown or unsupported protocol.
<b>Truncated packets</b>	Number of input packets discarded because the packet frame did not carry enough data.
<b>Local discards</b>	Number of input IPv6 packets for which no problems were encountered to prevent their continued processing, but which were discarded (e.g., for lack of buffer space). Note that this counter does not include any packets discarded while awaiting re-assembly.
<b>Delivered to users</b>	Total number of packets successfully delivered to IPv6 user protocols (including ICMP).
<b>Reassembly needed</b>	Number of IPv6 fragments received that needed to be reassembled.
<b>Reassembled</b>	Number of IPv6 packets successfully reassembled.
<b>Reassembly failed</b>	Number of failures detected by the IPv6 reassembly algorithm (for whatever reason: timed out, errors, etc.).
<b>Multicast packets</b>	Number of multicast packets received.
<b>Forwarded</b>	Number of output packets that this entity received and forwarded to their final destinations.
<b>Generated</b>	Total number of IPv6 packets that local IPv6 user-protocols (including ICMP) supplied to IPv6 in requests for transmission. Note that this counter does not include any packets counted by the Forwarded statistic.
<b>Local discards</b>	Number of output IPv6 packets for which no problem was encountered to prevent their transmission to their destination, but were discarded (e.g., for lack of buffer space). Note that this counter would include packets counted by the Forwarded statistic if any such packets met this (discretionary) discard criterion.
<b>Fragmented</b>	Number of IPv6 packets successfully fragmented.
<b>Fragmentation failed</b>	Number of IPv6 packets discarded because they needed to be fragmented but could not be.
<b>Fragments generated</b>	Number of output packet fragments generated as a result of fragmentation.
<b>Multicast packets</b>	Number of multicast packets transmitted.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show ipv6 icmp statistics**      Displays IPv6 ICMP statistics.

## MIB Objects

```
ipv6IfStatsTable
  ipv6IfStatsInReceives
  ipv6IfStatsInHdrErrors
  ipv6IfStatsInTooBigErrors
  ipv6IfStatsInNoRoutes
  ipv6IfStatsInAddrErrors
  ipv6IfStatsInUnknownProtos
  ipv6IfStatsInTruncatedPkts
  ipv6IfStatsInDiscards
  ipv6IfStatsInDelivers
  ipv6IfStatsOutForwDatagrams
  ipv6IfStatsOutRequests
  ipv6IfStatsOutDiscards
  ipv6IfStatsOutFragOKs
  ipv6IfStatsOutFragFails
  ipv6IfStatsOutFragCreates
  ipv6IfStatsReasmReqds
  ipv6IfStatsReasmOKs
  ipv6IfStatsReasmFails
  ipv6IfStatsInMcastPkts
  ipv6IfStatsOutMcastPkts
```

---

## clear ipv6 traffic

Resets all IPv6 traffic counters.

```
clear ipv6 traffic
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the [show ipv6 traffic](#) command to view current IPv6 traffic statistics.

### Examples

```
-> clear ipv6 traffic
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 traffic](#)                      Displays IPv6 traffic statistics.

### MIB Objects

```
alaIPv6ConfigTable  
  alaIPv6ClearTraffic
```

---



## show ipv6 tunnel

Displays IPv6 tunnel information and whether the 6to4 tunnel is enabled.

**show ipv6 tunnel**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

-> show ipv6 tunnel

IPv6 6to4 tunnel: Enabled

Configured Tunnels:

Tunnel	IPv6 Address/Prefix Length	Source IPv4	Destination IPv4
1	2001:0000:0200::101/48	192.16.10.101	192.28.5.254
23	2001:0000:0200::102/48	192.15.10.102	10.27.105.25
v6if-tunnel-137	fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:f470/64	212.35.35.35	212.104.138.137

### output definitions

<b>IPv6 6to4 tunnel</b>	Indicates whether 6to4 tunneling is enabled or disabled on the switch.
<b>Tunnel</b>	Tunnel ID.
<b>IPv6 Address/Prefix Length</b>	IPv6 address associated with the tunnel.
<b>Source IPv4</b>	Source IPv4 address for the tunnel.
<b>Destination IPv4</b>	Destination IPv4 address for the tunnel.

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ipv6 interface tunnel source destination**

Configures the source and destination IPv4 addresses for a configured tunnel.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIPv6ConfigTunnelTable  
  alaIPv6Tunnel6to4  
  alaIPv6ConfigTunnelv4Source  
  alaIPv6ConfigTunnelv4Dest
```

---

## show ipv6 udp ports

Displays UDP Over IPv6 Listener Table. This table contains information about UDP/IPv6 endpoints.

**show ipv6 udp ports**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Only endpoints utilizing IPv6 addresses are displayed in this table.

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 udp ports
```

```
Local Address                               Port  Interface
-----+-----+-----
::                                           521
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Local Address</b>	Local IPv6 address for this UDP listener. If a UDP listener accepts packets for any IPv6 address associated with the switch, the value is ::0.
<b>Port</b>	Local Port number for the UDP connection.
<b>Interface</b>	Name of the interface the listener is using or “unknown.”

---

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 tcp ports](#) Displays TCP Over IPv6 Connection Table.

**MIB Objects**

IPv6UdpTable

IPv6UdpEntry

IPv6UdpLocalAddress

IPv6UdpLocalPort

  IPv6UdpIfIndex

---

## show ipv6 information

Displays IPv6 information.

**show ipv6 information**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 information
```

```
Default hop limit                = 64
Path MTU entry minimum lifetime (min) = 60
Neighbor stale lifetime (min)    = 1440
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Default hop limit</b>	The value placed in the hop limit field in router advertisements.
<b>Path MTU entry minimum lifetime</b>	Minimum lifetime for entries in the path MTU.
<b>Neighbor stale lifetime</b>	Minimum lifetime for neighbor entries in the stale state.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>ipv6 neighbor</b>	Configures a static entry in the IPv6 Neighbor Table.
<b>ipv6 pmtu-lifetime</b>	Configures the minimum lifetime for entries in the path MTU Table.
<b>ipv6 hop-limit</b>	Configures the value placed in the hop limit field in the header of all IPv6 packet.

**MIB Objects**

```
ipv6MibObjects
  Ipv6DefaultHopLimit
alaIPv6ConfigTable
  alaIPv6PMTUMinLifetime
alaIPv6NeighborTable
  alaIPv6NeighborStaleLifetime
```

---

## ipv6 redist

Controls the conditions for redistributing IPv6 routes between different protocols.

```
ipv6 redist {local | static | rip | ospf | isis | bgp} into {rip | ospf | isis | bgp} route-map route-map-name
[status {enable | disable}]
```

```
no ipv6 redist {local | static | ospf | isis | bgp} into {rip | ospf | isis | bgp} [route-map route-map-name]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>local</b>	Redistributes local IPv6 routes.
<b>static</b>	Redistributes static IPv6 routes.
<b>rip</b>	Specifies RIP as the source or destination (into) protocol.
<b>ospf</b>	Specifies OSPF as the source or destination (into) protocol.
<b>bgp</b>	This parameter is currently not supported.
<b>isis</b>	This parameter is currently not supported.
<i>route-map-name</i>	Name of an existing route map that will control the redistribution of routes between the source and destination protocol.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the administrative status of the redistribution configuration.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the administrative status of the redistribution configuration.

### Defaults

parameter	default
enable   disable	enable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a route map redistribution configuration. Note that if a route map name is not specified, all route maps associated with the redistribution configuration are removed.
- The source and destination protocols must be loaded and enabled before redistribution occurs.
- The IPv6 version of BGP is not supported in the current release.
- Use the **ip route-map** commands described in the “IP Commands” chapter of this guide to create a route map. Refer to the “Configuring IP” chapter in the *OmniSwitch 6800/6850/9000 Network Configuration Guide* for more information about how to create a route map.

## Examples

```
-> ipv6 redist rip into ospf route-map rip-to-ospf1
-> ipv6 redist rip into ospf route-map rip-to-ospf2
-> no ipv6 redist rip into ospf route-map rip-to-ospf2
-> ipv6 redist local into rip route-map local-to-rip
-> ipv6 redist local into rip route-map local-to-rip disable
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[show ipv6 redist](#) Displays the route map redistribution configuration.

## MIB Objects

```
alaRouteMapRedistProtoTable
  alaRouteMapRedistSrcProtoId
  alaRouteMapRedistDestProtoId
  alaRouteMapRedistRouteMapIndex
  alaRouteMapRedistStatus
  alaRouteMapRedistAddressType
  alaRouteMapRedistRowStatus
```

---



## ipv6 access-list

Creates an IPv6 access list that is used to specify multiple IPv6 addresses for a route map configuration.

**ipv6 access-list** *access-list-name*

**no ipv6 access-list** *access-list-name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*access-list-name*                      Name of the IPv6 access list (up to 20 characters).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to delete the access list.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 access-list access1  
-> no ipv6 access-list access1
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ipv6 access-list address**              Adds IPv6 addresses to an existing IPv6 access list.

**show ipv6 access-list**                Displays the contents of an IPv6 access list.

### MIB Objects

```
alaRouteMapAccessListNameTable  
  alaRouteMapAccessListName  
  alaRouteMapAccessListNameIndex  
  alaRouteMapAccessListNameAddressType  
  alaRouteMapAccessListNameRowStatus
```

---

## ipv6 access-list address

Adds IPv6 addresses to the specified IPv6 access list.

```
ipv6 access-list access-list-name address address/prefixLen [action {permit | deny}]
[redist-control {all-subnets | no-subnets | aggregate}]
```

```
no ipv6 access-list access-list-name address address/prefixLen
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>access-list-name</i>	Name of the IPv6 access list (up to 20 characters).
<i>address/prefixLen</i>	IPv6 address along with the prefix length to be added to the access list.
<b>permit</b>	Permits the IPv6 address for redistribution.
<b>deny</b>	Denies the IPv6 address for redistribution.
<b>all-subnets</b>	Redistributes or denies all the subnet routes that match the network portion of the IP address as specified by the mask length.
<b>no-subnets</b>	Redistributes or denies only those routes that exactly match the IP address and the mask length.
<b>aggregate</b>	Redistributes an aggregate route if there are one or more routes that match or are subnets of this address.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>permit</b>   <b>deny</b>	<b>permit</b>
<b>all-subnets</b>   <b>no-subnets</b>   <b>aggregate</b>	<b>all-subnets</b>

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the address from the access list.
- The *access-list-name* should exist before you add multiple IPv6 addresses to the IPv6 access list.
- The **action** parameters (**permit** and **deny**) determine if a route that matches the **redist-control** configuration for the IP address is allowed or denied redistribution.
- The **redist-control** parameters (**all-subnets**, **no-subnets**, and **aggregate**) defines the criteria used to determine if a route matches an address in the access list.
- Note that configuring the combination of **redist-control aggregate** with **action deny** is not allowed.
- Use this command multiple times with the same access list name to add multiple addresses to the existing IPv6 access list.

## Examples

```
-> ipv6 access-list access1 address 2001::1/64 action permit
-> ipv6 access-list access1 address 2001::1/64 redist-control aggregate
-> no ipv6 access-list access1 address 2001::1/64
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">ipv6 access-list</a>	Creates an IPv6 access list that is used to specify multiple IPv6 addresses for a route map configuration.
<a href="#">show ipv6 access-list</a>	Displays the contents of an IPv6 access list.

## MIB Objects

```
alaRouteMapAccessListTable
  alaRouteMapAccessListIndex
  alaRouteMapAccessListAddress
  alaRouteMapAccessListAddressType
  alaRouteMapAccessListPrefixLength
  alaRouteMapAccessListAction
  alaRouteMapAccessListRedistControl
  alaRouteMapAccessListRowStatus
```

---

## show ipv6 redist

Displays the IPv6 route map redistribution configuration.

**show ipv6 redist [rip | ospf | bgp]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>rip</b>	Displays the route map redistribution configurations that specify RIP as the destination (into) protocol.
<b>ospf</b>	Displays the route map redistribution configurations that specify OSPF as the destination (into) protocol.
<b>bgp</b>	This parameter is not supported.

### Defaults

By default all route map redistribution configurations are shown.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Specify a destination protocol with this command to display only those configurations that redistribute routes into the specified protocol.
- The IPv6 version of BGP is not supported in the current release.

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 redist
```

Source Protocol	Destination Protocol	Status	Route Map
localIPv6	RIPng	Enabled	ipv6rm
RIPng	OSPFv3	Enabled	ipv6rm

```
-> show ipv6 redist ospf
```

Source Protocol	Destination Protocol	Status	Route Map
RIPng	OSPFv3	Enabled	ipv6rm

---

*output definitions*

---

<b>Source Protocol</b>	The protocol from which the routes are learned.
<b>Destination Protocol</b>	The protocol into which the source protocol routes are redistributed.
<b>Status</b>	The administrative status ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ) of the route map redistribution configuration.
<b>Route Map</b>	The name of the route map that is applied with this redistribution configuration.

---

**Related Commands**

**ipv6 redistrib** Controls the conditions for redistributing IPv6 routes between different protocols.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaRouteMapRedistProtoTable  
  alaRouteMapRedistSrcProtoId  
  alaRouteMapRedistDestProtoId  
  alaRouteMapRedistRouteMapIndex  
  alaRouteMapRedistStatus  
  alaRouteMapRedistAddressType  
  alaRouteMapRedistRowStatus
```

---

## show ipv6 access-list

Displays the contents of the specified IPv6 access list.

**show ip access-list** [*access-list-name*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*access-list-name*                      Name of the IPv6 access list.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If the *access-list-name* is not specified in this command, all the access lists will be displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 access-list
```

Name	Address / Prefix Length	Effect	Redistribution Control
al_3	128::/64	permit	all-subnets
al_4	124::/64	permit	no-subnets

```
-> show ipv6 access-list 4
```

Name	Address / Prefix Length	Effect	Redistribution Control
al_4	124::/64	permit	no-subnets

### output definitions

---

<b>Name</b>	Name of the IPv6 access list.
<b>Address/Prefix Length</b>	IPv6 address that belongs to the access list.
<b>Effect</b>	Indicates whether the IPv6 address is permitted or denied for redistribution.
<b>Redistribution Control</b>	Indicates the conditions specified for redistributing the matched routes.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced

## Related Commands

- ipv6 access-list** Creates an IPv6 access list for adding multiple IPv6 addresses to route maps.
- ipv6 access-list address** Adds multiple IPv6 addresses to the IPv6 access list.

## MIB objects

```
alaRouteMapAccessListIndex  
  alaRouteMapAccessListAddressType  
  alaRouteMapAccessListAddress  
  alaRouteMapAccessListPrefixLength  
  alaRouteMapAccessListAction  
  alaRouteMapAccessListRedistControl
```

---

## ipv6 load rip

Loads RIPng into memory. When the switch is initially configured, you must load RIPng into memory to enable RIPng routing.

**ipv6 load rip**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- RIPng will support a maximum of 1,000 routes.
- RIPng will support a maximum of 20 interfaces.
- Use the [ipv6 rip status](#) command to enable RIPng on the switch.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 load rip
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ipv6 rip status](#)

Enables/disables RIPng routing on the switch.

[show ipv6 rip](#)

Displays RIPng status and general configuration parameters.

### MIB Objects

alaDrcTmConfig

alaDrcTmIPRipngStatus

---



## ipv6 rip status

Enables or disables RIPng on the switch.

```
ipv6 rip status {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

parameter	default
enable   disable	disable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

RIPng must be loaded on the switch ([ipv6 load rip](#)) to enable RIP on the switch.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 rip status enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ipv6 load rip](#)

Loads RIPng into memory.

[show ipv6 rip](#)

Displays RIPng status and general configuration parameters.

### MIB Objects

alaProtocolripng

alaRipngProtoStatus

---

## ipv6 rip invalid-timer

Configures the amount of time a route remains active in RIB before being moved to the "Garbage" state.

**ipv6 rip invalid-timer** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds*

Time, in seconds, that a route will remain in an "Active" state. Valid range is 1 - 300.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	180

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This timer is reset each time a routing update is received.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 rip invalid-timer 300
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ipv6 rip garbage-timer](#)

Configures the RIPng garbage timer value.

[ipv6 rip holddown-timer](#)

Configures the amount of time a route is placed in a holddown state.

### MIB Objects

alaProtocolripng

alaRipngInvalidTimer

---

## ipv6 rip garbage-timer

Configures the RIPng garbage timer value. When a route in the RIB exceeds the configured Invalid Timer Value, the route is moved to a “Garbage” state in the the RIB. The garbage timer is the length of time a route will stay in this state before it is flushed from the RIB.

**ipv6 rip garbage-timer** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Time, in seconds, that a route will remain in the RIPng Routing Table before it is flushed from the RIB. Valid range is 0 - 180.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	120

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the [ipv6 rip invalid-timer](#) command to set the Invalid Timer Value.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 rip garbage-timer 180
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- [ipv6 rip invalid-timer](#) Configures the amount of time a route remains active in RIB before being moved to the "Garbage" state.
- [ipv6 rip holddown-timer](#) Configures the amount of time a route is placed in a holddown state.

### MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolripng
  alaRipngGarbageTimer
```

---

## ipv6 rip holddown-timer

Configures the amount of time a route is placed in a holddown state. Whenever a route is seen from the same gateway with a higher metric than the route in RIB, the route goes into holddown. This excludes route updates with an INFINITY metric.

**ipv6 rip holddown-timer** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Time, in seconds, that a route will remain in a holddown state. Valid range is 0 - 120.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

While in holddown, the route continues being announced as usual and used in RIB. This interval is used to control route flap dampening.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 rip holddown-timer 60
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ipv6 rip invalid-timer](#) Configures the amount of time a route remains active in RIB before being moved to the "Garbage" state.

[ipv6 rip garbage-timer](#) Configures the RIPng garbage timer value.

### MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolripng  
  alaRipngHolddownTimer
```

---

## ipv6 rip jitter

Configures an offset value for RIPng updates. This is the maximum (positive or negative) value that can be used to offset the update interval. For example, with an update interval of 30 seconds, and a jitter value of 5 seconds, the RIPng update packet would be sent somewhere (random) between 25 and 35 seconds from the previous update.

**ipv6 rip jitter** *value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*value* Time, in seconds, that a routing update is offset. Valid range is 0 to one-half the updated interval value (e.g., if the updated interval is 30, the range would be 0 - 300).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	5

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

As you increase the number of RIPng interfaces/peers, it is recommended that you increase the Jitter value to reduce the number of RIPng updates being sent over the network.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 rip jitter 10
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ipv6 rip update-interval](#) Configures the RIPng update interval.  
[show ipv6 rip](#) Displays RIPng status and general configuration information.

### MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolripng  
  alaRipngJitter
```

---

## ipv6 rip route-tag

Configures the route tag value for RIP routes generated by the switch.

**ipv6 rip route-tag** *value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*value* Route tag value. Valid range is 0 – 65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This value does not apply to routes learned from other routers. For these routes, the route tag propagates with the route.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 rip route-tag 30
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 rip](#) Displays RIPng status and general configuration information.

### MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolripng  
  alaRipngRouteTag
```

---

## ipv6 rip update-interval

Configures the RIPng update interval. This is the interval, in seconds, that RIPng routing updates will be sent out.

**ipv6 rip update-interval** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Interval, in seconds, that RIPng routing updates are sent out. Valid range is 0–120.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	30

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command, along with the [ipv6 rip jitter](#) command to configure RIPng updates.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 rip update-interval 30
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ipv6 rip jitter](#) Configures an offset value for RIPng updates.  
[show ipv6 rip](#) Displays RIPng status and general configuration information.

### MIB Objects

alaRipng  
alaRipngUpdateInterval

---

## ipv6 rip triggered-sends

Configures the behavior of triggered updates.

```
ipv6 rip triggered-sends {all | updated-only | none}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>all</b>	All RIPng routes are added to any triggered updates.
<b>updated-only</b>	Only route changes that are causing the triggered update are included in the update packets.
<b>none</b>	RIPng routes are not added to triggered updates.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
all   updated-only   none	updated-only

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If set to **all**, all routes are sent in the update, not just route changes, which increases RIPng traffic on the network.
- If set to **none**, no triggered updates are sent, which can cause delays in network convergence.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 rip triggered-sends none
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 rip](#) Displays RIPng status and general configuration information.

### MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolripng  
  alaRipngTriggeredSends
```

---



## ipv6 rip interface

Creates or deletes a RIPng interface.

**ipv6 rip interface** *if\_name*

**[no] ipv6 rip interface** *if\_name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*if\_name* IPv6 interface name.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- By default, a RIPng interface is created in the enabled state.
- Routing is enabled on a VLAN when you create a router port. However, to enable RIPng routing, you must also configure and enable a RIPng routing interface on the VLAN's IP router port. For more information on VLANs and router ports, see [Chapter 20, "VLAN Management Commands"](#).
- RIPng will support a maximum of 20 interfaces.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 rip interface Test_Lab
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ipv6 redist</b>	Loads RIPng into memory.
<b>ipv6 rip status</b>	Enables or disables RIPng on the switch.
<b>ipv6 rip interface rcv-status</b>	Configures IPv6 RIPng interface "Receive" status. When this status is set to "enable", packets can be received on this interface.
<b>ipv6 rip interface send-status</b>	Configures IPv6 RIPng interface "Send" status. When this status is set to "enable", packets can be sent on this interface.
<b>show ipv6 rip interface</b>	Displays information for all or specified RIPng interfaces.

## MIB Objects

```
alaRipngInterfaceTable  
    alaRipngInterfaceStatus
```

---

## ipv6 rip interface metric

Configures the RIPng metric or cost for a specified interface. You can set priorities for routes generated by a switch by assigning a metric value to routes generated by that switch's RIPng interface. For example, routes generated by a neighboring switch may have a hop count of 1. However, you can lower the priority of routes generated by that switch by increasing the metric value for routes generated by the RIPng interface.

**ipv6 rip interface** *if\_name* **metric** *value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*if\_name* IPv6 interface name.

*value* Metric value. Valid range is 1 - 15.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	1

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

When you configure a metric for a RIPng interface, this metric cost is added to the metric of the incoming route.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 rip Test_Lab metric 1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ipv6 rip interface](#) Creates or deletes a RIPng interface.

[show ipv6 rip interface](#) Displays information for all or specified RIPng interfaces.

### MIB Objects

alaRipngInterfaceTable  
alaRipngInterfaceMetric

---

## ipv6 rip interface recv-status

Configures IPv6 RIPng interface “Receive” status. When this status is set to "enable", packets can be received on this interface. When it is set to "disable", packets will not be received on this interface.

**ipv6 rip interface *if\_name* recv-status {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*if\_name* IPv6 interface name.

**enable | disable** Interface “Receive” status.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>enable</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

RIPng must be loaded ([ipv6 load rip](#)) and enabled ([ipv6 rip status](#)) on the switch to send or receive packets on the interface.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 rip interface Test_Lab recv-status disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ipv6 redist](#) Loads RIPng into memory.

[ipv6 rip status](#) Enables/disables RIPng on the switch.

[ipv6 rip interface send-status](#) Configures IPv6 RIPng interface “Send” status.

### MIB Objects

alaRipngInterfaceTable  
 alaRipngInterfaceRecvStatus

---

## ipv6 rip interface send-status

Configures IPv6 RIPng interface “Send” status. When this status is set to "enable", packets can be sent from this interface. When it is set to "disable", packets will not be sent from this interface.

```
ipv6 rip interface if_name send-status {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>if_name</i>	IPv6 interface name.
<b>enable   disable</b>	Interface “Send” status.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>enable</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

RIPng must be loaded ([ipv6 load rip](#)) and enabled ([ipv6 rip status](#)) on the switch to send or receive packets on the interface.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 rip interface Test_Lab send-status enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ipv6 redist</a>	Loads RIPng into memory.
<a href="#">ipv6 rip status</a>	Enables/disables RIPng on the switch.
<a href="#">ipv6 rip interface recv-status</a>	Configures IPv6 RIPng interface “Receive” status.

### MIB Objects

```
alaRipngInterfaceTable
  alaRipngInterfaceSendStatus
```

---

## ipv6 rip interface horizon

Configures the routing loop prevention mechanisms.

```
ipv6 rip interface if_name horizon {none | split-only | poison}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>if_name</i>	IPv6 interface name.
<b>none</b>   <b>split-only</b>   <b>poison</b>	<b>none</b> - Disables loop prevention mechanisms. <b>split-only</b> - Enables split-horizon, without poison-reverse. <b>poison</b> - Enables split-horizon with poison-reverse.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>none</b>   <b>split-only</b>   <b>poison</b>	<b>poison</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If set to **none** the route is not sent back to the peer.
- If set to **split-only**, the route received from the peer is sent back with an increased metric.
- If set to **poison** the route received from the peer is sent back with an “infinity” metric.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 rip interface Test_Lab none
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">show ipv6 rip interface</a>	Displays information for all or specified RIPng interfaces.
<a href="#">show ipv6 rip routes</a>	Displays all or a specific set of routes in the RIPng Routing Table.

### MIB Objects

```
alaRipngInterfaceTable  
  alaRipngInterfaceHorizon
```

---

## show ipv6 rip

Displays the RIPng status and general configuration parameters.

**show ipv6 rip**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 rip
```

```
Status                = Enabled,
Number of routes      = 10,
Route tag             = 0,
Update interval       = 30,
Invalid interval      = 180,
Garbage interval      = 120,
Holddown interval     = 0,
Jitter interval       = 5,
Triggered Updates     = All Routes
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Status</b>	RIPng protocol status (enabled or disabled).
<b>Number of routes</b>	Number of RIPng routes in Forwarding Information Base (FIB).
<b>Route tag</b>	Route tag value for RIP routes generated by the switch. Valid range is 0-65535. Default is 0.
<b>Invalid interval</b>	Invalid Timer setting, in seconds.
<b>Garbage interval</b>	Garbage Timer setting, in seconds.
<b>Holddown interval</b>	Holddown Timer setting, in seconds.
<b>Jitter interval</b>	Jitter setting.
<b>Triggered updates</b>	Triggered Updates setting (All Routes, Updated Routes, and None).

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ipv6 rip status</b>	Enables or disables RIPng routing on the switch.
<b>ipv6 rip route-tag</b>	Configures the route tag value for RIP routes generated by the switch.
<b>ipv6 rip update-interval</b>	Configures the Interval, in seconds, so that RIPng routing updates are sent out.
<b>ipv6 rip invalid-timer</b>	Configures the amount of time a route remains active in RIB before being moved to the "garbage" state.
<b>ipv6 rip invalid-timer</b>	Configures the RIPng garbage timer value. Routes move into the garbage collection state because the timer expired or a route update with an INFINITY metric was received.
<b>ipv6 rip holddown-timer</b>	Configures the amount of time a route is placed in a holddown state.
<b>ipv6 rip jitter</b>	Configures an offset value for RIPng updates. This is the maximum (positive or negative) value that can be used to offset the update interval.
<b>ipv6 rip triggered-sends</b>	Configures the behavior of triggered updates.

## MIB Objects

```
alaRipngInterfaceTable  
  alaRipngInterfaceStatus  
  alaRipngRouteTag  
  laRipngInvalidTimer  
  alaRipngGarbageTimer  
  alaRipngHolddownTimer  
  alaRipngJitter  
  alaRipngTriggeredSends
```

---



## show ipv6 rip interface

Displays information for all or specified RIPng interfaces.

**show ipv6 rip interface** [*if\_name*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*if\_name* IPv6 interface name.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify an interface, all IPv6 RIP interfaces are displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 rip interface
```

Interface Name	Status	Packets		Metric
		Recvd	Sent	
Test_Lab	Active	12986	12544	1
Test_Lab_2	Active	12556	12552	1

```
-> show ipv6 rip interface if3
```

```
Name = Test_Lab,
IPv6 interface index = 3,
Interface status = Active,
Next Update = 27 secs,
Horizon Mode = Split and Poison-reverse,
MTU size = 1500,
Metric = 1,
Send status = Enabled,
Receive status = Enabled,
Packets received = 12986,
Packets sent = 12544,
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Interface name</b>	Interface name.
<b>IPv6 interface index</b>	IPv6 index of this interface.
<b>Status</b>	Interface status (Active/Inactive).
<b>Packets Recvd</b>	Number of packets received by the interface.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Packets Sent</b>	Number of packets sent by the interface.
<b>Metric</b>	RIPng metric (cost) configured for the interface.
<b>IPv6 interface index</b>	IPv6 interface index number.
<b>Interface status</b>	Interface status (Active/Inactive).
<b>Next update</b>	Seconds remaining until the next update on this interface.
<b>Horizon mode</b>	Interface Horizon Mode (routing loop prevention mechanisms). Displayed modes are none/split-only/poison-reverse.
<b>MTU size</b>	Maximum transmission size for RIPng packets on the interface.
<b>Send status</b>	Interface "Send" status. When this status is set to "enable", packets can be sent from this interface. When it is set to "disable", packets will not be sent from this interface.
<b>Receive status</b>	Interface "Receive" status. When this status is set to "enable", packets can be received by this interface. When it is set to "disable", packets cannot be received by this interface.
<b>Packets received</b>	Number of packets received by the interface.
<b>Packets sent</b>	Number of packets sent by the interface.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>ipv6 rip interface</b>	IPv6 interface name.
<b>ipv6 rip status</b>	Enables or disables RIPng routing on the switch.
<b>ipv6 rip interface rcv-status</b>	Configures the interface "Receive" status. When this status is set to "enable", packets can be received by this interface. When it is set to "disable", packets cannot be received by this interface.
<b>ipv6 rip interface send-status</b>	Configures the interface "Send" status. When this status is set to "enable", packets can be sent from this interface. When it is set to "disable", packets will not be sent from this interface.
<b>ipv6 rip interface metric</b>	Configures the RIPng metric (cost) for the interface.
<b>ipv6 rip interface horizon</b>	Configures the interface Horizon Mode (routing loop prevention mechanisms).
<b>show ipv6 rip</b>	Displays RIPng status and general configuration parameters (e.g., force holddown timer).

**MIB Objects**

```
alaRipngInterfaceTable  
  alaRipngInterfaceEntry  
  alaRipngInterfaceStatus  
  alaRipngInterfacePacketsRcvd  
  alaRipngInterfacePacketsSent  
  alaRipngInterfaceMetric  
  alaRipngInterfaceIndex  
  alaRipngInterfaceNextUpdate  
  alaRipngInterfaceHorizon  
  alaRipngInterfaceMTU  
  alaRipngInterfaceSendStatus  
  alaRipngInterfaceRecvStatus
```

---

## show ipv6 rip peer

Displays a summary of the observed RIPng peers, or specific information about a peer when a peer address is provided.

**show ipv6 rip peer** [*ipv6\_address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipv6\_address* IPv6 address of the peer.

### Defaults

N/A.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify a peer, all IPv6 RIP peers are displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 peer
```

Address	Seen on Interface	Packets Recv	Last Update
fe80::200:39ff:fe1f:710c	vlan172	23	20
fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:da40	bkbone20	33	2
fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:da40	vlan150	26	25
fe80::2d0:95ff:fe6a:5d41	nssa23	20	25

```
-> show ipv6 rip peer fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:da40
```

```
Peer#1 address      = fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:da40,
Seen on interface  = bkbone20,
Last Update        = 8 secs,
Received packets   = 33,
Received bad packets = 0
Received routes    = 5,
Received bad routes = 0
```

```
Peer#2 address      = fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:da40,
Seen on interface  = vlan150,
Last Update        = 1 secs,
Received packets   = 27,
Received bad packets = 0
Received routes    = 2,
Received bad routes = 0
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Address</b>	IPv6 address of the peer.
<b>Seen on Interface</b>	Interface used to reach the peer.
<b>Packets Recvd</b>	Number of packets received from the peer.
<b>Last Update</b>	Number of seconds since the last update was received from the peer.
<b>Peer address</b>	Peer IPv6 address.
<b>Received packets</b>	Number of packets received from the peer.
<b>Received bad packets</b>	Number of bad packets received from the peer.
<b>Received routes</b>	Number of RIPng routes received from the peer.
<b>Received bad routes</b>	Number of bad RIPng routes received from the peer.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">show ipv6 rip interface</a>	Displays all or specified RIPng interface status.
<a href="#">show ipv6 rip routes</a>	Displays all or a specific set of routes in RIPng Routing Table.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaRipngPeerTable
  alaRipngPeerEntry
  alaRipngPeerAddress
  alaRipngPeerIndex
  alaRipngPeerLastUpdate
  alaRipngPeerNumUpdates
  alaRipngPeerBadPackets
  alaRipngPeerNumRoutes
  alaRipngPeerBadRoutes
```

---

## show ipv6 rip routes

Displays all or a specific set of routes in RIPng Routing Table.

```
show ipv6 rip routes [dest <ipv6_prefix/prefix_length>] | [gateway <ipv6_addr>] | [detail <ipv6_prefix/prefix_length>]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>dest</b>	Displays all routes whose destination matches the IPv6 prefix/prefix length.
<b>gateway</b>	Displays all routes whose gateway matches the specified IPv6 address.
<b>detail</b>	Displays detailed information about a single route matching the specified destination.
<i>ipv6_addr</i>	IPv6 address.
<i>ipv6_prefix/prefix length</i>	IPv6 address and prefix/prefix length.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If you do not enter one of the optional parameters, all IPv6 RIP routes are displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 rip routes
```

Legends: State: A = Active, H = Holddown, G = Garbage

Destination	Gateway	State	Metric	Proto
100::1/128	+fe80::200:39ff:fe1f:710c	A	2	Rip
100::100:1/128	+fe80::200:39ff:fe1f:710c	A	2	Rip
400::/100	+fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:e050	A	1	Local
900::/100	+fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:e050	A	1	Local
8900::/100	+fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:da40	A	2	Rip
9800::/100	+fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:da40	A	2	Rip
9900::/100	+fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:e050	A	1	Local

```
-> show ipv6 rip routes detail 9900::/100
```

```

Destination      = 9900::,
Mask length      = 100,
Gateway(1)       = fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:e050,
Protocol         = Local,
Out Interface    = nssa23,
Metric           = 1,
Status           = Installed,
State            = Active,
Age              = 10544s,
Tag              = 0,
Gateway(2)       = fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:da40,
Protocol         = Rip,
Out Interface    = bkbone20,
Metric           = 2,
Status           = Not Installed,
State            = Active,
Age              = 15s,
Tag              = 0,

```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Destination</b>	IPv6 address/address length of the destination.
<b>Gateway</b>	IPv6 gateway used to reach the destination.
<b>State</b>	Route status (Active/Inactive).
<b>Metric</b>	Routing metric for this route.
<b>Protocol</b>	Protocol used to learn the route.
<b>Mask Length</b>	Prefix Length.
<b>Out Interface</b>	The interface used to reach the destination.
<b>Status</b>	Route status (Active/Inactive).
<b>Age</b>	The number of seconds since the route was last updated.
<b>Tag</b>	The route tag value for the route.

---

### **Release History**

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### **Related Commands**

<a href="#">ipv6 rip interface</a>	Creates/deletes a RIPng interface.
<a href="#">ipv6 rip interface metric</a>	Configures the RIPng metric or cost for a specified interface.
<a href="#">show ipv6 rip interface</a>	Displays all or specified RIPng interface status.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaRipngRouteTable  
  alaRipngRouteEntry  
  alaRipngRoutePrefixLen  
  alaRipngRouteNextHop  
  alaRipngRouteType  
  alaRipngRouteAge  
  alaRipngRouteTag  
  alaRipngRouteStatus  
  alaRipngRouteMetric
```

---



# 27 RDP Commands

This chapter details Router Discovery Protocol (RDP) commands for the switch. RDP is an extension of the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) that provides a mechanism for end hosts to discover at least one router in the same network.

This implementation of RDP is based on the router requirements specified in RFC 1256. Switches that serve as a router can enable RDP to advertise themselves to clients on the same network at random intervals between a configurable range of time and in response to client solicitations.

MIB information for the RDP commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Rdp.mib  
*Module:* alcatelIND1RDPMIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

**ip router-discovery**  
**ip router-discovery interface**  
**ip router-discovery interface advertisement-address**  
**ip router-discovery interface max-advertisement-interval**  
**ip router-discovery interface min-advertisement-interval**  
**ip router-discovery interface advertisement-lifetime**  
**ip router-discovery interface preference-level**  
**show ip router-discovery**  
**show ip router-discovery interface**

---

## ip router-discovery

Enables or disables the Router Discovery Protocol (RDP) for the switch.

**ip router-discovery {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables RDP on the switch.
<b>disable</b>	Disables RDP on the switch.

### Defaults

By default, RDP is disabled on the switch.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The **ip router-discovery** command only activates RDP for the switch. No advertisements occur until an IP interface is configured with RDP.
- Note that if VRRP is enabled but there is no VRRP master on the network, RDP will not transmit advertisements. If a VRRP master is identified or VRRP is disabled, however, RDP will transmit advertisements as described in this chapter.

### Examples

```
-> ip router-discovery enable  
-> ip router-discovery disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ip router-discovery interface** Enables or disables an RDP interface.

### MIB Objects

```
alaRDPConfig  
  alaRDPStatus
```

---

## ip router-discovery interface

Enables or disables RDP for the specified IP interface. An RDP interface is created for the specified IP interface name, which is then advertised by RDP as an active router on the local network.

**ip router-discovery interface** *name* [**enable** | **disable**]

**no router-discovery interface** *name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The IP interface name that was defined at the time the IP interface was configured.
<b>enable</b>	Enables an RDP interface for the specified IP interface.
<b>disable</b>	Disables an RDP interface for the specified IP interface.

### Defaults

---

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>enable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove the RDP interface from the switch configuration.
- Do *not* use the **enable** option the first time this command is used to create an RDP interface, as it is not necessary and will return an error message. Once RDP is enabled and then is subsequently disabled, however, the **enable** option is then required the next time this command is used to enable the RDP interface.
- The RDP interface is not active unless RDP is also enabled for the switch.

## Examples

```
-> ip router-discovery interface Marketing
-> ip router-discovery interface Marketing disable
-> ip router-discovery interface Marketing enable
-> no ip router-discovery interface Marketing
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *ip\_address* parameter replaced with *name* parameter.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">ip router-discovery</a>	Enables or disables RDP for the switch.
<a href="#">ip interface</a>	Configures an IP router interface.

## MIB Objects

```
alaRDPIfTable
  alaRDPIfStatus
```

---

## ip router-discovery interface advertisement-address

Configures the destination address to which RDP will send router advertisement packets from the specified interface. Advertisement packets are sent at configurable intervals by routers to announce their IP addresses on the network.

**ip router-discovery interface** *name* **advertisement-address** {**all-systems-multicast** | **broadcast**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The IP interface name that was defined at the time the IP interface was configured.
<b>all-systems-multicast</b>	Specifies 224.0.0.1 as the destination address for RDP advertisement packets.
<b>Broadcast</b>	Specifies 255.255.255.255 as the destination address for RDP advertisement packets. Use this address if IP multicast links are not available.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>all-systems-multicast</b>   <b>broadcast</b>	<b>all-systems-multicast</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The RDP interface advertisement address is not active unless RDP is enabled on the switch and the specified interface is also enabled.
- RFC 1256 recommends the use of **all-system-multicast** on all links with “listening hosts” that support IP multicast.

### Examples

```
-> ip router-discovery interface Marketing advertisement-address all-systems-multicast
-> ip router-discovery interface Accounting advertisement-address broadcast
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *ip\_address* parameter replaced with the *name* parameter.

## Related Commands

- [ip router-discovery](#) Enables or disables RDP on the switch.  
[ip router-discovery interface](#) Enables or disables an RDP interface.

## MIB Objects

alaRDPIfTable  
alaRDPIfAdvtAddress

---

## ip router-discovery interface max-advertisement-interval

Configures the maximum time, in seconds, RDP allows between each advertisement packet the router transmits on the specified interface.

**ip router-discovery interface** *name* **max-advertisement-interval** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*name* The IP interface name that was defined at the time the IP interface was configured.

*seconds* The maximum amount of time allowed before the next advertisement occurs. The range is 4 to 1800 seconds.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	600

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The RDP interface maximum advertisement time is not active unless RDP is enabled on the switch and the specified interface is also enabled.
- Do not specify a value for the maximum advertisement interval that is *less* than the value specified for the minimum advertisement interval. To set the minimum advertisement interval value, use the **ip router-discovery interface min-advertisement-interval** command.
- Note that the minimum and maximum advertisement values define an interval of time in which RDP transmits advertisement packets. RDP transmits packets at random times within this interval, waiting no longer than the maximum time specified and no sooner than the minimum time specified before the next transmission.

### Examples

```
-> ip router-discovery interface Marketing max-advertisement-interval 350
-> ip router-discovery interface Accounting max-advertisement-interval 20
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *ip\_address* parameter replaced with the *name* parameter.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">ip router-discovery</a>	Enables or disables RDP on the switch.
<a href="#">ip router-discovery interface</a>	Enables or disables an RDP interface.
<a href="#">ip router-discovery interface min-advertisement-interval</a>	Configures the minimum time, in seconds, RDP allows between each advertisement packet the router transmits on the specified interface.
<a href="#">ip router-discovery interface advertisement-lifetime</a>	Configures the maximum amount of time, in seconds, that router IP addresses received in advertisement packets are considered valid.

## MIB Objects

alaRDPIfTable  
alaRDPIfMaxAdvtInterval

---



## ip router-discovery interface min-advertisement-interval

Configures the minimum time, in seconds, RDP allows between each advertisement packet the router transmits on the specified interface.

**ip router-discovery interface** *name* **min-advertisement-interval** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The IP interface name that was defined at the time the IP interface was configured.
<i>seconds</i>	The minimum amount of time allowed before the next advertisement occurs. The range is 3 seconds to the value set for the maximum advertisement interval.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	0.75 * maximum advertisement interval

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The RDP interface minimum advertisement time is not active unless RDP is enabled on the switch and the specified interface is also enabled.
- Do not specify a value for the minimum advertisement interval that is *greater* than the value specified for the maximum advertisement interval. To set the maximum advertisement interval value, use the **ip router-discovery interface max-advertisement-interval** command.
- Note that the minimum and maximum advertisement values define an interval of time in which RDP transmits advertisement packets. RDP transmits packets at random times within this interval, waiting no longer than the maximum time specified and no sooner than the minimum time specified before the next transmission.

### Examples

```
-> ip router-discovery interface Marketing min-advertisement-interval 20
-> ip router-discovery interface Accounting min-advertisement-interval 3
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *ip\_address* parameter replaced with the *name* parameter.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">ip router-discovery</a>	Enables or disables RDP on the switch.
<a href="#">ip router-discovery interface</a>	Enables or disables an RDP interface.
<a href="#">ip router-discovery interface max-advertisement-interval</a>	Configures the maximum time, in seconds, RDP allows between each advertisement packet the router transmits on the specified interface.
<a href="#">ip router-discovery interface advertisement-lifetime</a>	Configures the maximum amount of time, in seconds, that router IP addresses received in advertisement packets are considered valid.

## MIB Objects

alaRDPIfTable  
alaRDPIfMinAdvtInterval

---

## ip router-discovery interface advertisement-lifetime

Configures the maximum amount of time, in seconds, that router IP addresses advertised from the specified interface are considered valid. This value is set in the lifetime field of the advertisement packets transmitted on the specified RDP interface.

**ip router-discovery interface** *name* **advertisement-lifetime** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The IP interface name that was defined at the time the IP interface was configured.
<i>seconds</i>	The length of time, in seconds, that advertised IP addresses are considered valid by the receiving host. The range is the value set for the maximum advertisement interval to 9000.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	3 * maximum advertisement interval

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The RDP interface advertisement lifetime value is not active unless RDP is enabled on the switch, and the specified interface is also enabled.
- Do not specify an advertisement lifetime value that is less than the value specified for the maximum advertisement interval. To set the maximum advertisement interval value, use the **ip router-discovery interface max-advertisement-interval** command.

### Examples

```
-> ip router-discovery interface Marketing advertisement-lifetime 2000  
-> ip router-discovery interface Accounting advertisement-lifetime 750
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *ip\_address* parameter replaced with the *name* parameter.

## Related Commands

<b>ip router-discovery</b>	Enables or disables RDP on the switch.
<b>ip router-discovery interface</b>	Enables or disables an RDP interface.
<b>ip router-discovery interface min-advertisement-interval</b>	Configures the minimum time, in seconds, RDP allows between each advertisement packet the router transmits on the specified interface.
<b>ip router-discovery interface max-advertisement-interval</b>	Configures the maximum time, in seconds, RDP allows between each advertisement packet the router transmits on the specified interface.

## MIB Objects

alaRDPIfTable

alaRDPIfAdvLifeTime

---

## ip router-discovery interface preference-level

Configures the preference level for each IP address advertised on the specified RDP interface. The end host selects the address with the highest preference level to use as its default router, if the host is not already redirected or configured to use another default router for a particular destination.

**ip router-discovery interface** *name* **preference-level** *level*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The IP interface name that was defined at the time the IP interface was configured.
<i>level</i>	Any positive, integer value. The higher the value, the higher the precedence.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>level</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The RDP interface preference level value is not active unless RDP is enabled on the switch and the specified interface is also enabled.
- Set the preference level higher to encourage the use of an advertised router IP address.
- Set the preference level lower to discourage the use of an advertised router IP address.
- The preference level of an advertised router IP address is compared only to the preference levels of other addresses on the same subnet.

### Examples

```
-> ip router-discovery interface Marketing preference-level 10
-> ip router-discovery interface Accounting preference-level 50
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *ip\_address* parameter replaced with the *name* parameter.

**Related Commands**

- ip router-discovery** Enables or disables RDP on the switch.
- ip router-discovery interface** Enables or disables an RDP interface.

**MIB Objects**

alaRDPIfTable  
alaRDPIfPrefLevel

---

## show ip router-discovery

Displays the current RDP status and related statistics for the entire switch.

**show ip router-discovery**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Each time RDP is enabled on the switch, all statistic parameter values are reset to zero for the new session. For example, if the RDP uptime was 160000 seconds when RDP was last disabled, the uptime starts out at zero the next time RDP is enabled.
- Use the **show ip router-discovery interface** command to display information about a specific RDP interface.

### Examples

```
-> show ip router-discovery
Status                = Enabled,
RDP uptime            = 161636 secs
#Packets Tx          = 4,
#Packets Rx          = 0,
#Send Errors         = 0,
#Recv Errors         = 0,
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Status</b>	The status of RDP. <b>Enabled</b> allows RDP interfaces to advertise router IP addresses; <b>Disabled</b> stops RDP traffic on all switch interfaces. Use the <b>ip router-discovery</b> command to enable or disable RDP on the switch.
<b>RDP uptime</b>	Indicates the amount of time, in seconds, that RDP has remained active on the switch.
<b>#Packets Tx</b>	The number of RDP packets transmitted from all active RDP interfaces on the switch.
<b>#Packets Rx</b>	The number of RDP packets received on all active RDP interfaces on the switch.
<b>#Send Errors</b>	The number of RDP packet transmission errors that have occurred.
<b>#Recv Errors</b>	The number of errors that occurred when receiving RDP packets.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[show ip router-discovery interface](#)

Displays the current RDP status and related statistics for one or more switch router port interfaces.

## MIB Objects

alaRDPConfig

alaRDPStatus

---



## show ip router-discovery interface

Displays the current RDP status, related parameter values, and RDP traffic statistics for one or more switch router interfaces.

**show ip router-discovery interface** [*name*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*name* The IP interface name that was defined at the time the IP interface was configured.

### Defaults

By default, the information for all RDP interfaces is displayed with this command.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When an optional IP interface name is specified with this command, additional information about the RDP interface is displayed.
- Use the **show ip router-discovery** command to display global RDP status and statistics for the entire switch.

### Examples

```
-> show ip router-discovery interface
      IP i/f   RDP i/f   VRRP i/f   Next   #Pkts
      Name     status   status   status(#mast)  Advt sent/recvd
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
Marketing    Disabled Enabled Disabled(0)    9     0   0
Accounting   Disabled Enabled Disabled(0)    3     0   0
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Name</b>	The user-defined IP interface name defined at the time the IP interface was configured.
<b>IP i/f status</b>	The IP status for this interface ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).
<b>RDP i/f status</b>	The RDP status for this interface ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).
<b>VRRP i/f status (#mast)</b>	The VRRP status for this interface ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ), and the number of VRRP masters on the network for this interface.
<b>Next Advt</b>	Time remaining until the next advertisement is sent.
<b>#Pkts sent/recvd</b>	Number of advertisement packets sent from this interface; the number of solicitation packets received on this interface.

---

```

-> show ip router-discovery interface Marketing
Name = Marketing,
IP Address = 11.255.4.1,
IP Mask = 255.0.0.0,
IP Interface status = Enabled,
RDP Interface status = Enabled,
VRRP Interface status = Disabled,
Advertisement address = 224.0.0.1,
Max Advertisement interval = 600 secs,
Min Advertisement interval = 450 secs,
Advertisement lifetime = 1800 secs,
Preference Level = 0x0,
#Packets sent = 3,
#Packets received = 0,

```

### output definitions

<b>Name</b>	The user-defined IP interface name defined at the time the IP interface was configured.
<b>IP Address</b>	The IP address associated with the IP interface name.
<b>IP Mask</b>	The subnet mask associated with the interface IP address.
<b>IP Interface status</b>	The IP status for this interface ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).
<b>RDP Interface status</b>	The RDP status for this interface ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).
<b>VRRP Interface status</b>	The VRRP status for this interface ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ). See <a href="#">Chapter 31, “VRRP Commands,”</a> for more information.
<b>Advertisement address</b>	The destination address for RDP advertisement packets: <b>224.0.0.1</b> (all-systems-multicast) or <b>255.255.255.255</b> (broadcast). Configured using the <a href="#">ip router-discovery interface advertisement-address</a> command.
<b>Max Advertisement interval</b>	The maximum time, in seconds, RDP allows between each advertisement packet the router transmits from this interface. Configured using the <a href="#">ip router-discovery interface max-advertisement-interval</a> command.
<b>Min Advertisement interval</b>	The minimum time, in seconds, RDP allows between each advertisement packet the router transmits from this interface. Configured using the <a href="#">ip router-discovery interface min-advertisement-interval</a> command.
<b>Advertisement lifetime</b>	The maximum amount of time, in seconds, that router IP addresses advertised from this interface are considered valid. Configured using the <a href="#">ip router-discovery interface advertisement-lifetime</a> command.
<b>Preference Level</b>	The preference level, displayed in hex, for each IP address advertised on this interface. Configured using the <a href="#">ip router-discovery interface preference-level</a> command.
<b>#Packets sent</b>	The number of advertisement packets transmitted from this interface.
<b>#Packets received</b>	The number of solicitation packets received on this interface.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *ip\_address* parameter replaced with the *name* parameter.

## Related Commands

### [show ip router-discovery](#)

Displays the current RDP status and related statistics for the entire switch.

### [show vrrp](#)

Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a particular virtual router.

## MIB Objects

alaRDPIfTable

```
alaRDPIfAdvtAdress  
alaRDPIfMaxAdvtInterval  
alaRDPIfMinAdvtInterval  
alaRDPIfAdvLifeTime  
alaRDPIfPrefLevel
```

---



# 28 DHCP Relay Commands

Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) and Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) packets contain configuration information for network hosts. DHCP Relay enables forwarding of BOOTP/DHCP packets between networks. This allows routing of DHCP traffic between clients and servers. It is not necessary to enable DHCP Relay if DHCP traffic is bridged through one network (i.e. clients and servers are on the same physical network).

This chapter includes a description of DHCP Relay commands that are used to define the IP address of DHCP servers, maximum number of hops, and forward delay time. Configure DHCP Relay on the switch where routing of BOOTP/DHCP packets occur.

MIB information for DHCP Relay commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1UDPRelay.MIB  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-UDP-RELAY-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here.

---

**ip helper address**  
**ip helper address vlan**  
**ip helper standard**  
**ip helper avlan only**  
**ip helper per-vlan only**  
**ip helper forward delay**  
**ip helper maximum hops**  
**ip helper agent-information**  
**ip helper agent-information policy**  
**ip helper traffic-suppression**  
**ip helper dhcp-snooping**  
**ip helper dhcp-snooping mac-address verification**  
**ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 data-insertion**  
**ip helper dhcp-snooping bypass option-82-check**  
**ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan**  
**ip helper dhcp-snooping port**  
**ip helper dhcp-snooping port traffic-suppression**  
**ip helper dhcp-snooping port ip-source-filtering**  
**ip helper dhcp-snooping binding**  
**ip helper dhcp-snooping binding timeout**  
**ip helper dhcp-snooping binding action**  
**ip helper boot-up**  
**ip helper boot-up enable**  
**ip udp relay**  
**ip udp relay vlan**  
**show ip helper**  
**show ip helper stats**  
**show ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan**  
**show ip helper dhcp-snooping port**  
**show ip helper dhcp-snooping binding**  
**show ip udp relay service**  
**show ip udp relay statistics**  
**show ip udp relay destination**

---

## ip helper address

Adds or deletes a DHCP server IP address. DHCP Relay forwards BOOTP/DHCP broadcasts to and from the specified address. If multiple DHCP servers are used, configure one IP address for each server.

**ip helper address** *ip\_address*

**ip helper no address** [*ip\_address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* DHCP server IP address (e.g. 21.0.0.10).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Using this command enables a Global DHCP Relay service on the switch. When the DHCP Relay is specified by the DHCP server IP address, the service is called Global DHCP.
- When the DHCP Relay is specified by the VLAN number of the DHCP request, the service is referred to as Per-VLAN DHCP.
- Global DHCP and Per-VLAN DHCP are mutually exclusive. You may only configure one or the other.
- Use the **no** form of this command to delete an IP address from the DHCP Relay service. If an address is not specified, then all addresses are deleted.
- UPD Relay is automatically enabled on a switch when a DHCP server IP address is defined. There is no separate command for enabling or disabling the relay service.
- Configure DHCP Relay on switches where packets are routed between IP networks.
- You can configure up to 256 server IP addresses for one relay service.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper address 75.0.0.10  
-> ip helper no address 31.0.0.20
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip helper address vlan</b>	Specifies or deletes DHCP Relay based on the VLAN of the DHCP request.
<b>ip helper forward delay</b>	Sets the forward delay time value. DHCP Relay will not process a client packet unless the packet contains an elapsed boot time value that is equal to or greater than the configured value of the forward delay time.
<b>ip helper maximum hops</b>	Sets the maximum number of hops value to specify how many relays a BOOTP/DHCP packet can traverse.
<b>show ip helper</b>	Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.
<b>show ip helper stats</b>	Displays DHCP Relay statistics, including the number of client packets received and transmitted to the DHCP server and packets dropped due to forward delay time and maximum hops violations.

## MIB Objects

```
iphelperTable  
    iphelperService  
    iphelperForwAddr
```

---

## ip helper address vlan

Configures a DHCP Relay service for the specified VLAN. This command is used when a per-VLAN only relay service is active on the switch. It does not apply when using a standard relay service.

**ip helper address** *ip\_address* **vlan** *vlan\_id*

**ip helper no address** *ip\_address* **vlan** *vlan\_id*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* IP address (e.g. 21.0.0.10) of the DHCP server VLAN.

*vlan\_id* VLAN identification number (e.g. 3) of the DHCP server VLAN.

### Defaults

If no VLAN identification number is entered, VLAN ID 0 is used by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the DHCP server VLAN from the DHCP Relay.
- Specifying multiple VLAN IDs and/or a range of VLAN IDs on the same command line is allowed. Use a hyphen to indicate a contiguous range and a space to separate multiple VLAN ID entries (e.g., 10-15 500-510 850).
- The **ip helper address vlan** command does not work if the **per-vlan only** forwarding option is not active. Use the **ip helper per-vlan only** command to enable this option.
- Configure DHCP Relay on switches where packets are routed between IP networks.
- The per-VLAN only relay service supports a maximum of 256 VLANs.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper address 75.0.0.10 3
-> ip helper no address 31.0.0.20 4
-> ip helper address 198.206.15.2 250-255
-> ip helper address 10.11.4.1 550-555 1500 1601-1620
-> ip helper no address 198.206.15.2 1601-1620
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.2; support added for entering a range and/or multiple entries of VLAN IDs.



## Related Commands

### **ip helper per-vlan only**

Sets the DHCP Relay forwarding option to process only DHCP packets received from a specific, identified VLAN.

### **show ip helper**

Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.

### **show ip helper stats**

Displays DHCP Relay statistics, including the number of client packets received and transmitted to the DHCP server and packets dropped due to forward delay time and maximum hops violations.

## MIB Objects

```
iphelperTable  
  iphelperService  
  iphelperVlan
```

---

## ip helper standard

Sets DHCP Relay forwarding option to standard. All DHCP packets are processed by a global relay service.

### ip helper standard

---

#### Syntax Definitions

N/A

#### Defaults

By default, the DHCP Relay forwarding option is set to **standard**.

#### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

#### Usage Guidelines

- To limit forwarding of DHCP packets to only packets that originate from authenticated ports, use the **ip helper avlan only** command.
- To process DHCP packets on a per VLAN basis, use the **ip helper per-vlan only** command.

#### Examples

```
-> ip helper standard
```

#### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

#### Related Commands

**show ip helper**

Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.

**show ip helper stats**

Displays DHCP Relay statistics, including the number of client packets received and transmitted to the DHCP server and packets dropped due to forward delay time and maximum hops violations.

#### MIB Objects

```
iphelperStatTable  
iphelperForwOption
```

---

## ip helper avlan only

Sets DHCP Relay forwarding option to process only DHCP packets received on authenticated VLAN ports.

**ip helper avlan only**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

By default, the UDP forwarding option is set to **standard**.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

When the forwarding option is set to **avlan only**, all other DHCP packets are not processed.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper avlan only
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip helper standard</a>	Sets DHCP Relay forwarding option to standard. All DHCP packets are processed.
<a href="#">ip helper per-vlan only</a>	Sets the DHCP Relay forwarding option to process only DHCP packets received on authenticated ports from a specific, identified VLAN.
<a href="#">ip helper forward delay</a>	Sets the forward delay time value. DHCP Relay will not process a client packet unless the packet contains an elapsed boot time value that is equal to or greater than the configured value of the forward delay time.
<a href="#">ip helper maximum hops</a>	Sets the maximum number of hops value to specify how many relays a BOOTP/DHCP packet can traverse.
<a href="#">show ip helper</a>	Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.
<a href="#">show ip helper stats</a>	Displays DHCP Relay statistics, including the number of client packets received and transmitted to the DHCP server and packets dropped due to forward delay time and maximum hops violations.

## **MIB Objects**

iphelperStatTable  
iphelperForwOption

---

## ip helper per-vlan only

Sets the DHCP Relay forwarding option to process only DHCP packets received from a specific, identified VLAN. This option allows each VLAN to have its own relay.

**ip helper per-vlan only**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

By default, the UDP forwarding option is set to **standard**.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When the forwarding option is set to **per-vlan only**, the **standard** (global) DHCP relay service is not available. These two types of services are mutually exclusive.
- Using the **per-vlan only** forwarding option requires you to specify a DHCP server IP address for each VLAN that will provide a relay service. The **ip helper address vlan** command performs this function and at the same time enables relay for the specified VLAN.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper per-vlan only
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip helper address vlan</a>	Configures a DHCP Relay service for the specified VLAN.
<a href="#">ip helper standard</a>	Sets DHCP Relay forwarding option to standard. All DHCP packets are processed.
<a href="#">ip helper avlan only</a>	Sets DHCP Relay forwarding option to process only DHCP packets received on authenticated VLAN ports from clients that are not yet authenticated.
<a href="#">show ip helper</a>	Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.
<a href="#">show ip helper stats</a>	Displays DHCP Relay statistics, including the number of client packets received and transmitted to the DHCP server and packets dropped due to forward delay time and maximum hops violations.

## **MIB Objects**

iphelperStatTable  
iphelperForwOption

---

## ip helper forward delay

Sets the forward delay time value for the DHCP Relay configuration. The BOOTP/DHCP packet the client sends contains the elapsed boot time. This is the amount of time, in seconds, since the client last booted. DHCP Relay will not process the packet unless the client's elapsed boot time value is equal to or greater than the configured value of the forward delay time.

**ip helper forward delay** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Forward delay time value in seconds (1–65535). Do not use commas in the value.

### Defaults

By default, the forward delay time is set to three seconds.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The time specified applies to all defined IP helper addresses.
- If a packet contains an elapsed boot time value that is less than the specified forward delay time value, DHCP Relay discards the packet.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper forward delay 300
-> ip helper forward delay 120
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip helper address</a>	Adds or deletes one or more DHCP server IP addresses to the DHCP Relay configuration.
<a href="#">ip helper maximum hops</a>	Sets the maximum number of hops value to specify how many relays a BOOTP/DHCP packet can traverse.
<a href="#">show ip helper</a>	Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.
<a href="#">show ip helper stats</a>	Displays DHCP Relay statistics, including the number of client packets received and transmitted to the DHCP server and packets dropped due to forward delay time and maximum hops violations.

## **MIB Objects**

iphelperStatTable  
iphelperForwDelay

---



## ip helper maximum hops

Sets the maximum number of hops value for the DHCP Relay configuration. This value specifies the maximum number of relays a BOOTP/DHCP packet is allowed to traverse until it reaches its server destination. Limiting the number of hops that can forward a packet prevents packets from looping through the network.

**ip helper maximum hops** *hops*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*hops*                                      The maximum number of relays (1–16).

### Defaults

By default, the maximum hops value is set to four hops.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If a packet contains a hop count equal to or greater than the *hops* value, DHCP Relay discards the packet.
- The maximum hops value only applies to DHCP Relay and is ignored by other services.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper maximum hops 1
-> ip helper maximum hops 10
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip helper address</a>	Adds or deletes one or more DHCP server IP addresses to the DHCP Relay configuration.
<a href="#">ip helper forward delay</a>	Sets the forward delay time value. DHCP Relay will not process a client packet unless the packet contains an elapsed boot time value that is equal to or greater than the configured value of the forward delay time.
<a href="#">show ip helper</a>	Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.
<a href="#">show ip helper stats</a>	Displays DHCP Relay statistics, including the number of client packets received and transmitted to the DHCP server and packets dropped due to forward delay time and maximum hops violations.

## **MIB Objects**

iphelperStatTable  
iphelperMaxHops

---

## ip helper agent-information

Enables or disables the DHCP relay agent information option (Option-82) feature. When this feature is enabled, local relay agent information is inserted into client DHCP packets when the agent forwards these packets to a DHCP server.

**ip helper agent-information {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

**enable** Enables the relay agent Option-82 feature for the switch.

**disable** Disables the relay agent Option-82 feature for the switch.

### Defaults

By default, this feature is disabled on the switch.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command enables the DHCP Option-82 feature for the entire switch; it is not configurable on a per-VLAN basis.
- When the DHCP Option-82 feature is enabled, DHCP Snooping is not available. These two features are mutually exclusive.
- When the relay agent receives a DHCP packet that already contains the Option-82 field, it will process the packet based on the agent information policy configured for the switch. This policy is configured using the **ip help agent-information policy** command.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper agent-information enable
-> ip helper agent-information disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip helper agent-information policy</a>	Configures a policy to determine how the relay agent handles DHCP packets that already contain the Option-82 field.
<a href="#">show ip helper</a>	Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.
<a href="#">show ip helper stats</a>	Displays DHCP Relay statistics, including the number of client packets received and transmitted to the DHCP server and packets dropped due to forward delay time and maximum hops violations.

## **MIB Objects**

iphelperAgentInformation

---

## ip helper agent-information policy

Configures a policy that determines how the DHCP relay agent will handle DHCP packets that already contain an Option-82 field.

**ip helper agent-information policy {drop | keep | replace}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>drop</b>	Drop DHCP packets that already contain an Option-82 field.
<b>keep</b>	Keep the existing Option-82 field information and continue to relay the DHCP packet.
<b>replace</b>	Replace the existing Option-82 field information with local relay agent information and continue to relay the DHCP packet.

### Defaults

By default, DHCP packets that already contain an Option-82 field are dropped.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The policy configured with this command is only applied if the DHCP Option-82 feature is enabled for the switch.
- The agent information policy is not applied if the DHCP relay agent receives a DHCP packet from a client that contains a non-zero value for the gateway IP address (giaddr). In this case, the agent will not insert the relay agent information option into the DHCP packet and will forward the packet to the DHCP server.
- Note that if a DHCP packet contains a gateway IP address (giaddr) value that matches a local subnet and also contains the Option-82 field, the packet is dropped by the relay agent.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper agent-information policy drop
-> ip helper agent-information policy keep
-> ip helper agent-information policy replace
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>ip helper agent-information</b>	Enables the insertion of relay agent information Option-82 into DHCP packets.
<b>show ip helper</b>	Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.
<b>show ip helper stats</b>	Displays DHCP Relay statistics, including the number of client packets received and transmitted to the DHCP server and packets dropped due to forward delay time and maximum hops violations.

**MIB Objects**

iphelperAgentInformationPolicy

---

## ip helper traffic-suppression

Globally enables or disables the suppression of DHCP broadcast traffic on the switch. When this feature is enabled, all DHCP broadcast packets are forwarded to the relay agent for processing even if the client and server reside in the same VLAN.

*This command is currently not supported. Traffic suppression is automatically enabled when DHCP Snooping is enabled for the switch or for specific VLANs.*

**ip helper traffic-suppression {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables traffic suppression for the switch.
<b>disable</b>	Disables traffic suppression for the switch.

### Defaults

By default, traffic suppression is disabled for the switch.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When traffic suppression is enabled, any active relay agent features (e.g., Option-82 data insertion, DHCP Snooping) are also effected on all DHCP broadcast traffic, regardless of the VLAN in which the traffic originated.
- Enabling traffic suppression requires the configuration of IP helper addresses for all DHCP servers, even if the server resides in the same VLAN as the DHCP clients.
- Note that enabling DHCP traffic suppression for the switch overrides any traffic suppression status configured for an individual DHCP Snooping port.
- If the per-VLAN UDP Relay mode is active for the switch, DHCP broadcast traffic originating in a VLAN that does not have an IP helper address configured is still broadcast whether or not traffic suppression is enabled for the switch.
- When traffic suppression is disabled, DHCP packets are flooded on the default VLAN for the port. Any DHCP server in the same VLAN domain as the client will receive and respond to such packets without the involvement of the relay agent.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper traffic-suppression enable  
-> ip helper traffic-suppression disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.  
Release 6.1.5; command was deprecated.

**Related Commands**

- ip helper dhcp-snooping** Enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.
- ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan** Enables or disables DHCP Snooping on a per VLAN basis.
- show ip helper** Displays the current DHCP configuration for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

iphelperTrafficSuppressionStatus

---



## ip helper dhcp-snooping

Globally enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch. When this feature is enabled, all DHCP packets received on all switch ports are filtered.

**ip helper dhcp-snooping {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables DHCP Snooping for the switch.
<b>disable</b>	Disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.

### Defaults

By default, this feature is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If the DHCP relay agent Option-82 feature is enabled, DHCP Snooping is not available. These two features are mutually exclusive.
- If the DHCP Snooping feature is globally enabled for the switch, then configuring snooping on a per-VLAN basis is not allowed. The opposite is also true; invoking VLAN based snooping prevents the use of switch level snooping.
- When DHCP Snooping is enabled at the switch level, MAC address verification and Option-82 data insertion are enabled by default. In addition, the trust mode for all ports is set to the DHCP client only mode.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping enable
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- [ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan](#) .Enables or disables DHCP Snooping on a per VLAN basis.  
[show ip helper](#) Displays the current DHCP configuration for the switch.

### MIB Objects

iphelperDhcpSnooping

---

## ip helper dhcp-snooping mac-address verification

Globally enables or disables MAC address verification for incoming DHCP traffic. When this feature is enabled, the source MAC address is compared to the client hardware MAC address in the DHCP packet. If these two addresses do not match, the DHCP packet is dropped.

**ip helper dhcp-snooping mac-address verification {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables DHCP MAC address verification for the switch.
<b>disable</b>	Disables DHCP MAC address verification for the switch.

### Defaults

By default, this feature is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When DHCP Snooping is enabled at the switch level, MAC address verification and Option-82 data insertion are enabled by default. In addition, the trust mode for all ports is set to the DHCP client only mode.
- Changing the enabled or disabled status for MAC address verification is only allowed when DHCP Snooping is globally enabled for the switch.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping mac-address verification enable
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping mac-address verification disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip helper dhcp-snooping</a>	.Globally enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.
<a href="#">ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 data-insertion</a>	Globally enables or disables DHCP Option-82 data insertion for DHCP packets.

### MIB Objects

iphelperDhcpSnoopingMacAddressVerificationStatus

---

## ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 data-insertion

Globally enables or disables DHCP Option-82 data insertion for DHCP packets. When this feature is enabled, the relay agent inserts the Option-82 field into DHCP packets before forwarding them to the DHCP server.

**ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 data-insertion {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables inserting the DHCP Option-82 field into DHCP packets.
<b>disable</b>	Disables inserting the DHCP Option-82 field into DHCP packets.

### Defaults

By default, this feature is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When DHCP Snooping is enabled at the switch level, Option-82 data insertion and MAC address verification are enabled by default. In addition, the trust mode for all ports is set to the DHCP client only mode.
- Using this command to change the operational status for Option-82 data insertion is only allowed when DHCP Snooping is globally enabled for the switch.
- Note that disabling the Option-82 data insertion operation is not allowed when the binding table functionality is enabled.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 data-insertion enable
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 data-insertion disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip helper dhcp-snooping</a>	.Globally enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.
<a href="#">ip helper dhcp-snooping mac-address verification</a>	Globally enables or disables MAC address verification for incoming DHCP traffic.
<a href="#">ip helper dhcp-snooping binding</a>	Enables or disables the DHCP Snooping binding table functionality
<a href="#">show ip helper</a>	Displays the current DHCP configuration for the switch.

## **MIB Objects**

`iphelperDhcpSnoopingOpt82DataInsertionStatus`

---

## ip helper dhcp-snooping bypass option-82-check

Enables or disables checking for an Option-82 field in DHCP packets ingressing on untrusted ports.

```
ip helper dhcp-snooping bypass option-82-check {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Bypasses the Option-82 field check.
<b>disable</b>	Checks DHCP packets for the Option-82 field.

### Defaults

By default, this feature is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When this feature is disabled (the default), DHCP packets ingressing on untrusted ports are checked to see if they contain the Option-82 field. If this field is present, the DHCP packet is discarded.
- When this feature is enabled, DHCP packets ingressing on untrusted ports are *not* checked to see if they contain the Option-82 field. In this case, the Option-82 field is ignored and all DHCP packets are processed.
- Using this command is only allowed when DHCP Snooping is enabled globally for the switch or at the VLAN level.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping bypass option-82-check enable  
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping bypass option-82-check disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip helper dhcp-snooping</a>	Globally enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.
<a href="#">show ip helper</a>	Displays the current DHCP configuration for the switch.

### MIB Objects

```
iphelperDHCPsnoopingBypassOpt82CheckStatus
```

---

## ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan

Enables or disables DHCP Snooping on a per VLAN basis. When this feature is enabled, all DHCP packets received on ports associated with the DHCP Snooping VLAN are filtered.

**ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan** *vlan\_id* [**mac-address verification** {enable | disable}] [**option-82 data-insertion** {enable | disable}]

**no ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan** *vlan\_id*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vlan_id</i>	The VLAN identification number (1–4094).
<b>mac-address verification</b>	Enables or disables verifying the source MAC address of DHCP packets with the client MAC address contained in the same packet.
<b>option-82 data-insertion</b>	Enables or disables inserting Option-82 information into DHCP packets.

### Defaults

By default, DHCP Snooping is disabled. When this feature is enabled for the specified VLAN, the following default parameter values apply:

parameter	default
<b>mac-address verification</b>	Enabled
<b>option-82 data-insertion</b>	Enabled

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable DHCP Snooping for the specified VLAN.
- The MAC address verification and Option-82 data insertion are applied to packets received on ports associated with the DHCP Snooping VLAN.
- If the DHCP relay agent Option-82 feature is enabled, DHCP Snooping is not available. These two features are mutually exclusive.
- If the DHCP Snooping feature is globally enabled for the switch, then configuring snooping on a per-VLAN basis is not allowed. The opposite is also true; invoking VLAN based snooping prevents the use of switch level snooping.
- Note that disabling the Option-82 data insertion operation for a VLAN is not allowed when the binding table functionality is enabled.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan 100 enable
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan 100 disable
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[ip helper dhcp-snooping](#)

Globally enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.

[ip helper dhcp-snooping binding](#)

Enables or disables the DHCP Snooping binding table functionality.

## MIB Objects

```
iphelperDhcpSnoopingVlanTable  
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingVlanNumber  
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingVlanMacVerificationStatus  
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingVlanOpt82DataInsertionStatus
```

---

## ip helper dhcp-snooping port

Configures the DHCP Snooping trust mode for the port. The trust mode determines if the port will accept all DHCP traffic, block all DHCP traffic, or accept only client DHCP traffic.

**ip helper dhcp-snooping port *slot1/port1*[-*port1a*] {**block** | **client-only** | **trust**}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot1/port1</i> [- <i>port1a</i> ]	Specifies the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). Use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g. 3/1-16).
<b>block</b>	Blocks all DHCP traffic on the port.
<b>client-only</b>	Allows only DHCP client traffic on the port.
<b>trust</b>	Allows all DHCP traffic on the port. The port behaves as if DHCP Snooping was not enabled.

### Defaults

By default, the trust mode for a port is set to **client-only** when the DHCP Snooping feature is enabled for the switch or for a VLAN.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The DHCP trust mode only applies when the DHCP Snooping feature is enabled for the switch or for a VLAN.
- If DHCP Snooping is enabled at the switch level, the trust mode applies to all switch ports.
- If DHCP Snooping is enabled for a specific VLAN, then the trust mode applies to only those ports that are associated with that VLAN.
- Use the [show ip helper dhcp-snooping port](#) command to display the current trust mode for a port and statistics regarding the number of packets dropped due to DHCP Snooping violations.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping port 1/24 trust
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping port 2/1-10 block
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping port 4/8 client-only
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

- ip helper dhcp-snooping** Globally enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.
- ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan** Enables or disables DHCP Snooping on a per-VLAN basis.

## MIB Objects

```
iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortTable  
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortIfIndex  
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortTrustMode
```

---

## ip helper dhcp-snooping port traffic-suppression

Configures the traffic suppression status for the port. When this function is enabled, DHCP packets are not flooded on the default VLAN for the specified port. This will prevent DHCP communications between a DHCP server and a client when both devices belong to the same VLAN domain.

*This command is currently not supported. Traffic suppression is automatically enabled when DHCP Snooping is enabled for the switch or for specific VLANs.*

**ip helper dhcp-snooping port *slot1/port1[-port1a]* traffic-suppression {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot1/port1[-port1a]</i>	Specifies the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). Use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g. 3/1-16).
<b>enable</b>	Enables traffic suppression for the specified port.
<b>disable</b>	Disables traffic suppression for the specified port.

### Defaults

By default, traffic suppression is disabled for the port.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Traffic suppression applies only to ports that are associated with a VLAN that has DHCP Snooping enabled or to all ports when DHCP Snooping is globally enabled for the switch.
- When traffic suppression is disabled, then DHCP packets are flooded on the default VLAN for the port. Any DHCP server in the same VLAN domain as the client will receive and respond to such packets; DHCP Snooping is not invoked in this scenario.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping port 1/24 traffic-suppression enable
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping port 2/1-10 traffic-suppression enable
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping port 4/8 traffic-suppression disable
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping port 3/1-5 traffic-suppression disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.5; command was deprecated.

## Related Commands

<b>ip helper dhcp-snooping</b>	Globally enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.
<b>ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan</b>	Enables or disables DHCP Snooping on a per-VLAN basis.
<b>ip helper dhcp-snooping port</b>	Configures the DHCP Snooping trust mode for a port.
<b>ip helper dhcp-snooping port ip-source-filtering</b>	Configures the IP source filtering status for a DHCP Snooping port.

## MIB Objects

```
iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortTable  
    iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortIfIndex  
    iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortIpTrafficSuppression
```

---

## ip helper dhcp-snooping port ip-source-filtering

Configures the IP source filtering status for the port. When this function is enabled, traffic on the port is restricted to packets received on the port that contain the client MAC address and IP address. All other packets are dropped.

**ip helper dhcp-snooping port *slot1/port1[-port1a]* ip-source-filtering {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot1/port1[-port1a]</i>	Specifies the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). Use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g. 3/1-16).
<b>enable</b>	Enables IP source filtering for the specified port.
<b>disable</b>	Disables IP source filtering for the specified port.

### Defaults

By default, IP source filtering is disabled for the port.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- IP source filtering applies only to ports that are associated with a VLAN that has DHCP Snooping enabled or to all ports when DHCP Snooping is globally enabled for the switch.
- The DHCP Snooping binding table is used to verify client information.
- If a device connected to a DHCP Snooping port with IP source filtering enabled does not have a valid IP address lease from the trusted DHCP server, then all IP traffic for that device is blocked on the port.
- Disable IP source filtering for the DHCP Snooping port to allow a device to obtain a valid IP address lease.
- Once a device obtains a valid lease or if a device already has a valid lease, then only source bound traffic is allowed.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping port 1/24 ip-source-filtering enable
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping port 2/1-10 ip-source-filtering enable
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping port 4/8 ip-source-filtering disable
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping port 3/1-5 ip-source-filtering disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip helper dhcp-snooping</b>	Globally enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.
<b>ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan</b>	Enables or disables DHCP Snooping on a per-VLAN basis.
<b>ip helper dhcp-snooping port</b>	Configures the DHCP Snooping trust mode for a port.
<b>ip helper dhcp-snooping port traffic-suppression</b>	Configures the traffic suppression status for a DHCP Snooping port.

## MIB Objects

```
iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortTable  
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortIfIndex  
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortIpSourceFiltering
```

---

## ip helper dhcp-snooping binding

Enables or disables the DHCP Snooping binding table functionality. The binding table contains the MAC address, IP address, lease time, binding type (dynamic or static), VLAN number, and the interface information that corresponds to a local untrusted port on the switch. In addition, this command is also used to configure a static entry in the binding table.

```
ip helper dhcp-snooping port binding {[enable | disable] | [mac_address port slot/port address  
ip_address lease-time time vlan vlan_id]}
```

```
no ip helper dhcp-snooping port binding mac_address port slot/port address ip_address lease-time  
time vlan vlan_id
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables the creation of binding table entries.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the creation of binding table entries.
<i>mac_address</i>	The client MAC address.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot and port number that received the DHCP request.
<i>ip_address</i>	The IP address that the DHCP server offered to the client.
<i>time</i>	The IP address lease time assigned by the DHCP server.
<i>vlan_id</i>	The VLAN identification number (1–4094) of the VLAN to which the client belongs.

### Defaults

By default, the binding table functionality is enabled when the DHCP Snooping feature is enabled for the switch or for a VLAN.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a static entry from the DHCP Snooping binding table.
- The **enable** and **disable** parameters are independent of the other parameters, in that they are only used to turn the binding table functionality on and off. Enabling or disabling binding table functionality and creating a static binding table entry is not allowed on the same command line.
- Note that enabling the binding table functionality is not allowed if Option-82 data insertion is *not* enabled at either the switch or VLAN level.
- Static binding table entries are created using this command. If DHCP Snooping binding table functionality is not enabled, creating a static entry is not allowed.
- Dynamic binding table entries are created when the relay agent receives a DHCPACK packet.

## Examples

```
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping binding disable
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping binding enable
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping binding 00:2a:95:51:6c:10 port 1/15 address 17.15.3.10
lease-time 3 vlan 200
-> no ip helper dhcp-snooping binding 00:2a:95:51:6c:10 port 1/15 address
17.15.3.10 lease-time 3 vlan 200
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [ip helper dhcp-snooping binding timeout](#)

Configures the amount of time between each automatic save of the binding table contents to a file on the switch.

### [ip helper dhcp-snooping binding action](#)

Synchronizes the contents of the DHCP Snooping binding table with the contents of the **dhcpBinding.db** file saved on the switch.

## MIB Objects

```
iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingStatus
iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingTable
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingMacAddress
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingIfIndex
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingIpAddress
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingLeaseTime
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingVlan
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingType
```

---

## ip helper dhcp-snooping binding timeout

Configures the amount of time between each automatic save of the DHCP Snooping binding table contents maintained in memory to a file on the switch. This functionality preserves binding table contents across switch reboots.

**ip helper dhcp-snooping port binding timeout** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds*                                   The number of seconds (180 to 600) to wait before the next save.

### Defaults

By default, the timeout value is set to 300 seconds.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The timeout value is only valid if the DHCP Snooping binding table functionality is enabled.
- The contents of the binding table is saved to the **dhcpBinding.db** file in the **/flash/switch** directory.
- The **dhcpBinding.db** file is time stamped when a save of the binding table contents is successfully completed.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping binding timeout 600
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping binding timeout 250
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip helper dhcp-snooping binding](#)                   .Enables or disables the DHCP Snooping binding table functionality.

[ip helper dhcp-snooping binding action](#)             Synchronizes the contents of the DHCP Snooping binding table with the contents of the **dhcpBinding.db** file saved on the switch.

### MIB Objects

```
iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingDatabaseSyncTimeout
iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingDatabaseLastSyncTime
```

---



## ip helper dhcp-snooping binding action

Triggers a purge or renew action against the DHCP Snooping binding table. A purge action clears the contents of the table. A renew action populates the table with entries saved in the **dhcpBinding.db** file.

**ip helper dhcp-snooping port binding action {purge | renew}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>purge</b>	Clears all binding table entries that are maintained in switch memory.
<b>renew</b>	Populates the binding table with entries saved in the <b>dhcpBinding.db</b> file located in the <b>/flash/switch</b> directory on the switch.

### Defaults

By default, the timeout value is set to 300 seconds.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The DHCP Snooping binding table is maintained in the switch memory. Binding table entries are saved on a periodic basis to the **dhcpBinding.db** file on the switch. Use the **purge** and **renew** options available with this command to sync the binding table contents with the contents of the **dhcpBinding.db** file.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping binding action purge
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping binding action renew
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip helper dhcp-snooping binding</a>	.Enables or disables the DHCP Snooping binding table functionality.
<a href="#">ip helper dhcp-snooping binding timeout</a>	Configures the amount of time between each automatic save of the binding table contents to a file on the switch.

### MIB Objects

iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingDatabaseAction

---

## ip helper boot-up

Enables or disables automatic IP address configuration for default VLAN 1 when an unconfigured switch boots up. If enabled, the switch broadcasts a BootP or a DHCP request packet at boot time. When the switch receives an IP address from a BootP/DHCP server, the address is assigned to default VLAN 1.

---

**Note.** Automatic IP address configuration only supports the assignment of a *permanent* IP address to the switch. Make sure that the DHCP server is configured with such an address before using this feature.

---

**ip helper boot-up {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables automatic IP address configuration for default VLAN 1.
<b>disable</b>	Disables automatic IP address configuration for default VLAN 1.

### Defaults

By default, this feature is disabled on the switch.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **ip helper boot-up enable** command to specify BootP or DHCP for the request packet type.
- If an IP router port already exists for VLAN 1, a request packet is not broadcast even if automatic IP address configuration is enabled for the switch.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper boot-up enable
-> ip helper boot-up disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ip helper boot-up enable** Specifies BootP or DHCP as the type of request packet the switch will broadcast at boot time.

### MIB Objects

```
iphelperStatTable
  iphelperBootupOption
```

---

## ip helper boot-up enable

Specifies the type of packet to broadcast (BootP or DHCP) when automatic IP address configuration is enabled for the switch.

---

**Note.** Automatic IP address configuration only supports the assignment of a *permanent* IP address to the switch. Make sure that the DHCP server is configured with such an address before using this feature.

---

**ip helper boot-up enable {BOOTP | DHCP}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>BOOTP</b>	Broadcasts a BOOTP formatted request packet.
<b>DHCP</b>	Broadcasts a DHCP formatted request packet.

### Defaults

---

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<b>BOOTP   DHCP</b>	<b>BOOTP</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command is only valid if automatic IP address configuration is already enabled for the switch.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper boot-up enable DHCP  
-> ip helper boot-up enable BOOTP
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip helper boot-up](#) Enables or disables automatic IP configuration for the switch.

### MIB Objects

```
iphelperStatTable  
  iphelperBootupPacketOption
```

---

## ip udp relay

Enables or disables UDP port relay for BOOTP/DHCP and generic UDP service ports (i.e., NBNS/NBDD, other well-known UDP ports, and user-defined service ports that are not well-known).

```
ip udp relay {BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP | port [name]}
```

```
no ip udp relay {BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP | port}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>BOOTP</b>	BOOTP/DHCP well-known ports 67/68.
<b>NBDD</b>	NBDD well-known port 138.
<b>NBNSNBDD</b>	NBNS/NBDD well-known ports 137/138.
<b>DNS</b>	DNS well-known port 53.
<b>TACACS</b>	TACACS well-known port 65.
<b>TFTP</b>	TFTP well-known port 69.
<b>NTP</b>	NTP well-known port 123.
<i>port</i>	Any number that is not a well-known port number.
<i>name</i>	Text string description up to 30 characters.

### Defaults

By default, relay is enabled on the BOOTP/DHCP well-known ports.

parameter	default
<i>name</i>	User Service Other#

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable UDP Relay for the specified service port.
- Only use the *port* parameter to specify service port numbers that are not well known. For example, do not specify port 53 as it is the well-known port number for DNS. Instead, use the **DNS** parameter to enable relay for port 53.
- The *name* parameter is only used with the *port* parameter and provides a user-defined description to identify the not well-known port service.
- When entering a *name* for a user-defined service, quotes are required around ambiguous characters, such as hex characters, spaces, etc, so they are interpreted as text. For example, the *name* "A UDP Protocol" requires quotes because of the spaces between the words.

- When UDP Relay is disabled for BOOTP/DHCP, the **ip helper** configuration is *not* retained and all dependant functionality (i.e., automatic IP configuration for VLAN 1, Telnet and HTTP client authentication, etc.) is disrupted.
- Up to three types of UDP Relay services are supported at any one time and in any combination.

---

**Note.** If the relay service for BOOTP/DHCP is disabled when the switch reboots, the service is automatically enabled when the switch comes back up. If there were three non-BOOTP/DHCP relay services already enabled before the reboot, the most recent service enabled is disabled and replaced with the BOOTP/DHCP relay service.

---

- If port relay is enabled for the NBDD well-known port, NBNS is not automatically enabled by default. Specify **NBNS/NBDD** to enable relay for both well-known ports.
- Note that when UDP port relay is enabled for NTP, relay cannot forward NTP packets that contain a destination IP address that matches a VLAN router IP address on the switch.

## Examples

```
-> ip udp relay DNS
-> ip udp 3047 "Generic Service"
-> no ip udp relay BOOTP
-> no ip udp relay 3047
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip udp relay vlan** Specifies the VLAN to which traffic from the specified UDP service port is forwarded.

## MIB Objects

```
iphelperxServicePortAssociationTable
  iphelperxServicePortAssociationService
  iphelperxServicePortAssociationPort
  iphelperxServicePortAssociationName
iphelperxPortServiceAssociationTable
  iphelperxPortServiceAssociationService
  iphelperxPortServiceAssociationPort
  iphelperxPortServiceAssociationName
```

---

## ip udp relay vlan

Specifies a VLAN on which traffic destined for a UDP port is forwarded.

**ip udp relay** {BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP | *port*} **vlan** *vlan\_id*

**no ip udp relay** {BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP | *port*} **vlan** *vlan\_id*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>BOOTP</b>	BOOTP/DHCP well-known ports 67/68.
<b>NBDD</b>	NBDD well-known port 138.
<b>NBNSNBDD</b>	NBNS/NBDD well-known ports 137/138.
<b>DNS</b>	DNS well-known port 53.
<b>TACACS</b>	TACACS well-known port 65.
<b>TFTP</b>	TFTP well-known port 69.
<b>NTP</b>	NTP well-known port 123.
<i>port</i>	A user-specified port that is not a well-known port.
<i>vlan_id</i>	A numeric value (1–4094) that uniquely identifies an individual VLAN. Use a hyphen to specify a range of VLANs (e.g., 1-5).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove the VLAN association with the UDP service port.
- The maximum number of VLANs that can receive forwarded UDP service port traffic is 256.
- Only specify service port numbers that are *not* well known when using the *port* parameter with this command. For example, do not specify port 53 as it is the well-known port number for the DNS UDP service. Instead, use the **DNS** parameter to enable relay for port 53.
- Specifying a VLAN for the BOOTP/DHCP service does not work if the **per-vlan only** forwarding option is not active. Use the **ip helper per-vlan only** command to enable this option.

### Examples

```
-> ip udp relay DNS vlan 10
-> ip udp 3047 vlan 500
-> no ip udp relay DNS vlan 10
```

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[ip udp relay](#) Enables or disables relay for UDP service ports.

**MIB Objects**

```
iphelperxPortServiceAssociationTable  
  iphelperxPortServiceAssociationService
```

---

## show ip helper

Displays the current DHCP Relay configuration.

**show ip helper**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Displays information for all IP addresses configured.

### Examples

The following example shows what the display output looks like when the DHCP Snooping feature is enabled and the DHCP relay agent information (Option 82) feature is disabled:

```
-> show ip helper
Ip helper :
  Forward Delay(seconds) = 3,
  Max number of hops     = 4,
  Relay Agent Information           = Disabled,
  DHCP Snooping Status           = Switch-Level Enabled,
    Option 82 Data Insertion Per Switch = Enabled,
    MAC Address Verification Per Switch = Enabled,
  DHCP Snooping Bypass Opt82-Check = Disabled,
  DHCP Snooping Binding DB Status  = Enabled,
    Database Sync Timeout           = 300,
    Database Last Sync Time         = Mar 19 2007 14:32,
  Forward option               = standard
  Vlan Number NA
  Bootup Option Disable
  Forwarding Address :
    1.1.1.1
    21.2.2.10
    172.19.4.1
```



The following example shows what the display output looks like when the DHCP relay agent information (Option 82) feature is enabled and the DHCP Snooping feature is disabled:

```
-> show ip helper
Ip helper :
  Forward Delay(seconds) = 3,
  Max number of hops     = 4,
  Relay Agent Information      = Enabled,
  Relay Agent Information Policy = Drop
  DHCP Snooping Status       = Disabled
  DHCP Snooping Bypass Opt82-Check = Disabled,
  DHCP Snooping Binding DB Status = Disabled,
  Forward option             = standard
  Vlan Number NA
  Bootup Option Disable
  Forwarding Address :
    5.5.5.5
    21.2.2.10
    172.19.4.1
```

### *output definitions*

<b>Forward Delay</b>	The current forward delay time (default is three seconds). Use the <a href="#">ip helper forward delay</a> command to change this value.
<b>Max number of hops</b>	The current maximum number of hops allowed (default is four hops). Use the <a href="#">ip helper maximum hops</a> command to change this value.
<b>Forward option</b>	The current forwarding option setting: <b>standard</b> or <b>avlan only</b> . Use the <a href="#">ip helper standard</a> and <a href="#">ip helper avlan only</a> commands to change this value.
<b>Relay Agent Information</b>	Indicates the status ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ) of the DHCP relay agent information option (Option 82) feature. Configured through the <a href="#">ip helper agent-information</a> command. This feature is disabled if the DHCP snooping feature is enabled.
<b>Relay Agent Information Policy</b>	The current policy action ( <b>Drop</b> , <b>Keep</b> , <b>Replace</b> ) applied to DHCP packets that contain an Option-82 field. Configured through the <a href="#">ip helper agent-information policy</a> command. Note that this field only appears when the DHCP relay agent information Option-82 feature is enabled.
<b>DHCP Snooping Status</b>	Indicates the status ( <b>Disabled</b> , <b>Switch-Level Enabled</b> , or <b>VLAN-Level Enabled</b> ) of the DHCP snooping feature. Configured through the <a href="#">ip helper dhcp-snooping</a> or <a href="#">ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan</a> command. This feature is disabled if the DHCP relay agent information option is enabled.
<b>Option 82 Data Insertion Per Switch</b>	Indicates whether or not the DHCP Option 82 field is added to DHCP packets ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ). Configured through the <a href="#">ip helper dhcp-snooping mac-address verification</a> command. Note that this field only appears when DHCP snooping is enabled at the switch level.

*output definitions*


---

<b>MAC Address Verification Per Switch</b>	Indicates whether or not MAC address verification is performed on the DHCP packets ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ). Configured through the <b>ip helper dhcp-snooping mac-address verification</b> command. Note that this field only appears when DHCP snooping is enabled at the switch level.
<b>DHCP Snooping Bypass Opt82-Check</b>	Indicates whether or not an Option-82 check is performed for DHCP packets ingressing on untrusted ports ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ). Configured through the <b>ip helper dhcp-snooping bypass option-82-check</b> command.
<b>DHCP Binding DB Status</b>	Indicates if the DHCP snooping binding table (database) functionality is <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> .
<b>Database Sync Timeout</b>	The amount of time, in seconds, that the switch waits between each synchronization of the DHCP snooping binding table with the <b>dhcpBinding.db</b> file (default is 300 seconds). Configured through the <b>ip helper dhcp-snooping binding timeout</b> command. Note that this field does not appear if the binding table functionality is disabled.
<b>Database Last Sync Time</b>	The last time and day the DHCP snooping binding table was synchronized with the <b>dhcpBinding.db</b> file. Note that this field does not appear if the binding table functionality is disabled.
<b>Bootup Option</b>	Indicates whether or not automatic IP address configuration for default VLAN 1 is done when the switch boots up ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ). Configured through the <b>ip helper boot-up</b> command.
<b>Bootup Packet Option</b>	Indicates if the Bootup Option broadcasts a <b>DHCP</b> or <b>BOOTP</b> packet to obtain an IP address for default VLAN 1. Configured through the <b>ip helper boot-up enable</b> command. Note that this field does not appear if the Bootup Option is disabled.
<b>Forwarding Addresses</b>	IP addresses for DHCP servers that will receive BOOTP/DHCP packets forwarded by this DHCP Relay service. Use the <b>ip helper address</b> command to add or remove DHCP server IP addresses from the DHCP Relay configuration.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.2; new fields added for DHCP Option 82 and DHCP Snooping features.

Release 6.1.3; new field added for global DHCP traffic suppression feature.

Release 6.1.5; **Traffic Suppression** field deprecated; new **DHCP Snooping Bypass Opt82-Check** field added.

## Related Commands

### [show ip helper stats](#)

Displays DHCP Relay statistics, including the number of client packets received and transmitted to the DHCP server and packets dropped due to forward delay time and maximum hops violations.

## MIB Objects

```
iphelperTable  
    iphelperService  
    iphelperForwAddr  
iphelperForwDelay  
    iphelperMaxHops
```

---

## show ip helper stats

Displays the number of packets DHCP Relay has received, the number of packets dropped due to forward delay and maximum hops violations, and the number of packets processed since the last time these statistics were displayed. Also includes statistics that apply to a specific DHCP server, such as the number of packets transmitted to the server and the difference between the number of packets received from a client and the number transmitted to the server.

**show ip helper stats**

**ip helper no stats**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to clear all DHCP Relay statistics.

### Examples

```
-> show ip helper stats
```

```
Global Statistics :
  Reception From Client :
    Total Count =      12, Delta =      12,
  Forw Delay Violation :
    Total Count =       3, Delta =       3,
  Max Hops Violation :
    Total Count =       0, Delta =       0,
  Agent Info Violation :
    Total Count =       0, Delta =       0,
  Invalid Gateway IP :
    Total Count =       0, Delta =       0,
  Invalid Agent Info From Server :
    Total Count =       0, Delta =       0,
Server Specific Statistics :
  Server 5.5.5.5
    Tx Server :
      Total Count =       9, Delta =       9
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Reception From Client</b>	Number of packets DHCP Relay has received from the DHCP client.
<b>Forw Delay Violation</b>	Number of packets dropped as a result of forward delay violations. A violation occurs if a client packet contains an elapsed boot time value that is less than the configured DHCP Relay forward delay time value.
<b>Max Hops Violation</b>	Number of packets dropped as a result of maximum hop violations. A violation occurs if a packet contains a hop count equal to or greater than the configured DHCP Relay maximum hops value.
<b>Agent Info Violation</b>	Number of packets dropped as a result of a relay agent information (Option-82) violation. A violation occurs if an Option-82 DHCP packet contains a zero gateway IP address (giaddr) and the relay agent information policy is set to <b>Drop</b> or a DHCP packet has no Option-82 field and contains a non-zero giaddr.
<b>Invalid Gateway IP</b>	Number of packets dropped as a result of a gateway IP violation. A violation occurs if an Option-82 DHCP packet contains a gateway IP address (giaddr) that matches a local subnet address.
<b>Invalid Agent Info From Server</b>	Number of invalid Option-82 DHCP server packets dropped by the relay agent.
<b>Delta</b>	Total number of packets processed since the last time the <b>ip helper</b> statistics were checked during any user session.
<b>Server</b>	DHCP server IP address that receives BOOTP/DHCP packets forwarded by this DHCP Relay service. Use the <b>ip helper address</b> command to add or remove DHCP server IP addresses from DHCP Relay configuration.
<b>Tx Server</b>	Number of packets DHCP Relay has transmitted to the DHCP server.
<b>Delta</b>	The difference between the number of packets received from the client and the number of packets transmitted to the DHCP server since the last time DHCP Relay statistics were checked during any user session.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.2; new fields added.

**Related Commands**

**show ip helper** Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.

**MIB Objects**

```
iphelperStatTable
  iphelperServerAddress
  iphelperRxFromClient
  iphelperTxToServer
  iphelperMaxHopsViolation
  iphelperForwDelayViolation
  iphelperResetAll
```

---

## show ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan

Displays a list of VLANs that have DHCP Snooping enabled and whether or not MAC address verification and Option-82 data insertion is enabled for each VLAN.

**show ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command only applies if DHCP Snooping is enabled at the VLAN level.
- Use the **show ip helper** command to determine the status of DHCP Snooping at the switch level.

### Examples

```
-> show ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan
VLAN      Opt82      MAC Addr
ID        Insertion  Verification
-----+-----+-----
50         Enabled    Enabled
60         Enabled    Enabled
100        Disabled   Enabled
200        Enabled    Disabled
1500       Disabled   Disabled
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>VLAN ID</b>	The VLAN identification number for the DHCP Snooping VLAN.
<b>MAC Address Verification</b>	Indicates whether or not MAC address verification is enabled for the VLAN ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ). Configured through the <b>ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan</b> command.
<b>Opt-82 Data Insertion</b>	Indicates whether or not Option-82 data insertion is enabled for the VLAN ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ). Configured through the <b>ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan</b> command.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ip helper**

Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.

### **show ip helper dhcp-snooping port**

Displays the trust mode and DHCP violation statistics for all switch ports that are filtered by DHCP Snooping.

## MIB Objects

```
iphelperDhcpSnoopingVlanTable  
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingVlanNumber  
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingVlanMacVerificationStatus  
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingVlanOpt82DataInsertionStatus
```

---

## show ip helper dhcp-snooping port

Displays the trust mode and DHCP Snooping violation statistics for all switch ports that are filtered by DHCP Snooping.

**show ip helper dhcp-snooping port**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If DHCP Snooping is operating at the switch level, then information for all switch ports is displayed.
- If DHCP Snooping is operating at the VLAN level, then information for only those ports that are associated with a DHCP Snooping VLAN is displayed.
- The violation statistics displayed only apply to ports that are in the client only trust mode. When the trust mode for a port is changed from **client-only** to **trusted** or **blocked**, the violation counters are set to zero (0).

### Examples

```
-> show ip helper dhcp-snooping port
Slot      Trust      IP Src   Opt82      MAC      Server      Relay      Binding
Port      Mode       Filtering Violation  Violation Violation  Violation  Violation
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
1/1       Blocked   Disabled    0          0          0          0          0
1/2       Client-Only Enabled    0          0          0          0          0
1/3       Client-Only Enabled    0          0          0          0          0
1/4       Client-Only Enabled    0          0          0          0          0
1/5       Client-Only Enabled    0          0          0          0          0
1/6       Blocked   Disabled    0          0          0          0          0
1/7       Client-Only Enabled    0          0          0          0          0
1/8       Client-Only Enabled    0          0          0          0          0
1/9       Client-Only Enabled    0          0          0          0          0
1/10      Trusted   Disabled    0          0          0          0          0
1/11      Trusted   Disabled    0          0          0          0          0
1/12      Trusted   Disabled    0          0          0          0          0
```



*output definitions*


---

<b>Slot/Port</b>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<b>Trust Mode</b>	The DHCP Snooping trust mode for the port ( <b>Blocked</b> , <b>Client-Only</b> , or <b>Trusted</b> ). Configured through the <b>ip helper dhcp-snooping port</b> command.
<b>IP Src Filtering</b>	Indicates whether or not IP source filtering is enabled for the port ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ). Configured through the <b>ip helper dhcp-snooping port ip-source-filtering</b> command.
<b>Opt82 Violation</b>	The number of DHCP packets dropped due to a DHCP Snooping Option-82 violation.
<b>MAC Violation</b>	The number of DHCP packets dropped due to a mismatch between the packet source MAC address and the client hardware address contained within the packet.
<b>Server Violation</b>	The number of DHCP server packets dropped because they originated from outside the network or firewall.
<b>Relay Violation</b>	The number of DHCP packets dropped because the packet included a relay agent IP address that was not 0.0.0.0.
<b>Binding Violation</b>	The number of DHCP packets dropped due to a mismatch between packets received and binding table information.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- show ip helper** Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.
- show ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan** Displays a list of DHCP Snooping VLANs.

**MIB Objects**

```

iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortTable
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortIfIndex
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortTrustMode
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortIpSourceFiltering
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortOption82Violation
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortMacAddrViolation
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortDhcpServerViolation
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortRelayAgentViolation
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortBindingViolation

```

---

## show ip helper dhcp-snooping binding

Displays the contents of the DHCP Snooping binding table (database).

**show ip helper dhcp-snooping binding**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the [ip helper dhcp-snooping binding](#) command to create a static entry in the binding table.
- Dynamic binding table entries are created when the relay agent receives a DHCPACK packet.

### Examples

```
-> show ip helper dhcp-snooping binding
      MAC          Slot      IP          Lease   VLAN   Binding
      Address      Port      Address     Time    ID     Type
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
00:ae:22:e4:00:08  1/4     10.255.11.23  2000    5     Dynamic
10:fe:a2:e4:32:08  2/15    10.255.91.53  2000    2     Dynamic
```

### output definitions

---

<b>MAC Address</b>	The MAC address of the client.
<b>Slot/Port</b>	The slot/port designation for the switch port that received the DHCP request
<b>IP Address</b>	The IP address offered by the DHCP server.
<b>Lease Time</b>	The IP address lease time assigned by the DHCP server.
<b>VLAN ID</b>	The VLAN ID of the VLAN to which the client belongs.
<b>Binding Type</b>	Indicates whether the binding table entry is <b>dynamic</b> or <b>static</b> . Static entries are created using the <a href="#">ip helper dhcp-snooping binding</a> command.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- show ip helper** Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.
- show ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan** Displays a list of DHCP Snooping VLANs.
- show ip helper dhcp-snooping port** Displays the trust mode and DHCP violation statistics for all switch ports that are filtered by DHCP Snooping.

## MIB Objects

```
iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingStatus  
iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingTable  
    iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingMacAddress  
    iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingIfIndex  
    iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingIpAddress  
    iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingLeaseTime  
    iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingVlan  
    iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingType
```

---

## show ip udp relay service

Displays current configuration for UDP services by service name or by service port number.

**show ip udp relay service** [**BOOTP** | **NBDD** | **NBNSNBDD** | **DNS** | **TACACS** | **TFTP** | **NTP** | *port*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>BOOTP</b>	BOOTP/DHCP well-known ports 67/68.
<b>NBDD</b>	NBDD well-known port 138.
<b>NBNSNBDD</b>	NBNS/NBDD well-known ports 137/138.
<b>DNS</b>	DNS well-known port 53.
<b>TACACS</b>	TACACS well-known port 65.
<b>TFTP</b>	TFTP well-known port 69.
<b>NTP</b>	NTP well-known port 123.
<i>port</i>	A user-specified port that is not a well-known port.

### Defaults

By default, the configuration for all UDP services is shown.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Enter a service name or port number with this command to display information about an individual service.
- When specifying a port number, do not specify a well-known port number. Instead, use the service name for the well-known port (i.e., NBNS/NBDD, DNS, etc.).

### Examples

```
-> show ip udp relay service
```

```
Service      Port(s)  Description
-----+-----+-----
  1           67 68    BOOTP/DHCP
  4           53      DNS
  5           65      TACACS
```

```
-> show ip udp relay service dns
```

```
Service      Port(s)  Description
-----+-----+-----
  4           53      DNS
```

```
-> show ip udp relay service 1776
```

```
Service      Port(s)  Description
-----+-----+-----
      9      1776      A UDP protocol
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Service</b>	The UDP service number. ( <b>1</b> through <b>7</b> for well-known service ports and <b>8</b> and above for user-defined service ports).
<b>Port(s)</b>	The UDP service port number.
<b>Description</b>	A description of the UDP service.

---

### **Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### **Related Commands**

- [show ip udp relay statistics](#)      Displays the current statistics for each UDP port relay service.
- [show ip udp relay destination](#)    Displays the VLAN assignments to which the traffic received on the specified UDP service port is forwarded.

### **MIB Objects**

```
iphelperxPropertiesTable
  iphelperxPropertiesService
  iphelperxPropertiesPort
  iphelperxPropertiesName
```

---

## show ip udp relay statistics

Displays the current statistics for each UDP port relay service. These statistics include the name of the service, the forwarding VLAN(s) configured for that service, and the number of packets the service has sent and received.

**show ip udp relay** [**BOOTP** | **NBDD** | **NBNSNBDD** | **DNS** | **TACACS** | **TFTP** | **NTP** | *port*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>BOOTP</b>	BOOTP/DHCP well-known ports 67/68.
<b>NBDD</b>	NBDD well-known port 138.
<b>NBNSNBDD</b>	NBNS/NBDD well-known ports 137/138.
<b>DNS</b>	DNS well-known port 53.
<b>TACACS</b>	TACACS well-known port 65.
<b>TFTP</b>	TFTP well-known port 69.
<b>NTP</b>	NTP well-known port 123.
<i>port</i>	A user-specified port that is not a well-known port.

### Defaults

By default, the statistics for all UDP services is shown.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9800

### Usage Guidelines

- Enter a service name or port number with this command to display information about an individual service.
- When specifying a port number, do not specify a well-known port number. Instead, use the service name for the well-known port (i.e., NBNS/NBDD, DNS, etc.).

### Examples

```
-> show ip udp relay statistics
```

Service	Vlan	Pkts Sent	Pkts Recvd
BOOTP		0	0
DNS	2	10	10
	4	15	15
TACACS	3	0	0

```
-> show ip udp relay statistics tacacs
```

```
Service          Vlan    Pkts Sent  Pkts Recvd
-----+-----+-----+-----
TACACS           3        0          0
```

```
-> show ip udp relay statistics 1776
```

```
Service          Vlan    Pkts Sent  Pkts Recvd
-----+-----+-----+-----
A UDP Protocol   18        2          2
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Service</b>	The active UDP service name.
<b>VLAN</b>	The VLAN assigned to the UDP service port that will forward traffic destined for that port. Use the <b>ip udp relay vlan</b> command to configure this value.
<b>Pkts Sent</b>	The number of packets sent from this service port to the server.
<b>Pkts Recvd</b>	The number of packets received by this service port from a client.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- show ip udp relay service** Displays current configuration for UDP services by service name or by service port number.
- show ip udp relay destination** Displays the VLAN assignments to which the traffic received on the specified UDP service port is forwarded.

### MIB Objects

```
iphelperxStatTable
  iphelperxStatService
  iphelperxStatVlan
  iphelperxStatTxToServer
  iphelperxStatRxFromClient
```

---

## show ip udp relay destination

Displays the VLAN assignments to which the traffic received on the specified UDP service port is forwarded.

**show ip udp relay destination** [**BOOTP** | **NBDD** | **NBNSNBDD** | **DNS** | **TACACS** | **TFTP** | **NTP** | *port*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>BOOTP</b>	BOOTP/DHCP well-known ports 67/68.
<b>NBDD</b>	NBDD well-known port 138.
<b>NBNSNBDD</b>	NBNS/NBDD well-known ports 137/138.
<b>DNS</b>	DNS well-known port 53.
<b>TACACS</b>	TACACS well-known port 65.
<b>TFTP</b>	TFTP well-known port 69.
<b>NTP</b>	NTP well-known port 123.
<i>port</i>	A user-specified port that is not a well-known port.

### Defaults

By default, the forwarding VLAN assignments for all UDP services is shown.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9800

### Usage Guidelines

- Enter a service name or port number with this command to display information about an individual service.
- When specifying a port number, do not specify a well-known port number. Instead, use the service name for the well-known port (i.e., NBNS/NBDD, DNS, etc.).

### Examples

```
-> show ip udp relay destination
```

Service	Port	VLANs
-----+-----+-----		
BOOTP	67	
DNS	53	2 4
TACACS	65	3

```
-> show ip udp relay destination dns
```

Service	Port	VLANs
-----+-----+-----		
DNS	53	2 4



```
-> show ip udp relay destination 1776
```

```
Service          Port      VLANs
-----+-----+-----
A UDP Protocol  1776     18
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Service</b>	The active UDP service name.
<b>Port</b>	The UDP service port number.
<b>VLANs</b>	The VLAN assigned to the UDP service port that will forward traffic destined for that port. Use the <b>ip udp relay vlan</b> command to configure this value.

---

### **Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### **Related Commands**

- show ip udp relay service** Displays current configuration for UDP services by service name or by service port number.
- show ip udp relay statistics** Displays the current statistics for each UDP port relay service.

### **MIB Objects**

```
iphelperTable
  iphelperService
  iphelperVlan
iphelperxPropertiesTable
  iphelperxPropertiesName
  iphelperxPropertiesPort
```

---



# 29 RIP Commands

Routing Information Protocol (RIP) is an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) that uses hop count as its routing metric. RIP-enabled switches update neighboring switches by transmitting a copy of their own routing table. The RIP routing table always uses the most efficient route to a destination, that is, the route with the fewest hops and longest matching prefix.

The switch supports RIP version 1 (RIPv1), RIP version 2 (RIPv2), and RIPv2 that is compatible with RIPv1. It also supports simple and MD5 authentication, on an interface basis, for RIPv2.

The RIP commands comply with the following RFCs: RFC1058, RFC2453, RFC1722, RFC1723, and RFC1724.

MIB information for the RIP commands is as follows:

*Filename:* RIPv2.mib

*Module:* rip2

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Rip.mib

*Module:* alaRipMIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

- ip load rip**
- ip rip status**
- ip rip interface**
- ip rip interface status**
- ip rip interface metric**
- ip rip interface send-version**
- ip rip interface recv-version**
- ip rip force-holddowntimer**
- ip rip host-route**
- ip rip route-tag**
- ip rip redistrib status**
- ip rip redistrib metric**
- ip rip redistrib-filter**
- ip rip redistrib-filter effect**
- ip rip redistrib-filter metric**
- ip rip redistrib-filter route-tag**
- ip rip redistrib-filter redistrib-control**
- ip rip interface auth-type**
- ip rip interface auth-key**
- ip rip update-interval**
- ip rip invalid-timer**
- ip rip garbage-timer**
- ip rip holddown-timer**
- show ip rip**
- show ip rip routes**
- show ip rip interface**
- show ip rip peer**
- show ip rip redistrib-filter**

---

## ip load rip

Loads RIP into memory. When the switch is initially configured, you must load RIP into memory before it can be enabled.

### ip load rip

---

#### Syntax Definitions

N/A

#### Defaults

N/A

#### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

#### Usage Guidelines

- In simple networks where only IP forwarding is required, you may not want to use RIP. If you are not using RIP, it is best not to load it to save switch resources.
- To remove RIP from switch memory, you must manually edit the **boot.cfg** file. The **boot.cfg** file is an ASCII text-based file that controls many of the switch parameters. Open the file and delete all references to RIP. You must reboot the switch when this is complete.
- Use the [ip rip status](#) command to enable RIP on the switch.

#### Examples

```
-> ip load rip
```

#### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip rip status</a>	Enables/disables RIP routing on the switch.
<a href="#">show ip rip</a>	Displays the RIP status and general configuration parameters (e.g., forced hold-down timer).

#### MIB Objects

```
alaDrcTmConfig  
  alaDrcTmIPRipStatus
```

---

## ip rip status

Enables/disables RIP on the switch. RIP performs well in small networks. By default, RIP packets are broadcast every 30 seconds, even if no change has occurred anywhere in a route or service. Depending on the size and speed of the network, these periodic broadcasts can consume a significant amount of bandwidth.

**ip rip status {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables RIP routing on the switch.
<b>disable</b>	Disables RIP routing on the switch.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
enable   disable	disable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- RIP must be loaded on the switch (**ip load rip**) to enable RIP on the switch.
- A RIP network can be no more than 15 hops (end-to-end). If there is a 16th hop, that network is identified as infinity and the packet is discarded.

### Examples

```
-> ip rip status enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>ip load rip</b>	Loads RIP into the switch memory.
<b>show ip rip</b>	Displays the RIP status and general configuration parameters (e.g., forced hold-down timer).

### MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolRip  
  alaRipProtoStatus
```

---

## ip rip interface

Creates/deletes a RIP interface. Routing is enabled on a VLAN when you create a router interface. However, to enable RIP routing, you must also configure and enable a RIP routing interface on the VLAN's IP router interface.

```
ip rip interface {ip_address | interface_name}
```

```
no ip rip interface {ip_address | interface_name}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	32-bit IP address assigned to the interface. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- By default, a RIP interface is created in the disabled state. To enable RIP routing on the interface, you must enable the interface by using the [ip rip interface status](#) command.
- You can create a RIP interface even if an IP router interface has not been configured. However, RIP will not function unless an IP router interface is configured with the RIP interface.
- For more information on VLANs and router ports, see [Chapter 20, “VLAN Management Commands”](#).

### Examples

```
-> ip rip interface 172.22.2.115
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.

Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

## Related Commands

<b>ip interface</b>	Creates a VLAN router interface.
<b>ip load rip</b>	Loads RIP into memory. When the switch is initially configured, you must load RIP into memory before it can be enabled.
<b>ip rip status</b>	Enables/disables RIP routing on the switch.
<b>ip rip interface status</b>	Enables/disables a RIP interface.

## MIB Objects

```
rip2IfConfTable  
    rip2IfConfAddress  
    rip2IfConfStatus
```

---



## ip rip interface status

Enables/disables a RIP interface. By default, a RIP interface is created in the disabled state. After creating a RIP interface, you must use this command to enable the interface.

```
ip rip interface {ip_address | interface_name} status {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	32-bit IP address assigned to the interface. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
enable   disable	disable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- You must first create a RIP interface by using the [ip rip interface](#) command before enabling the interface.
- You can create a RIP interface even if an IP router interface has not been configured. However, RIP will not function unless an IP router interface is configured with the RIP interface.
- For more information on VLANs and router ports, see [Chapter 20, “VLAN Management Commands”](#).

### Examples

```
-> ip rip interface status enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.

Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">ip interface</a>	Creates a VLAN router interface.
<a href="#">ip load rip</a>	Loads RIP into memory. When the switch is initially configured, you must load RIP into memory before it can be enabled.
<a href="#">ip rip status</a>	Enables/disables RIP routing on the switch.
<a href="#">ip rip interface</a>	Creates/deletes a RIP interface.

## MIB Objects

```
rip2IfConfTable  
    rip2IfConfAddress  
    rip2IfConfStatus
```

---

## ip rip interface metric

Configures the RIP metric or cost for a specified interface. You can set priorities for routes generated by a switch by assigning a metric value to routes generated by that switch's RIP interface. For example, routes generated by a neighboring switch may have a hop count of 1. However, you can lower the priority of routes generated by that switch by increasing the metric value for routes generated by the RIP interface.

**ip rip interface** {*ip\_address* | *interface\_name*} **metric** *value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	32-bit IP address assigned to the interface. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<i>value</i>	Metric value. Valid range is 1–15.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	1

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

When you configure a metric for a RIP interface, this metric cost is added to the metric of the incoming route.

### Examples

```
-> ip rip interface 172.22.2.115 metric 2
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.  
Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

## Related Commands

**ip rip interface**

Enables/disables RIP on a specific interface.

**show ip rip peer**

Displays active RIP neighbors (peers). An active peer is a switch that has sent a RIP packet within the last 180 seconds.

## MIB Objects

rip2IfConfTable

rip2IfConfAddress

rip2IfConfDefaultMetric

---

## ip rip interface send-version

Configures the send option for a RIP interface. This defines the type(s) of RIP packets that the interface will send.

**ip rip interface** *{ip\_address | interface\_name}* **send-version** {none | v1 | v1compatible | v2}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	32-bit IP address assigned to the interface. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<b>none</b>	RIP packets will not be sent by the interface.
<b>v1</b>	Only RIPv1 packets will be sent by the interface.
<b>v1compatible</b>	Only RIPv2 broadcast packets (not multicast) will be sent by the interface.
<b>v2</b>	Only RIPv2 packets will be sent by the interface.

### Defaults

parameter	default
none   v1   v2   v1compatible	v2

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Using this command will override RIP default behavior.
- Other devices must be able to interpret the information provided by this command or there will not be proper routing information exchanged between the switch and other devices on the network.

### Examples

```
-> ip rip interface 172.22.2.115 send-version v1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.

Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

**Related Commands**

**ip rip interface rcv-version** Configures the receive option for a RIP interface.

**MIB Objects**

```
rip2IfConfTable  
  rip2IfConfAddress  
  rip2IfConfSend
```

---

## ip rip interface recv-version

Configures the receive option for a RIP interface. This defines the type(s) of RIP packets that the interface will accept.

**ip rip interface** {*ip\_address* | *interface\_name*} **recv-version** {**v1** | **v2** | **both** | **none**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	32-bit IP address assigned to the interface. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<b>v1</b>	Only RIPv1 packets will be received by the interface.
<b>v2</b>	Only RIPv2 packets will be received by the interface.
<b>both</b>	Both RIPv1 and RIPv2 packets will be received by the interface.
<b>none</b>	Interface ignores any RIP packets received.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>v1</b>   <b>v2</b>   <b>both</b>   <b>none</b>	<b>both</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Using this command will override RIP default behavior.
- Other devices must be able to interpret the information provided by this command or there will not be proper routing information exchanged between the switch and other devices on the network.

### Examples

```
-> ip rip interface 172.22.2.115 recv-version both
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.

Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

**Related Commands**

**ip rip interface send-version** Configures the send option for a RIP interface.

**MIB Objects**

```
rip2IfConfTable  
  rip2IfConfAddress  
  rip2IfConfReceive
```

---



## ip rip force-holddowntimer

Configures the forced hold-down timer value, in seconds, that defines an amount of time during which routing information regarding better paths is suppressed. A route enters into a forced hold-down state when an update packet is received that indicates the route is unreachable and when this timer is set to a non-zero value. After this timer has expired and if the value is less than 120 seconds, the route enters a hold-down state for the rest of the period until the remainder of the 120 seconds has also expired. During this time the switch will accept any advertisements for better paths that are received.

**ip rip force-holddowntimer** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds*                                      The forced hold-down time interval, in seconds. The valid range is 0–120.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The forced hold-down timer is not the same as the RIP hold-down timer. The forced hold-down timer defines a separate interval that overlaps the hold-down state. During the forced hold-down timer interval, the switch will not accept *better* routes from other gateways.
- The forced hold-down time interval can become a subset of the hold-down timer (120 seconds) by using this command to set a value less than 120.
- To allow the routing switch to use better routes advertised during the entire hold-down time period, leave the forced hold-down timer set to the default value of 0.

### Examples

```
-> ip rip force-holddowntimer 10
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ip rip**

Displays the RIP status and general configuration parameters (e.g., forced hold-down timer).

## MIB Objects

alaProtocolRip

    alaRipForceHolddownTimer

---

## ip rip host-route

Specifies whether or not RIP can add host routes (routes with a 32-bit mask) to the RIP table.

**ip rip host-route**

**no ip rip host-route**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

The default is to enable a default host route.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to prevent RIP from adding host routes to the RIP table.
- When enabled, RIPv1 will interpret an incoming route announcement that contains any 1 bit in the host portion of the IP address as a host route, implying a mask of 255.255.255.255.

### Examples

```
-> ip rip host-route
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip rip routes](#) Displays the RIP Routing Database.

### MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolRip  
  alaRipHostRouteSupport
```

---

## ip rip route-tag

Configures the route tag value for RIP routes generated by the switch.

**ip rip route-tag** *value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*value* Route tag value. Valid range is 0–2147483647.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Only RIPv2 supports route tags.

### Examples

```
-> ip rip route-tag 0
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ip rip** Displays the RIP status and general configuration parameters (e.g., forced hold-down timer).

### MIB Objects

alaRipRedistRouteTag

---

## ip rip redist status

Enables/disables redistribution of routes learned through advanced routing protocols or static and local routes into RIP. Basically, redistribution makes a non-RIP route look like a RIP route. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new **ip redist** and **ip route map** commands described in the “IP Commands” chapter.*

**ip rip redist status {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables RIP redistribution.
<b>disable</b>	Disables RIP redistribution.

### Defaults

parameter	default
enable   disable	disable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

RIP routes can also be exported for use in other protocols.

### Examples

```
-> ip rip redist status enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

### Related Commands

<b>show ip rip</b>	Displays the RIP status and general configuration parameters (e.g., forced hold-down timer).
<b>show ip redist</b>	Displays the configured route map redistributions.

### MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolRip  
  alaRipRedistAdminStatus
```

---

## ip rip redist metric

Configures the metric value for a given route type. When redistributing routes into RIP, the metric for the redistributed route is calculated as a summation of the route's metric and the corresponding metric in the redistribution type. This is the case when the matching filter metric is 0 (the default). However, if the matching redistribution filter metric is set to a non-zero value, the redistributed route's metric is set to the filter metric. This gives better control of the metric when redistributing non-RIP routes into RIP. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new **ip redist** and **ip route map** commands described in the "IP Commands" chapter.*

**ip rip redist** {local | static | ospf | bgp} metric *value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>local</b>	Redistributes local routes into RIP.
<b>static</b>	Redistributes static routes into RIP.
<b>ospf</b>	Redistributes routes learned through OSPF into RIP.
<b>bgp</b>	Redistributes routes learned through BGP into RIP.
<i>value</i>	Metric value. Valid range is 0–15.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- You must configure a redistribution type (**show ip redist**) before configuring a redistribution metric for that type.
- If you are configuring a metric value for more than one route type/protocol, you must repeat the command for each one.
- Note that if the metric calculated for the redistributed route, as described above, is *greater* than 15 (RIP\_UNREACHABLE) or *greater* than the metric of an existing pure RIP route, the new route is not redistributed.

### Examples

```
-> ip rip redist ospf metric 2
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

## Related Commands

### [ip redist](#)

Configures the route types/protocols that will be redistributed into RIP.

### [show ip redist](#)

Displays the configured route map redistributions.

## MIB Objects

alaRipRedistProtoTable

    alaRipRedistProtoId

    alaRipRedistProtoMetric

---

## ip rip redist-filter

Creates/deletes a RIP redistribution filter. After configuring a redistribution route type (e.g., OSPF), you must specify what routes will be redistributed by configuring a redistribution filter. Only the specified route types to the destination specified in the filter will be redistributed into RIP. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new **ip redist** and **ip route map** commands described in the “IP Commands” chapter.*

```
ip rip redist-filter {local | static | ospf | bgp} ip_address ip_mask
```

```
no ip rip redist-filter {local | static | ospf | bgp} ip_address ip_mask
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>local</b>	Redistributes local routes into RIP.
<b>static</b>	Redistributes static routes into RIP.
<b>ospf</b>	Redistributes routes learned through OSPF into RIP.
<b>bgp</b>	Redistributes routes learned through BGP into RIP.
<i>ip_address</i>	The destination IP address of the routes to be redistributed.
<i>ip_mask</i>	The subnet mask corresponding to the IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a RIP filter.
- In addition to configuring a redistribution filter, you must also configure a redistribution type (**ip redist**).
- A network/subnetwork of 0.0.0.0. 0.0.0.0. will redistribute all routes for the configured route type.

### Examples

```
-> ip rip redist-filter ospf 172.22.0.0 255.255.0.0
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.



## Related Commands

**ip rip redist-filter effect**

Configures a redistribution filter action.

**show ip rip redist-filter**

Displays currently-configured RIP redistribution filters.

## MIB Objects

```
alaRipRedistRouteTable  
  alaRipRedistRouteProto  
  alaRipRedistRouteDest  
  alaRipRedistRouteMask  
  alaRipRedistRouteStatus
```

---

## ip rip redist-filter effect

Configures the redistribution filter action for route importation to RIP. You can use the redistribution filter action feature to “fine-tune” a filter. By default, the filter action is set to allow (permit) routes that match the criteria specified in the filter to be redistributed. However, you may want to redistribute all routes to a network except routes from a particular subnet. In this case, you would “allow” all routes from the network but “deny” routes from a particular subnet. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new **ip redist** and **ip route map** commands described in the “IP Commands” chapter.*

```
ip rip redist-filter {local | static | ospf | bgp} ip_address ip_mask effect {permit | deny}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>local</b>	Redistributes local routes into RIP.
<b>static</b>	Redistributes static routes into RIP.
<b>ospf</b>	Redistributes routes learned through OSPF into RIP.
<b>bgp</b>	Redistributes routes learned through BGP into RIP.
<i>ip_address</i>	The destination IP address of the routes to be redistributed.
<i>ip_mask</i>	The subnet mask corresponding to the IP address.
<b>permit</b>	Permits redistribution.
<b>deny</b>	Denies redistribution.

### Defaults

parameter	default
permit   deny	permit

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- You must first configure a redistribution type (**ip redist**) before configuring a filter for that type.
- By default, the filter action is set to allow routes that match the criteria specified in the filter to be redistributed.

### Examples

If you were using the 172.22.0.0 network and wanted to redistribute all routes from that network except routes from subnetwork 3, you would use the following commands:

```
-> ip rip redist-filter ospf 172.22.0.0 255.255.0.0 effect permit
-> ip rip redist-filter ospf 172.22.3.0 255.255.255.0 effect deny
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

## Related Commands

[ip rip redist-filter](#)

Creates/deletes a RIP redistribution filter.

[show ip rip redist-filter](#)

Displays the currently configured RIP redistribution filters.

## MIB Objects

alaRipRedistRouteTable

  alaRipRedistRouteProto

  alaRipRedistRouteDest

  alaRipRedistRouteMask

  alaRipRedistRouteEffect

---

## ip rip redist-filter metric

Configures a metric value for the redistribution filter. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new **ip redist** and **ip route map** commands described in the “IP Commands” chapter.*

---

**Note.** When redistributing routes into RIP, the metric for the redistributed route is calculated as a summation of the route’s metric and the corresponding metric in the redistribution type. This is the case when the matching filter metric is 0 (the default). However, if the matching redistribution filter metric is set to a non-zero value, the redistributed route’s metric is set to the filter metric. This gives better control of the metric when redistributing non-RIP routes into RIP.

---

**ip rip redist-filter** {**local** | **static** | **ospf** | **bgp**} *ip\_address ip\_mask* **metric** *value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>local</b>	Redistributes local routes into RIP.
<b>static</b>	Redistributes static routes into RIP.
<b>ospf</b>	Redistributes routes learned through OSPF into RIP.
<b>bgp</b>	Redistributes routes learned through BGP into RIP.
<i>ip_address</i>	The destination IP address of the routes to be redistributed.
<i>ip_mask</i>	The subnet mask corresponding to the IP address.
<i>value</i>	Metric value. Valid range is 0–15.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- You must first configure a redistribution type (**ip redist**) before configuring a filter for that type.
- If you are configuring a metric value for more than one route type/protocol, you must repeat the command for each one.
- Note that if the metric calculated for the redistributed route, as described above, is *greater* than 15 (RIP\_UNREACHABLE) or *greater* than the metric of an existing pure RIP route, the new route is not redistributed.

### Examples

```
-> ip rip redist-filter metric ospf 172.22.0.0 255.255.0.0 metric 2
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

## Related Commands

**ip rip redist-filter**

Creates/deletes a RIP redistribution filter.

**ip rip redist-filter effect**

Configures the redistribution filter action.

**show ip rip redist-filter**

Displays the currently configured RIP redistribution filters.

## MIB Objects

alaRipRedistRouteTable

  alaRipRedistRouteProto

  alaRipRedistRouteDest

  alaRipRedistRouteMask

  alaRipRedistRouteMetric

---

## ip rip redist-filter route-tag

Configures the route tag value for the redistribution filter. The redistribution route tag specifies the route tag with which routes matching a filter are redistributed into RIP. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new **ip redist** and **ip route map** commands described in the “IP Commands” chapter.*

**ip rip redist-filter** {local | static | ospf | bgp} *ip\_address ip\_mask* **route-tag** *value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>local</b>	Redistributes local routes into RIP.
<b>static</b>	Redistributes static routes into RIP.
<b>ospf</b>	Redistributes routes learned through OSPF into RIP.
<b>bgp</b>	Redistributes routes learned through BGP into RIP.
<i>ip_address</i>	The destination IP address of the routes to be redistributed.
<i>ip_mask</i>	The mask corresponding to the IP address.
<i>value</i>	Route tag value.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The default value is zero (0), which means that the route tag used will be the one in the route, if specified.

### Examples

```
-> ip rip redist-filter ospf 172.22.0.0 255.255.0.0 route-tag 1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

**Related Commands****ip rip redist-filter**

Creates/deletes a RIP redistribution filter.

**ip rip redist-filter effect**

Configures the redistribution filter action.

**show ip rip redist-filter**

Displays the currently configured RIP redistribution filters.

**MIB Objects**`alaRipRedistRouteTagMatch`

---

## ip rip redist-filter redist-control

Configures the route control action for a redistribution filter. This controls the manner in which routes are redistributed into RIP. In certain cases, the specified route to be filtered will be either an aggregate route or a subnet. In these cases, the route may be comprised of several routes. It is possible to redistribute these routes separately or not using this command. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new `ip redist` and `ip route map` commands described in the “IP Commands” chapter.*

```
ip rip redist-filter {local | static | ospf | bgp} ip_address ip_mask redist-control {all-subnets |
aggregate | no-subnets}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>local</b>	Redistributes local routes into RIP.
<b>static</b>	Redistributes static routes into RIP.
<b>ospf</b>	Redistributes routes learned through OSPF into RIP.
<b>bgp</b>	Redistributes routes learned through BGP into RIP.
<i>ip_address</i>	The destination IP address of the routes to be redistributed.
<i>ip_mask</i>	The subnet mask corresponding to the IP address.
<b>all-subnets</b>	Redistributes all subnet routes that match this filter, if permitted.
<b>aggregate</b>	Redistributes an aggregate route if there are one or more routes that match this filter.
<b>no-subnets</b>	Redistributes only those routes that exactly match the redistribution filter.

### Defaults

parameter	default
all-subnets   aggregate   no-subnets	all-subnets

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- You must first configure a redistribution type ([ip redist](#)) before configuring a filter for that type.
- By default, filters are set to allow subnet routes to be advertised. If this is the filter action desired, it is not necessary to set an action for the filter.

### Examples

```
-> ip rip redist-filter ospf 172.22.0.0 255.255.0.0 redist-control aggregate
```



## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

## Related Commands

**ip rip redist-filter**

Creates/deletes a RIP redistribution filter.

**ip rip redist-filter effect**

Configures the redistribution filter action.

**show ip rip redist-filter**

Displays the currently configured RIP redistribution filters.

## MIB Objects

```
alaRipRedistRouteTable
  alaRipRedistRouteProto
  alaRipRedistRouteDest
  alaRipRedistRouteMask
  alaRipRedistRouteControl
```

---

## ip rip interface auth-type

Configures the type of authentication that will be used for the RIP interface. By default, there is no authentication used for RIP. However, you can configure a password for a RIP interface. To configure a password, you must first select the authentication type (simple or MD5), then configure a password.

**ip rip interface** *{ip\_address | interface\_name}* **auth-type** {none | simple | md5}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	32-bit IP address assigned to the interface. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<b>none</b>	No authentication will be used.
<b>simple</b>	Simple authentication will be used.
<b>md5</b>	MD5 authentication will be used.

### Defaults

parameter	default
none   simple	none

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Regardless of which authentication type is used (simple or MD5), both switches on either end of a link must share the same password.

### Examples

```
-> ip rip interface 172.22.2.115 auth-type none
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
 Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.  
 Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

**Related Commands****ip rip interface auth-key**

Configures the text string that will be used as the password for the RIP interface.

**MIB Objects**

```
rip2IfConfTable  
  rip2IfConfAddress  
  rip2IfConfAuthType
```

---

## ip rip interface auth-key

Configures the text string that will be used as the password for the RIP interface. If you configure simple or MD5 authentication, you must configure a text string that will be used as the password for the RIP interface.

```
ip rip interface {ip_address | interface_name} auth-key string
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	32-bit IP address assigned to the interface. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<i>string</i>	16-byte text string.

### Defaults

The default authentication string is a null string.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Regardless of which authentication type is used (simple or MD5), both switches on either end of a link must share the same password.

### Examples

```
-> ip rip interface 172.22.2.115 auth-key nms
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.

Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

### Related Commands

**ip rip interface auth-type** Configures the type of authentication that will be used for the RIP interface.

### MIB Objects

```
rip2IfConfTable  
  rip2IfConfAddress  
  rip2IfConfAuthKey
```

---

## ip rip update-interval

Configures the time interval during which RIP routing updates are sent out.

**ip rip update-interval** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* The RIP routing update interval, in seconds. The valid range is 1–120.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	30

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The update interval value must be less than or equal to one-third the invalid interval value.

### Examples

```
-> ip rip update-interval 45
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip rip](#) Displays the RIP status and general configuration parameters (e.g., forced hold-down timer).

### MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolRip  
  alaRipUpdateInterval
```

---



## ip rip garbage-timer

Configures the RIP garbage timer value that defines the time interval, which must elapse before an expired route is removed from the RIB.

**ip rip garbage-timer** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definition

*seconds* The RIP garbage timer value, in seconds. The valid range is 0–180.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	120

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

During the RIP garbage interval, the router advertises the route with a metric of INFINITY (i.e., 16 hops).

### Examples

```
-> ip rip garbage-timer 180
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**[show ip rip](#)** Displays the RIP status and general configuration parameters (e.g., forced hold-down timer).

### MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolRip  
alaRipGarbageTimer
```

---

## ip rip holddown-timer

Configures the RIP hold-down timer value that defines the time interval during which a route remains in the hold-down state.

**ip rip holddown-timer** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definition

*seconds*                                      The hold-down time interval, in seconds. The valid range is 0–120.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

When RIP detects a route with higher metric than the route in the RIB, the route with the higher metric goes into the hold-down state. The route updates with a metric of INFINITY are rejected.

### Examples

```
-> ip rip holddown-timer 10
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ip rip**                                      Displays the RIP status and general configuration parameters (e.g., forced hold-down timer).

### MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolRip  
  alaRipHolddownTimer
```

---



## show ip rip

Displays the RIP status and general configuration parameters (e.g., forced hold-down timer).

**show ip rip**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip rip
```

```
Status = Enabled
Number of routes = 9
Host Route Support = Enabled
Route Tag = 42
Update interval = 30
Invalid interval = 180
Garbage interval = 120
Holddown interval = 0
Forced Hold-Down Timer = 0
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Status</b>	RIP status ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).
<b>Number of routes</b>	Number of network routes in the RIP routing table.
<b>Host Route Support</b>	Host route status ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ). Indicates whether or not RIP can add host routes (routes with a 32-bit mask) to the RIP table.
<b>Route Tag</b>	Route tag value for RIP routes generated by the switch. Valid values are 0–2147483647.
<b>Update interval</b>	The RIP routing update interval, in seconds. Valid range is 1–120. Default is 30.
<b>Invalid interval</b>	The RIP invalid timer value, in seconds. Valid range is 3–360. Default is 180.
<b>Garbage interval</b>	The RIP garbage timer value, in seconds. Valid range is 0–180. Default is 120.

*output definitions*


---

<b>Holddown interval</b>	The hold-down time interval, in seconds. Valid range is 0–120. Default is 0.
<b>Forced Hold-Down Timer</b>	The forced hold-down time interval, in seconds. The valid range is 0–120. Default is 0.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.5; new fields added.

**Related Commands**

<b>ip rip status</b>	Enables/disables RIP routing on the switch.
<b>ip rip force-holddowntimer</b>	Configures the interval during which a RIP route remains in the forced hold-down state.
<b>ip rip update-interval</b>	Configures the time interval during which RIP routing updates are sent out.
<b>ip rip invalid-timer</b>	Configures the RIP invalid timer value that defines the time interval during which a route will remain active in Routing Information Base (RIB) before moving to the invalid state.
<b>ip rip garbage-timer</b>	Configures the RIP garbage timer value that defines the time interval, which must elapse before an expired route is removed from the RIB.
<b>ip rip holddown-timer</b>	Configures the RIP hold-down timer value that defines the time interval during which a route remains in the hold down state.

**MIB Objects**

```

alaProtocolRip
  alaRipProtoStatus
  alaRipRouteNumber
  alaRipHostRouteSupport
  alaRipRedistRouteTag
  alaRipUpdateInterval
  alaRipInvalidTimer
  alaRipGarbageTimer
  alaRipHolddownTimer
  alaRipForceHolddownTimer

```

---

## show ip rip routes

Displays the RIP routing database. The routing database contains all of the routes learned through RIP.

**show ip rip routes** [*ip\_address ip\_mask*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*                      32-bit IP address.

*ip\_mask*                         The mask corresponding to the IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

To view all RIP routes, enter the basic command syntax (**show ip rip routes**). To view a specific route, enter the destination IP address and mask.

### Examples

-> show ip rip routes

Legends: State: A = Active, H = Holddown, G = Garbage

Destination	Gateway	State	Metric	Proto
2.0.0.0/8	+5.0.0.14	A	2	Rip
	4.0.0.7	A	3	Rip
4.0.0.0/8	+5.0.0.14	A	3	Rip
	2.0.0.14	A	3	Rip
5.0.0.0/8	+2.0.0.14	A	2	Rip
	4.0.0.7	A	3	Rip
10.0.0.0/8	+4.0.0.7	A	2	Rip
	5.0.0.14	A	2	Rip
	2.0.0.14	A	2	Rip
22.0.0.0/8	+5.0.0.14	A	2	Rip
	2.0.0.14	A	2	Rip
	4.0.0.7	A	3	Rip
128.251.40.0/24	+4.0.0.7	A	2	Rip
	5.0.0.14	A	3	Rip
	2.0.0.14	A	3	Rip
150.0.0.0/24	+4.0.0.7	A	2	Rip
	5.0.0.14	A	2	Rip
	2.0.0.14	A	2	Rip
152.0.0.0/24	+4.0.0.7	A	2	Rip
	5.0.0.14	A	3	Rip

*output definitions*


---

<b>Destination</b>	Destination network IP address.
<b>Gateway</b>	The Gateway IP address (switch from which the destination address was learned).
<b>State</b>	The associated state of the route, which can be <b>A (Active)</b> , <b>H (Holddown)</b> , or <b>G (Garbage)</b> .
<b>Metric</b>	Metric associated with this network. Generally, this is the RIP hop count (the number of hops from this switch to the destination switch).
<b>Proto</b>	The type of route ( <b>Local</b> , <b>Rip</b> , or <b>Redist</b> ).

---

```
-> show ip rip routes 2.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
```

```

Destination          = 2.0.0.0,
Mask length          = 8,
Gateway(1)           = 5.0.0.14,
  Protocol            = Rip,
  Out Interface       = intf5,
  Metric              = 2,
  Status              = Installed,
  State               = Active,
  Age                 = 19s,
  Tag                 = 0,
Gateway(2)           = 4.0.0.7,
  Protocol            = Rip,
  Out Interface       = intf4,
  Metric              = 3,
  Status              = Not Installed,
  State               = Active,
  Age                 = 12s,
  Tag                 = 0,

```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Destination</b>	Destination network IP address.
<b>Mask length</b>	Length of the destination network IP subnet mask.
<b>Gateway</b>	The Gateway IP address (switch from which the destination address was learned).
<b>Protocol</b>	The type of the route ( <b>Local</b> , <b>Rip</b> , or <b>Redist</b> ).
<b>Out Interface</b>	The RIP interface through which the next hop is reached.
<b>Metric</b>	Metric associated with this network. Generally, this is the RIP hop count (the number of hops from this switch to the destination switch).
<b>Status</b>	The RIP interface status (Installed or Not Installed).
<b>State</b>	The associated state of the route ( <b>Active</b> , <b>Holddown</b> , or <b>Garbage</b> ).
<b>Age</b>	The age of the route in seconds (the number of seconds since this route was last updated or otherwise determined to be correct).
<b>Tag</b>	The associated route tag.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.5; new fields added.

## Related Commands

### [ip rip host-route](#)

Enables/disables a host route to an individual host on a network.

## MIB Objects

```
alaRipEcmpRouteTable
  alaRipEcmpRouteDest
  alaRipEcmpRouteMask
  alaRipEcmpRouteNextHop
  alaRipEcmpRouteType
  alaRipEcmpMetric
  alaRipEcmpStatus
  alaRipEcmpAge
  alaRipEcmpTag
  alaRipEcmpRouteState
  alaRipEcmpRouteStatus
```

---

## show ip rip interface

Displays RIP interface status and configuration.

**show ip rip interface** [*ip\_address* | *interface\_name*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	32-bit IP address assigned to the interface. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The interface name.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Enter an IP address to view a specific interface. Enter the basic **show ip rip interface** command to show status for all interfaces.

### Examples

```
-> show ip rip interface 11.11.11.1
```

```
Interface IP Name           = intf2,
Interface IP Address        = 11.11.11.1,
IP Interface Number (VLANId) = 4,
Interface Admin status     = enabled,
IP Interface Status        = enabled,
Interface Config AuthType   = None,
Interface Config AuthKey Length = 0,
Interface Config Send-Version = v2,
Interface Config Receive-Version = both,
Interface Config Default Metric = 1,
Received Packets           = 154,
Received Bad Packets       = 0,
Received Bad Routes        = 0,
Sent Updates                = 8
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Interface IP Name</b>	The IP Interface name.
<b>Interface IP Address</b>	Interface IP address.
<b>IP Interface Number</b>	Interface VLAN ID number.
<b>Interface Admin Status</b>	The RIP administrative status (enabled/disabled).
<b>IP Interface Status</b>	Interface status (enabled /disabled).

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Interface Config AuthType</b>	The type of authentication that will be used for the RIP interface (None or Simple).
<b>Interface Config AuthKey Length</b>	The authentication key length used for the RIP interface.
<b>Interface Config Send-Version</b>	Interface send option (none, v1, v2, and v1 compatible). Default is v2.
<b>Interface Config Receive-Version</b>	Interface receive option (none, v1, v2, and both). Default is both.
<b>Interface Config Default Metric</b>	Default redistribution metric. Default is 1.
<b>Received Packets</b>	Number of packets received on the interface.
<b>Received Bad Packets</b>	Number of bad packets received and discarded. Normally this value is zero (0).
<b>Received Bad Routes</b>	Number of bad routes received and discarded. Normally this value is zero (0).
<b>Sent Updates</b>	Number of RIP routing table updates sent.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.

Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

Release 6.1.5; **Interface IP Name**, **Interface Admin Status**, **Interface Config AuthKey Length**, and **Received Packets** fields added; **Interface IP Broadcast Address**, **Interface Config AuthKey**, and **RIP Config Status** fields removed.

**Related Commands**

[ip rip interface](#) Enables/disables RIP for a specific interface.

**MIB Objects**

```

alaProtocolRip
  alaRipProtoStatus
alaRip2IfConfAugTable
  alaRip2IfConfName
  alaRip2IfRecvPkts
  alaRip2IfIpConfStatus
rip2IfConfTable
  rip2IfConfAddress
  rip2IfConfAuthType
  rip2IfConfAuthKey
  rip2IfConfSend
  rip2IfConfReceive
  rip2IfConfDefaultMetric
rip2IfStatTable
  rip2IfStatRcvBadPackets
  rip2IfStatRcvBadRoutes
  rip2IfStatSentUpdates

```

---

## show ip rip peer

Displays active RIP neighbors (peers). An active peer is a switch that has sent a RIP packet within the last 180 seconds. If a peer does not send a RIP packet (request or response) within 180 seconds, it is aged out and will not be displayed.

**show ip rip peer** [*ip\_address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*                      32-bit IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

-> show ip rip peer

```

      Total   Bad      Bad      Secs since
      IP Address  Recvd  Packets  Routes  Version  last update
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
      100.10.10.1    1      0        0        2        3

```

### output definitions

---

<b>IP Address</b>	Peer IP address.
<b>Total recvd</b>	Total number of RIP packets received from the peer.
<b>Bad Packets</b>	Number of bad packets received from peer.
<b>Bad Routes</b>	Number of bad routes received from peer.
<b>Version</b>	Peer's RIP version as seen on the last packet received.
<b>Secs since last update</b>	Number of seconds since the last packet was received from the peer.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

[show ip rip interface](#)

Displays the RIP interface status and configuration.

## MIB Objects

```
rip2PeerTable  
  rip2PeerAddress  
  rip2PeerDomain  
  rip2PeerLastUpdate  
  rip2PeerVersion  
  rip2PeerRcvBadPackets  
  rip2PeerRcvBadRoutes
```

---

## show ip rip redist-filter

Displays the currently configured RIP redistribution filters. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new **show ip redist** and **show ip route map** commands described in the “IP Commands” chapter.*

**show ip rip redist-filter** [local] [static] [ospf] [bgp]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>local</b>	Displays the filters configured for local routes.
<b>static</b>	Displays the filters configured for static routes.
<b>ospf</b>	Displays the filters configured for OSPF routes.
<b>bgp</b>	Displays the filters configured for BGP routes.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

To view redistribution filter information for all protocols, enter the basic command syntax (**show ip rip redist-filter**). To view information for a specific protocol, enter the protocol type.

### Examples

```
-> show ip rip redist-filter
```

```
Control:   All-Sub - All Subnets      No-Sub - No Subnets Aggreg - Aggregate
Permit:    Perm  - Permit             Deny  - Deny
Status:    ACT   - Active              NIS   - Not In Service
```

```
Proto  Destination          Control Permit Metric Tag      Status
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
OSPF   100.1.2.3/16         All-Sub Perm   0     0     ACT
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Proto</b>	Protocol from which routes are redistributed into RIP (e.g., OSPF).
<b>Destination</b>	Destination network.
<b>Control</b>	Route control action (all subnets, aggregate, and no subnets).
<b>Permit</b>	Filter effect (permit or deny redistribution).
<b>Metric</b>	Metric value. Valid range is <b>0–15</b> . Default is <b>0</b> .
<b>Tag</b>	Route tag value. Default is <b>0</b> .
<b>Status</b>	Redistribution status (active/not in service).

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

## Related Commands

<b>ip rip redist-filter</b>	Creates/deletes a RIP redistribution filter.
<b>ip rip redist-filter effect</b>	Configures the redistribution filter action for route importation to RIP.
<b>ip rip redist-filter metric</b>	Configures a metric value for the redistribution filter.
<b>ip rip redist-filter redist-control</b>	Configures the route control action for a redistribution filter.

## MIB Objects

```
alaRipRedistRouteTable
  alaRipRedistRouteProto
  alaRipRedistRouteDest
  alaRipRedistRouteControl
  alaRipRedistRouteMetric
  alaRipRedistRouteTagMatch
  alaRipRedistRouteStatus
```

---



# 30 IPX Commands

The Internet Packet Exchange (IPX) protocol, developed by Novell for NetWare, is a protocol used to route packets through IPX networks. IPX specifies a connectionless datagram similar to the IP packet of TCP/IP networks. An IPX network address consists of two parts: a network number and a node number. The IPX network number is assigned by the network administrator. The node number is the Media Access Control (MAC) address for a network interface in the end node.

IPX exchanges information using its own Routing Information Protocol (RIP), which sends updates every 60 seconds. NetWare also supports a Service Advertising Protocol (SAP) to allow network resources, including file and print servers, to advertise their network addresses and the services they provide. The user can also define a specific route. These routes, called static routes, have higher priority than routes learned through RIP.

IPX supports multiple encapsulation types for Ethernet: 802.3 Raw, 802.3, Ethernet v2, and SNAP.

MIB information for the IPX commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1IPX.mib  
*Module:* alaIPXMIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

- ipx routing**
- ipx default-route**
- ipx route**
- clear ipx route**
- ping ipx**
- ipx filter rip**
- ipx filter sap**
- ipx filter gns**
- ipx type-20-propagation**
- ipx packet-extension**
- ipx timers**
- show ipx interface**
- show ipx traffic**
- show ipx default-route**
- show ipx route**
- show ipx servers**
- show ipx filter**
- show ipx type-20-propagation**
- show ipx packet-extension**
- show ipx timers**

---

## ipx routing

Enables/disables IPX routing on the switch. When IPX routing is enabled and an IPX router port has been created for a VLAN on the switch, the switch is able to exchange routing information with external IPX routers; and hosts connected to VLANs with IPX router ports are able to communicate.

**ipx routing**

**no ipx routing**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

IPX routing is enabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable IPX routing.
- You must configure an IPX router port on a VLAN for the switch to communicate with other VLAN router ports. You can only create one IPX router port per VLAN. VLAN router ports are not active until at least one active physical port is assigned to the VLAN. See [Chapter 20, “VLAN Management Commands.”](#)

### Examples

```
-> ipx routing
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ipx route** Displays IPX routing table information.

### MIB Objects

```
ipxBasicSysTable  
    ipxBasicSysInstance  
    ipxBasicSysExistState
```

---

## ipx default-route

Creates/deletes an IPX default route. A default IPX route can be configured for packets destined for networks that are unknown to the switch. If RIP messages are disabled, packets can still be forwarded to a router that knows where to send them.

**ipx default-route** [*vlan*] *network\_number* [*network\_node*]

**no ipx default-route** [*vlan*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vlan</i>	VLAN number of the destination node for the default route (valid range 0–4094).
<i>network_number</i>	IPX network number of the router used to reach the first hop in the default route.
<i>network_node</i>	IPX node number of the router used to reach the first hop in the default route in hexadecimal format (xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx). This is only required if the network number is directly connected to the switch.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>network_number</i>	00000000
<i>network_node</i>	00:00:00:00:00:00

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a default route. To delete a default route to specific VLAN, enter the VLAN number. To delete a default route to a specific network, enter the network number.
- If fewer than eight hex digits are entered for an IPX network number, the entry is automatically prefixed with zeros to equal eight digits. For example, if you enter IPX network number 222, the leading zeros are automatically added to the number (e.g., 00000222).
- To create a default route to a specific VLAN, enter the VLAN number (e.g., **ipx default-route 10**).
- The network node number is the physical address assigned to the interface board that connects the device to the network.
- IPX requires the node number to be unique only within the same IPX network. For example, a node on network FEDCBA98 can use the number 1A2B3C5D7E9F, and a node on network 1234567D can also use the number 1A2B3C5D7E9F. Because each node has a different network number, IPX recognizes each node as having a legitimate, unique address.

## Examples

```
-> ipx default-route 222 00:20:da:99:88:77
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[show ipx default-route](#) Displays IPX default route(s).

## MIB Objects

```
alaIpxDefRouteTable  
  alaIpxDefRouteVlanId  
  alaIpxDefRouteNet  
  alaIpxDefRouteNode  
  alaIpxDefRouteRowStatus
```

---



## ipx route

Creates/deletes an IPX static route. A static route enables you to send traffic to a router other than those learned through routing protocols. Static routes have higher priority than routes learned through RIP.

**ipx route** *network\_number next\_hop\_network next\_hop\_node* [*hop\_count*] [*delay*]

**no ipx route** *network\_number*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>network_number</i>	IPX network number of the static route's destination.
<i>next_hop_network</i>	IPX network number of the router used to reach the first hop in the static route.
<i>next_hop_node</i>	IPX node number of the router used to reach the first hop in the static route in hexadecimal format (xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx).
<i>hop_count</i>	Number of hops to the destination node.
<i>delay</i>	Delay, in ticks, to reach the route's destination. One clock tick is the equivalent to 1/18 of a second (approximately 55 ms).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>next_hop_network</i>	00000000
<i>next_hop_node</i>	00:00:00:00:00:00
<i>hop-count</i>	0
<i>delay</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If fewer than eight hex digits are entered for an IPX network number, the entry is automatically prefixed with zeros to equal eight digits. For example, if you enter IPX network number 222, the leading zeros are automatically added to the number (e.g., 00000222).
- The amount of time taken by a packet to arrive at another IPX network segment is expressed, in ticks, as the static route's path cost. Path cost refers to the network path preference assigned to the static route. This parameter is used to advertise the static route to other RIP routers.
- Static routes do not age out of the routing tables; however, they can be deleted.
- To delete a static route you only need to enter the network number of the destination node.
- The network node number is the physical address assigned to the interface board that connects the device to the network.

- IPX requires the node number to be unique only within the same IPX network. For example, a node on network FEDCBA98 can use the number 1A2B3C5D7E9F, and a node on network 1234567D can also use the number 1A2B3C5D7E9F. Because each node has a different network number, IPX recognizes each node as having a legitimate, unique address.

## Examples

```
-> no ipx route 222
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[show ipx route](#) Displays IPX routing table information.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIpxStaticRouteTable  
  alaIpxStaticRouteNetNum  
  alaIpxStaticRouteNextHopNet  
  alaIpxStaticRouteNextHopNode  
  alaIpxStaticRouteHopCount  
  alaIpxStaticRouteTicks  
  alaIpxStaticRouteRowStatus
```

---

## clear ipx route

Flushes the IPX Routing Information Protocol (RIP) Routing and/or Service Address Protocol (SAP) Bindary Tables. RIP Routing Tables are used to keep track of optimal destinations to remote IPX networks. The SAP Bindary Table contains information about available network services. NetWare workstations use SAP to obtain the network addresses of NetWare servers. IPX routers use SAP to gather service information and then share it with other IPX routers. The RIP Table and SAP Bindery Table can contain a maximum of 5,000 entries each. This number includes configured VLAN routes.

```
clear ipx route {rip | sap | all}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>rip</b>	Flushes all RIP routes from the RIP Routing Table.
<b>sap</b>	Flushes all SAP routes from the SAP Bindary Table.
<b>all</b>	Flushes both the RIP Routing and SAP Bindary Tables.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When you flush the table(s), only routes learned by RIP and SAP are deleted. Static routes are not removed. Use the **no** form of the **ipx route** command to delete a static route.
- After the routes are cleared, the switch begins soliciting RIPs and SAPs from adjacent routers and RIP and SAP information is re-learned.

### Examples

```
-> clear ipx route all
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show ipx route**

Displays IPX routing table information.

**show ipx servers**

Displays the servers in the SAP Bindary Table, sorted by server name.

## MIB Objects

alaIpxRoutingGroup

alaIpxFlush

---

## ping ipx

Pings an IPX node to test its reachability. The software supports two different types of IPX pings: Novell—used to test the reachability of NetWare servers currently running the NetWare Loadable Module called IPXRTR.NLM; and alcatel-lucent—used to test the reachability of Alcatel-Lucent switches on which IPX routing has been enabled.

**ping ipx** *network\_number network\_node* [**count** *packets*] [**size** *bytes*] [**timeout** *seconds*] [**type** *packet\_type*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>network_number</i>	Network of the node you want to ping.
<i>network_node</i>	Node you want to ping in hexadecimal format (xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx).
<i>packets</i>	Number of ping messages (packets) to send.
<i>bytes</i>	Message packet size, in bytes. Valid range is 1–8192 (1–1492 for Ethernet).
<i>seconds</i>	Number of seconds in which a response must be returned (0 = infinite).
<i>packet_type</i>	Packet type ( <b>novell</b> or <b>alcatel-lucent</b> ).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>packets</i>	5
<i>bytes</i>	64
<i>seconds</i>	1
<i>packet_type</i>	novell

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When entering the network number you only need to enter the necessary characters and the system will backfill the remainder of the number format.
- Use the basic command to send a default packet. The packet will use the default parameters for count, size, timeout, and type.
- Use the **novell** packet type to test the reachability of NetWare servers running the NetWare Loadable Module (IPXRTR.NLM). This type cannot be used to reach NetWare workstations running IPXODI. Novell uses a unique type of ping for this purpose (implemented by their IPXPNG.EXE program), which is not currently supported by the switch software. Other vendors' switches may respond to this type of ping.

- Use the **alcatel-lucent** packet type to test the reachability of Alcatel-Lucent switches on which IPX routing is enabled.
- Alcatel-Lucent switches respond to either ping type.

### Examples

```
-> ping ipx 304 00:20:da:05:16:94
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

#### [show ipx servers](#)

Displays the servers in the SAP Bindary Table, sorted by the server name.

### MIB Objects

```
alaIpxDefRouteTable  
  alaIpxDefRouteNode  
alaIpxStaticRouteTable  
  alaIpxStaticRouteNextHopNode
```

---

## ipx filter rip

Creates/deletes an IPX RIP filter. IPX RIP filters allow you to minimize the number of entries put in the IPX RIP Routing Table. RIP filters work only on switches running the RIP protocol. They do not work for routers running the NLSP protocol.

**ipx filter** [*vlan*] **rip** {**in** | **out**} {**allow** | **block**} [*network\_number* [**mask** *network\_mask*]]

**no ipx filter** [*vlan*] **rip** {**in** | **out**} {**allow** | **block**} [*network\_number* [**mask** *network\_mask*]]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vlan</i>	To apply the filter to a specific VLAN or delete a filter from a specific VLAN, enter the VLAN number.
<b>in</b>	Filters incoming RIP updates.
<b>out</b>	Filters outgoing RIP updates.
<b>allow</b>	Allows the traffic specified in the filter.
<b>block</b>	Blocks the traffic specified in the filter.
<i>network_number</i>	To apply the filter to a specific network or delete a filter from a specific network, enter the IPX network number.
<i>network_mask</i>	If you are configuring a specific network as described above, enter the network mask.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>vlan</i>	0
<b>allow</b>   <b>block</b>	<b>allow</b>
<i>network_number</i>	00000000
<i>network_mask</i>	ffffff

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a RIP filter.
- To apply a global filter, use only the basic command syntax (e.g., **ipx filter rip in allow**). Do not enter the optional *vlan*, *network*, or *network\_mask* parameters.
- If you do not enter a network number, the filter will be applied to all networks.
- Use RIP filters with care because they can partition a physical network into two or more segments.

- The default setting for all filters is to allow traffic. Therefore, you will typically only have to define a filter to block traffic. However, defining a filter to allow certain traffic may be useful in situations where a more generic filter has been defined to block the majority of the traffic.

## Examples

```
-> ipx filter rip in block
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[show ipx filter](#) Displays the current IPX RIP, SAP, and GNS filters.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIpxRipSapFilterTable  
  alaIpxRipSapFilterVlanId  
  alaIpxRipSapFilterType  
  alaIpxRipSapFilterNet  
  alaIpxRipSapFilterNetMask  
  alaIpxRipSapFilterNode  
  alaIpxRipSapFilterNodeMask  
  alaIpxRipSapFilterSvcType  
  alaIpxRipSapFilterMode  
  alaIpxRipSapFilterRowStatus
```

---



## ipx filter sap

Creates/deletes an IPX SAP filter. IPX SAP filters allow you to minimize the number of entries put in the IPX SAP Bindery Table. SAP input filters control the SAP updates received by the switch prior to a switch accepting information about a service. The switch will filter all incoming service advertisements received before accepting information about a service. SAP output filters control which services are included in SAP updates sent by the switch.

```
ipx filter [vlan] sap {all | sap_type} {in | out} {allow | block} [network_number [mask network_mask]
[network_node [mask node_mask]]]
```

```
no ipx filter [vlan] sap {all | sap_type} {in | out} {allow | block} [network_number [mask network_mask]
[network_node [mask node_mask]]]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vlan</i>	To apply the filter to a specific VLAN or delete a filter from a specific VLAN, enter the VLAN number.
<b>all</b>	Enter <b>all</b> to include all the SAP filters.
<i>sap_type</i>	To configure a specific SAP filter, enter the 4-digit hex SAP filter type as defined by NetWare.
<b>in</b>	Filters incoming traffic.
<b>out</b>	Filters outgoing traffic.
<b>allow</b>	Allows the traffic specified in the filter.
<b>block</b>	Blocks the traffic specified in the filter.
<i>network_number</i>	To apply the filter to a specific network or delete a filter from a specific network, enter the IPX network number.
<i>network_mask</i>	If you are configuring a specific network, enter the network mask.
<i>network_node</i>	To apply the filter to a specific network node or delete a filter from a specific network node, enter the network node number. (You must also enter a network number and network mask as described above.)
<i>node_mask</i>	If you are configuring a specific node, enter the node mask.

## Defaults

parameter	default
<i>vlan</i>	0
<b>allow   block</b>	<b>allow</b>
<i>network_number</i>	00000000
<i>network_mask</i>	ffffff
<i>network_node</i>	00:00:00:00:00:00
<i>node_mask</i>	00:00:00:00:00:00

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a SAP filter.
- To apply a global filter, use only the basic command syntax (e.g., **ipx filter sap all in allow**). Do not enter the optional *vlan*, *network*, *network\_mask*, *network\_node*, or *node\_mask* parameters.
- If you do not enter a network number, the filter will be applied to all networks.
- If you do not enter a node number, the filter will be applied to all nodes of the specified network.
- The network node number is the physical address assigned to the interface board that connects the device to the network.

## Examples

```
-> ipx filter sap 0004 in block
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[show ipx filter](#) Displays the current IPX RIP, SAP, and GNS filters.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaIpxRipSapFilterTable
  alaIpxRipSapFilterVlanId
  alaIpxRipSapFilterType
  alaIpxRipSapFilterNet
  alaIpxRipSapFilterNetMask
  alaIpxRipSapFilterNode
  alaIpxRipSapFilterNodeMask
  alaIpxRipSapFilterSvcType
  alaIpxRipSapFilterMode
  alaIpxRipSapFilterRowStatus
```

---

## ipx filter gns

Creates/deletes an IPX Get Next Server (GNS) filter. GNS output filters control which servers are included in the GNS responses sent by the router. GNS supports output filters only.

**ipx filter** [*vlan*] **gns** {**all** | *gns\_type*} **out** {**allow** | **block**} [*network\_number* [**mask** *network\_mask*]  
[*network\_node* [**mask** *node\_mask*]]]

**no ipx filter** [*vlan*] **gns** {**all** | *gns\_type*} **out** {**allow** | **block**} [*network\_number* [**mask** *network\_mask*]  
[*network\_node* [**mask** *node\_mask*]]]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vlan</i>	To apply the filter to a specific VLAN or delete a filter from a specific VLAN, enter the VLAN number.
<b>all</b>	Enter <b>all</b> to include all GNS filters.
<i>gns_type</i>	To configure a specific SAP filter, enter the 4-digit hex GNS filter type as defined by NetWare.
<b>out</b>	Optional command syntax. GNS supports output filters only.
<b>allow</b>	Allows the traffic specified in the filter.
<b>block</b>	Blocks the traffic specified in the filter.
<i>network_number</i>	To apply the filter to a specific network or delete a filter from a specific network, enter the IPX network number.
<i>network_mask</i>	If you are configuring a specific network, enter the network mask.
<i>network_node</i>	To apply the filter to a specific network node or delete a filter from a specific network node, enter the network node number. (You must also enter a network number and network mask as described above.)
<i>node_mask</i>	If you are configuring a specific node, enter the node mask.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>vlan</i>	0
<b>allow</b>   <b>block</b>	<b>allow</b>
<i>network_number</i>	00000000
<i>network_mask</i>	ffffff
<i>network_node</i>	00:00:00:00:00:00
<i>node_mask</i>	00:00:00:00:00:00

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a GNS filter.
- To apply a global filter, use only the basic command syntax (e.g., **ipx filter gns all allow**). Do not enter the optional *vlan*, *network*, *network\_mask*, *network\_node*, or *node\_mask* parameters.
- If you do not enter a network number, the filter will be applied to all networks.
- If you do not enter a node number, the filter will be applied to all nodes of the specified network.
- The network node number is the physical address assigned to the interface board that connects the device to the network.

## Examples

```
-> ipx filter gns all block
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[show ipx filter](#) Displays the current IPX RIP and SAP filters.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIpxRipSapFilterTable  
  alaIpxRipSapFilterVlanId  
  alaIpxRipSapFilterType  
  alaIpxRipSapFilterNet  
  alaIpxRipSapFilterNetMask  
  alaIpxRipSapFilterNode  
  alaIpxRipSapFilterNodeMask  
  alaIpxRipSapFilterSvcType  
  alaIpxRipSapFilterMode  
  alaIpxRipSapFilterRowStatus
```

---

## ipx type-20-propagation

Enables/disables Type 20 packet forwarding. Type 20 is an IPX packet type that refers to any propagated packet. If Type 20 packet forwarding is enabled on the switch, the switch receives and propagates type 20 packets through all its interfaces. If Type 20 packet forwarding is disabled on the switch, the switch discards, rather than propagates, any Type 20 packet it receives.

**ipx type-20-propagation** [*vlan*] {**enable** | **disable**}

**no ipx type-20-propagation** [*vlan*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vlan</i>	To enable/disable Type 20 packet forwarding on a specific VLAN, enter the VLAN number.
<b>enable</b>	Enables Type 20 packet forwarding.
<b>disable</b>	Disables Type 20 packet forwarding.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable Type 20 packet forwarding.
- To enable/disable Type 20 packet forwarding on all VLANs, use only the basic command syntax (e.g., **ipx type-20-propagation enable**). Do not enter the optional *vlan* parameter.
- If Type 20 packet forwarding is enabled it may cause problems with highly redundant IPX networks by causing what appears to be a broadcast storm.

### Examples

```
-> ipx type-20-propagation enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ipx type-20-propagation** Displays the current status of Type 20 packet forwarding.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaIpxType20Table  
  alaIpxType20VlanId  
  alaIpxType20Mode  
  alaIpxType20RowStatus
```

---

## ipx packet-extension

Enables/disables extended RIP/SAP packets. Larger RIP and SAP packets can be transmitted to reduce network congestion. RIP packets can contain up to 68 network entries. SAP packets can contain up to 8 network entries. Extended RIP and SAP packets are disabled by default.

**ipx packet-extension** [*vlan*] {**enable** | **disable**}

**no ipx packet-extension** [*vlan*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vlan</i>	To enable/disable extended RIP/SAP packets on a specific VLAN, enter the VLAN number.
<b>enable</b>	Enables extended RIP/SAP packets.
<b>disable</b>	Disables extended RIP/SAP packets.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable extended RIP/SAP packets.
- To enable/disable extended RIP/SAP packets on all VLANs, use only the basic command syntax (e.g., **ipx packet-extension enable**). Do not enter the optional *vlan* parameter.
- Transmitting larger RIP and SAP packets reduces network congestion; however, other switches and routers in the network must support a larger, or extended, packet sizes if this feature is configured on the switch.

### Examples

```
-> ipx packet-extension
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ipx packet-extension** Displays the current status of extended RIP and SAP packets.



**MIB Objects**

```
alaIpxExtMsgTable  
  alaIpxExtMsgVlanId  
  alaIpxExtMsgMode  
  alaIpxExtMsgRowStatus
```

---

## ipx timers

Configures the frequency of RIP/SAP updates. RIP and SAP are the routing and service advertising protocols traditionally used by NetWare systems to exchange route and service information on an IPX network. By default, RIP and SAP packets are broadcast every 60 seconds, even if no change has occurred anywhere in a route or service. This command allows you to control how often a router broadcasts these updates.

```
ipx timers [vlan] rip_timer sap_timer
```

```
no ipx timers [vlan]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vlan</i>	To configure the IPX timer on a specific VLAN, enter the VLAN number.
<i>rip_timer</i>	RIP timer value, in seconds (valid range 1–180).
<i>sap_timer</i>	SAP timer value, in seconds (valid range 1–180).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>rip_timer</i>	60
<i>sap_timer</i>	60

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to return the timers to the default value of 60.
- To configure the IPX timer on all VLANs, use only the basic command syntax (e.g., **ipx timers 60 60**). Do not enter the optional *vlan* parameter.
- You must set both timer values at the same time (e.g., **ipx timers 120 60**).
- A reduced interval may impact switch performance.

### Examples

```
-> ipx timers 120 60
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [show ipx timers](#)

Displays the current RIP and SAP timer values.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIpxTimerTable  
  alaIpxTimerVlanId  
  alaIpxTimerSap  
  alaIpxTimerRip  
  alaIpxTimerRowStatus
```

---

## show ipx interface

Displays the current IPX configuration information.

**show ipx interface** [*vlan*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vlan* VLAN that you want to display.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- To display IPX information for all VLANs use only the basic command syntax (e.g., **show ipx interface**). Do not enter the optional *vlan* parameter.
- This command is only functional if RIP is enabled on an IPX VLAN interface.

### Examples

```
-> show ipx interface
```

VLAN	State	Address	Encapsulation
4	active	00000020.00d0956a7ca2	ETHERNET2
5	active	00000040.00d0956a7ca2	NOVELL

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>VLAN</b>	VLAN number.
<b>State</b>	VLAN status (up/down and active/inactive).
<b>Address</b>	Interface IPX address.
<b>Encapsulation</b>	Type of port encapsulation used for the interface (Ethernet, FDDI, and Token Ring).

---

```
-> show ipx interface 4
```

```
VLAN 4 is up, line is inactive
IPX address is 00000020.00d0956a7ca2
Encapsulation ETHERNET2
Delay of this Novell network, in ticks is 1
WAN processing not enabled on this interface.
IPX RIP update interval is 60 seconds
IPX SAP update interval is 60 seconds
RIP/SAP mode is active
RIP Input filter list is not set
RIP Output filter list is not set
SAP Input filter list is not set
SAP Output filter list is not set
SAP GNS filter list is not set
Extended packets is not set
Type 20 packets is not set
Default route is not set
state changes      = 1      CMM Routed pkts = 0
Type 20 pkts rcvd = 0      Broadcast pkts rcvd = 0
RIP is ON: sent = 0  rcvd = 999, update interval = 60 secs.
SAP is ON: sent = 0  rcvd = 1, update interval = 60 secs.
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>VLAN</b>	Displays VLAN status (Up/Down).
<b>IPX address</b>	IPX address of the interface (network and node).
<b>Encapsulation</b>	Type of port encapsulation used for the interface (e.g., Ethernet, FDDI, Token Ring, SNAP, and Ethernet 2).
<b>Delay</b>	Delay, in ticks, to reach the route's destination.
<b>WAN processing</b>	WAN processing is not available.
<b>IPX RIP update interval</b>	RIP update timer interval for the interface.
<b>IPX SAP update interval</b>	SAP update timer interval for the interface.
<b>RIP/SAP mode</b>	RIP/SAP state (active/inactive).
<b>RIP input filter list</b>	Indicates whether or not RIP input filters are configured ( <b>set</b> indicates that RIP input filters are configured; <b>not set</b> indicates RIP input filters are not configured).
<b>RIP output filter list</b>	Indicates whether or not RIP output filters are configured ( <b>set</b> indicates that RIP output filters are configured; <b>not set</b> indicates RIP output filters are not configured).
<b>SAP input filter list</b>	Indicates whether or not SAP input filters are configured ( <b>set</b> indicates that SAP input filters are configured; <b>not set</b> indicates SAP input filters are not configured).
<b>SAP output filter list</b>	Indicates whether or not SAP output filters are configured ( <b>set</b> indicates that SAP output filters are configured; <b>not set</b> indicates SAP output filters are not configured).
<b>SAP GNS filter list</b>	Indicates whether or GNS filters are configured ( <b>set</b> ).
<b>Extended packets</b>	State of IPX packet extension feature ( <b>set</b> indicates that packet extension is enabled, <b>not set</b> indicates packet extension is disabled).
<b>Type 20 packets</b>	State of IPX Type 20 propagation ( <b>set</b> indicates that Type 20 propagation is enabled; <b>not set</b> indicates Type 20 propagation is not enabled).

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Default route</b>	IPX default route. If a default route is configured for the interface, the route number will appear. If not, the status is “not set”.
<b>state changes</b>	Number of state changes that have occurred on this interface (up to down and down to up).
<b>CMM routed packets</b>	Number of packets routed by the CMM(s).
<b>Type 20 pkts rcvd</b>	Number of Type 20 packets received.
<b>Broadcast pkts rcvd</b>	Number of RIP/SAP broadcast packets received.
<b>RIP</b>	RIP state (ON or OFF) and number of RIP packets sent/received.
<b>sent</b>	Number of RIP packets sent.
<b>rcvd</b>	Number of RIP packets received.
<b>update interval</b>	Frequency of RIP updates (default is 60 seconds).
<b>SAP</b>	SAP state (ON or OFF) and number of SAP packets sent/received.
<b>sent</b>	Number of SAP packets sent.
<b>rcvd</b>	Number of SAP packets received.
<b>update interval</b>	Frequency of SAP updates (default is 60 seconds).

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>ipx filter rip</b>	Creates/deletes an IPX RIP filter.
<b>ipx filter sap</b>	Creates/deletes an IPX SAP filter.
<b>ipx filter gns</b>	Creates/deletes an IPX GNS filter.
<b>ipx type-20-propagation</b>	Enables/disables Type 20 packet forwarding.
<b>ipx packet-extension</b>	Enables/disables extended RIP/SAP packets.
<b>ipx timers</b>	Configures the frequency of RIP/SAP updates.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaIpxType20Table
  alaIpxType20VlanId
  alaIpxType20Mode
  alaIpxType20RowStatus
alaIpxTimerTable
  alaIpxTimerVlanId
  alaIpxTimerRip
  alaIpxTimerSap
  alaIpxTimerRowStatus
alaIpxRipSapFilterTable
  alaIpxRipSapFilterVlanId
  alaIpxRipSapFilterType
  alaIpxRipSapFilterNet
  alaIpxRipSapFilterNetMask
  alaIpxRipSapFilterNode
  alaIpxRipSapFilterNodeMask
  alaIpxRipSapFilterSvcType
  alaIpxRipSapFilterMode
  alaIpxRipSapFilterRowStatus
```

---

## show ipx traffic

Displays IPX routing statistics and errors.

**show ipx traffic** [*vlan*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vlan* VLAN that you want to display.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

To display IPX routing statistics and errors for all VLANs, use only the basic command syntax (e.g., **show ipx traffic**). Do not enter the optional *vlan* parameter.

### Examples

```
-> show ipx traffic
```

```
IPX Routing is ON                               Total      Since Last - 644
seconds
IPX Input Statistics:
  pkts rcv                                     =          0          0
  pkts delivered locally                       =          0          0
  pkts discarded                               =          0          0
  input header errors                          =          0          0
IPX Output Statistics:
  pkts generated locally                       =          0          0
  pkts discarded                               =          0          0
  pkts with no route found                    =          0          0
  pkts with a bad checksum                     =          0          0
  pkts with too many hops                     =          0          0
  NETBIOS packets                             =          0          0
  Forwarded packets                           =          0          0
  RIP bad packets                             =          0          0
  SAP bad packets                             =          0          0
2 VLANs active

VLAN 4      Network 00000020  Statistics and Errors:
state changes = 1      Software Routed pkts = 0/0
Type 20 pkts rcvd = 0/0      Broadcast pkts rcvd = 0/0
RIP is ON: sent = 1000/11  rcvd = 0/0, update interval = 60 secs.
SAP is ON: sent = 1/0  rcvd = 0/0, update interval = 60 secs.
```



```

VLAN 5      Network 00000040  Statistics and Errors:
state changes      = 1      Software Routed pkts = 0/0
Type 20 pkts rcvd = 0/0      Broadcast pkts rcvd = 0/0
RIP is ON: sent = 999/11  rcvd = 0/0, update interval = 60 secs.
SAP is ON: sent = 1/0  rcvd = 0/0, update interval = 60 secs.

```

---

### *output definitions*

#### **IPX Input Statistics**

**pkts rcvd**                                Number of packets received.

**pkts delivered locally**                Number of received packets delivered to local IPX applications (RIP and SAP).

**pkts discarded**                        Number of discarded packets.

**input header errors**                 Number of packets discarded due to IPX packet header errors.

#### **IPX Output Statistics**

**pkts generated locally**                Number of received packets forwarded that were generated by local IPX applications (RIP and SAP).

**pkts discarded**                        Number of discarded packets.

**pkts with no route found**             Number of packets that could not be forwarded because a route to the destination IPX network could not be found.

**pkts with a bad checksum**            Number of IPX packets received with incorrect checksums.

**pkts with too many hops**             Number of IPX packets discarded because they exceeded the maximum hop count.

**NETBIOS packets**                      Number of NETBIOS packets received.

**Forwarded packets**                    Number of IPX packets forwarded.

**RIP bad packets**                      Number of incorrectly formatted RIP packets received.

**SAP bad packets**                      Number of incorrectly formatted SAP packets received.

**VLANs active**                         Number of active IPX VLANs.

#### **VLAN Statistics and Errors**

**state changes**                         Number of state changes that have occurred on this interface (up to down and down to up).

**Software Routed pkts**                 Number of packets routed through software.

**Type 20 packets rcvd**                 Number of Type 20 packets received.

**broadcast pkts rcvd**                 Number of RIP/SAP broadcast packets received.

**RIP**                                     RIP state (ON/OFF).

**sent**                                    Number of RIP packets sent.

**rcvd**                                    Number of RIP packets received.

**update interval**                      Frequency of RIP updates (default is 60 seconds).

**SAP**                                    SAP state (ON/OFF).

**sent**                                    Number of SAP packets sent.

**rcvd**                                    Number of SAP packets received.

**update interval**                      Frequency of SAP updates (default is 60 seconds).

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">ipx filter rip</a>	Creates/deletes an IPX RIP filter.
<a href="#">ipx filter sap</a>	Creates/deletes an IPX SAP filter.
<a href="#">ipx filter gns</a>	Creates/deletes an IPX GNS filter.
<a href="#">ipx type-20-propagation</a>	Enables/disables Type 20 packet forwarding.

## MIB Objects

```
ipxCircTable
  ipxCircSysInstance
  ipxCircIndex
  ipxCircExistState
  ipxCircOperState
  ipxCircIfIndex
  ipxCircName
  ipxCircType
  ipxCircDialName
  ipxCircLocalMaxPacketSize
  ipxCircCompressState
  ipxCircCompressSlots
  ipxCircStaticStatus
  ipxCircCompressedSent
  ipxCircCompressedInitSent
  ipxCircCompressedRejectsSent
  ipxCircUncompressedSent
  ipxCircCompressedReceived
  ipxCircCompressedInitReceived
  ipxCircCompressedRejectsReceived
  ipxCircUncompressedReceived
  ipxCircMediaType
  ipxCircNetNumber
  ipxCircStateChanges
  ipxCircInitFails
  ipxCircDelay
  ipxCircThroughput
  ipxCircNeighRouterName
  ipxCircNeighInternalNetNum
ipxBasicSysTable
  ipxBasicSysInstance
  ipxBasicSysExistState
```

```
ipxAdvSysTable
  ipxAdvSysInstance
  ipxAdvSysMaxPathSplits
  ipxAdvSysMaxHops
  ipxAdvSysInTooManyHops
  ipxAdvSysInFiltered
  ipxAdvSysInCompressDiscards
  ipxAdvSysNETBIOSPackets
  ipxAdvSysForwPackets
  ipxAdvSysOutFiltered
  ipxAdvSysOutCompressDiscards
  ipxAdvSysCircCount
  ipxAdvSysDestCount
  ipxAdvSysServCount
```

---

## show ipx default-route

Displays IPX default route(s).

**show ipx default-route**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ipx default-route
```

```
VLAN      Default Route
-----
110       00000120.000c45786420
global    00000010
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>VLAN</b>	VLAN associated with the default route.
<b>Default Route</b>	IPX default route number and MAC address, if applicable.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ipx default-route](#) Creates/deletes an IPX default route.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaIpxDefRouteTable
  alaIpxDefRouteVlanId
  alaIpxDefRouteNet
  alaIpxDefRouteNode
  alaIpxDefRouteRowStatus
ipxCircTable
  ipxCircSysInstance
  ipxCircIndex
  ipxCircExistState
  ipxCircOperState
  ipxCircIfIndex
  ipxCircName
  ipxCircType
  ipxCircDialName
  ipxCircLocalMaxPacketSize
  ipxCircCompressState
  ipxCircCompressSlots
  ipxCircStaticStatus
  ipxCircCompressedSent
  ipxCircCompressedInitSent
  ipxCircCompressedRejectsSent
  ipxCircUncompressedSent
  ipxCircCompressedReceived
  ipxCircCompressedInitReceived
  ipxCircCompressedRejectsReceived
  ipxCircUncompressedReceived
  ipxCircMediaType
  ipxCircNetNumber
  ipxCircStateChanges
  ipxCircInitFails
  ipxCircDelay
  ipxCircThroughput
  ipxCircNeighRouterName
  ipxCircNeighInternalNetNum
```

---

## show ipx route

Displays the IPX routing table information.

**show ipx route** {*network\_number* | **vlan** *vlan*}

---

### Syntax Definitions

*network\_number*

IPX network number.

*vlan*

VLAN that you want to display. Displays information on the specified VLAN only.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When entering the network number, you only need to enter the necessary characters and the system will backfill the remainder of the number format.
- To display IPX routing table information for all networks/VLANs, use only the basic command syntax (e.g., **show ipx route**).

### Examples

-> show ipx route

Codes: C - Connected network, S - Static, R - RIP

4 routes

Type	Network	Next Hop [hops/delay]	Next Hop	VLAN
C	20	[0/1] (ETHERNET_802.3),	20.00d0956a7ca2,	5
C	40	[0/1] (ETHERNET_II),	40.00d0956a7ca2,	4
R	eeee	[1/2] via	20.0020daec9e7c,	4
R	55555555	[1/3] via	40.0000391b790c,	5

#### output definitions

---

<b>Type</b>	Network type (connected, static, and RIP).
<b>Network</b>	IPX network number.
<b>Next Hop (hops/delay)</b>	The first number in brackets is the hop count (the number of routers between this node and the destination network). The second number is the tick count (the number of ticks between this node and the destination network). If the route is directly connected, the media type is shown in parenthesis. If the route was learned through routing protocols, the media type is not shown.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Next Hop</b>	Network node of the next hop.
<b>VLAN</b>	VLAN number of the next hop.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>ipx route</b>	Creates/deletes an IPX static route.
<b>clear ipx route</b>	Flushes the IPX RIP Routing and/or SAP Bindary Tables.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaIpxStaticRouteTable
  alaIpxStaticRouteNetNum
  alaIpxStaticRouteNextHopNet
  alaIpxStaticRouteNextHopNode
  alaIpxStaticRouteTicks
  alaIpxStaticRouteHopCount
  alaIpxStaticRouteRowStatus
alaIpxDefRouteTable
  alaIpxDefRouteVlanId
  alaIpxDefRouteNet
  alaIpxDefRouteNode
  alaIpxDefRouteRowStatus
```

---

## show ipx servers

Displays the servers in the SAP Bindary Table, sorted by server name.

**show ipx servers** {*vlan vlan* | *server\_name* | *server\_type*}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vlan</i>	VLAN that you want to display. Displays all servers on the specified VLAN.
<i>server_name</i>	Server name. Displays information on the specified server only.
<i>server_type</i>	Server type. Displays information on all servers of the specified type.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

To display all servers in the SAP Bindary Table, use only the basic command syntax (e.g., **show ipx servers**).

### Examples

-> show ipx servers

```

7 servers
Svc  Name                               Net Address                Port Route Hops VLAN
-----
0640 NMS-TEST-18                        222.00b0d062faa6:e885 [0/1] 1 1
0640 NMS-TEST-4                         222.0090271c8b5c:e885 [0/1] 1 1
0640 NMSTEST17                          222.006008c1d7c2:e885 [0/1] 1 1
044f NMSTEST17                          222.006008c1d7c2:85d8 [0/1] 1 1
044f NMSTEST28                          222.00b0d0427fe2:85d8 [0/1] 1 1
0640 NMSTEST28                          222.00b0d0427fe2:e885 [0/1] 1 1
8001 SERVER1                            222.00b0d062faf1:1329 [0/1] 1 1

```

#### output definitions

---

<b>Svc</b>	IPX server type as defined by Novell (e.g., 0047 is an advertising print server and 0004 is a file server).
<b>Name</b>	Server name.
<b>Net Address</b>	Server IPX network address.
<b>Port</b>	Port number.



***output definitions (continued)***

---

<b>Route</b>	Hop and tick counts. The first number is the hop count (the number of routers between this node and the destination network). The second number is the tick count (the number of ticks between this node and the destination network).
<b>Hops</b>	Number of routers between this node and the destination network.
<b>VLAN</b>	VLAN number.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[ping ipx](#) Pings an IPX node to test its reachability.

**MIB Objects**

```
ipxServTable
  ipxServSysInstance
  ipxServType
  ipxServName
  ipxServProtocol
  ipxServNetNum
  ipxServNode
  ipxServSocket
  ipxServHopCount
```

---

## show ipx filter

Displays the current IPX RIP, SAP, and GNS filters.

**show ipx filter** {*vlan* | **rip in** | **rip out** | **sap in** | **sap out** | **gns out** | **global**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vlan</i>	VLAN that you want to display. Displays information on the specified VLAN only.
<b>rip in</b>	Displays only RIP input filters.
<b>rip out</b>	Displays only RIP output filters.
<b>sap in</b>	Displays only SAP input filters.
<b>sap out</b>	Displays only SAP output filters.
<b>gns out</b>	Displays only GNS output filters.
<b>global</b>	Displays only global filters.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

To display all RIP and SAP filters, use only the basic command syntax (e.g., **show ipx filter**).

### Examples

```
-> show ipx filter
```

Vlan	Type	Net/Mask	Node/Mask	Svc Md
global	SAP OUT	ALL Networks	ALL Nodes	0020 A
global	GNS OUT	00000005/ffffffff	112233445566/ffffffff	0007 A

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Vlan</b>	VLAN that is being filtered, if applicable. Global indicates a global filter.
<b>Type</b>	Filter type (RIP input filter and SAP output filter).
<b>Net/Mask</b>	Network and corresponding mask that is being filtered. ALL Networks indicates a global filter.
<b>Node/Mask</b>	Node and corresponding mask that is being filtered. ALL Nodes indicates a global filter.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Svc</b>	Filter type (SAP and GNS filters only).
<b>Md</b>	Filter Mode—allow (A) or block (B).

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>ipx filter rip</b>	Creates/deletes an IPX RIP filter.
<b>ipx filter sap</b>	Creates/deletes an IPX SAP filter.
<b>ipx filter gns</b>	Creates/deletes an IPX GNS filter.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaIpxRipSapFilterTable
  alaIpxRipSapFilterVlanId
  alaIpxRipSapFilterType
  alaIpxRipSapFilterNet
  alaIpxRipSapFilterNetMask
  alaIpxRipSapFilterNode
  alaIpxRipSapFilterNodeMask
  alaIpxRipSapFilterSvcType
  alaIpxRipSapFilterMode
  alaIpxRipSapFilterRowStatus
```

---

## show ipx type-20-propagation

Displays the current status of Type 20 packet forwarding.

**show ipx type-20-propagation**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ipx type-20-propagation
```

```
VLAN      Type 20 Packet Forwarding
-----  -
110       Enabled
120       Enabled
```

#### *output definitions*

<b>VLAN</b>	VLAN on which Type 20 packet forwarding is enabled/disabled. Global indicates a global filter.
<b>Type 20 Packet Forwarding</b>	Type 20 packet forwarding status.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ipx type-20-propagation](#) Enables/disables Type 20 packet forwarding.

### MIB Objects

```
alaIpXType20Table
  alaIpXType20VlanId
  alaIpXType20Mode
  alaIpXType20RowStatus
```

---

## show ipx packet-extension

Displays the current status of the extended RIP/SAP packet feature.

**show ipx packet-extension**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ipx packet-extension
```

```
VLAN    Extended RIP/SAP Packets
-----  -
110     Disabled
120     Enabled
```

#### *output definitions*

<b>VLAN</b>	VLAN on which packet extension is enabled/disabled. Global indicates a global filter.
<b>Extended RIP/SAP Packets</b>	Packet extension status.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ipx packet-extension](#) Enables/disables the extended RIP/SAP packets.

### MIB Objects

```
alaIpxExtMsgTable
  alaIpxExtMsgVlanId
  alaIpxExtMsgMode
  alaIpxExtMsgRowStatus
```

---

## show ipx timers

Displays the current RIP and SAP timer values.

**show ipx timers**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Examples

-> show ipx timers

```

VLAN          RIP Timer (secs)  SAP Timer (secs)
-----          -
global          60              60
110             45              120

```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>VLAN</b>	VLAN on which RIP/SAP timer is set. Global indicates a global timer setting.
<b>RIP Timer</b>	RIP timer value, in seconds (default is 60).
<b>SAP Timer</b>	SAP timer value, in seconds (default is 60).

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ipx timers](#) Configures the frequency of RIP/SAP updates.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaIpxTimerTable  
  alaIpxTimerVlanId  
  alaIpxTimerSap  
  alaIpxTimerRip  
  alaIpxTimerRowStatus
```

---





# 31 VRRP Commands

The Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) eliminates the single point of failure in a default route environment. VRRP specifies an election protocol that dynamically assigns responsibility for a virtual router to one of the VRRP/VRRP3 routers on the LAN. The VRRP/VRRP3 router, which controls the IP/IPv6 address associated with a virtual router is called the master router and forwards packets to that IP/IPv6 address. If the master router becomes unavailable, the highest priority backup router will transition to the master state.

The VRRP and VRRP3 commands comply with RFC 2787 and RFC 3768, respectively.

MIB information is as follows:

*Filename:* IETF-VRRP.MIB  
*Module:* VRRP-MIB

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1VRRP.MIB  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-VRRP-MIB

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1VRRP3.MIB  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-VRRP3-MIB

The VRRP CLI commands are listed here:

---

**vrrp**  
**vrrp address**  
**vrrp trap**  
**vrrp delay**  
**vrrp track**  
**vrrp track-association**  
**vrrp3**  
**vrrp3 address**  
**vrrp3 trap**  
**vrrp3 track-association**  
**show vrrp**  
**show vrrp statistics**  
**show vrrp track**  
**show vrrp track-association**  
**show vrrp3**  
**show vrrp3 statistics**  
**show vrrp3 track-association**

---

## vrrp

Configures a new VRRP virtual router or modifies an existing one. Used to enable or disable a virtual router.

```
vrrp vrid vlan_id [enable | disable | on | off] [priority priority] [preempt | no preempt] [[advertising] interval seconds]
```

```
no vrrp vrid vlan_id
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vrid</i>	The virtual router ID, in the range from 1–255.
<i>vlan_id</i>	The VLAN on which the virtual router is configured. The VLAN must already be created and available on the switch.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the virtual router. A virtual router may only be enabled if an IP address is configured for the virtual router.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the virtual router. Cannot be combined on the same line with other parameters.
<b>on</b>	Alternate syntax for enabling the virtual router.
<b>off</b>	Alternate syntax for disabling the virtual router.
<i>priority</i>	The priority for this virtual router to become the master router. The range is 1 (lowest priority) to 255 (highest priority). The priority should be set to 255 only if this router is the actual owner of the virtual router's IP address.
<b>preempt</b>	Specifies that a higher priority router may preempt a lower priority master router.
<b>no preempt</b>	Specifies that a higher priority router may not preempt a lower priority master router.
<i>seconds</i>	The interval in seconds after which the master router will send VRRP advertisements. The advertising interval must be same for all VRRP routers configured with the same VRID. The valid range is 1–255 seconds.

## Defaults

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable   on   off</b>	<b>disable (off)</b>
<i>priority</i>	100
<b>preempt   no preempt</b>	<b>preempt</b>
<i>seconds</i>	1

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a virtual router from the configuration.
- Use the **vrrp address** command to configure an IP address for the virtual router. This must be done first before the virtual router can be enabled.
- To disable the virtual router, rather than remove it, use the **disable** or **off** option. Note that **disable** or **off** cannot be used with any other optional parameter.
- A virtual router must be disabled before it may be modified.

Important information about configuring priority:

- A value of 255 indicates that the VRRP router owns the IP address, that is, the router contains the real physical interface to which the IP address is assigned. The system automatically sets this value to 255 if it detects that this router is the IP address owner. If the priority is set to 255 and the virtual router is not the IP address owner, then the priority will be set to the default value of 100. The IP address owner will always be the master router if it is available.
- VRRP routers backing up a virtual router must use priority values from 1 to 254. The default priority value for VRRP routers backing up a virtual router is 100. If you configure more than one backup, their priority values should be different. The **preempt** or **no preempt** setting specifies whether or not a higher priority router may preempt a lower priority master router.

## Examples

```
-> vrrp 23 1 priority 75  
-> vrrp 23 1 enable
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; authenticate parameters deprecated.

## Related Commands

**vrrp address**

Configures an IP address for a virtual router.

**show vrrp**

Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a particular virtual router.

## MIB Objects

alaVrrp3OperTable

alaVrrp3OperAdminState

alaVrrp3OperPriority

alaVrrp3OperPreemptMode

alaVrrp3OperAdvertisementInterval

alaVrrp3OperRowStatus

---

## vrrp address

Configures an IP address for a virtual router.

```
vrrp vrid vlan_id address ip_address
```

```
vrrp vrid vlan_id no address ip_address
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vrid</i>	The virtual router ID, in the range from 1–255.
<i>vlan_id</i>	The VLAN on which the virtual router is configured.
<i>ip_address</i>	The virtual IP address associated with the specified virtual router.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

A virtual router IP address must be configured before the virtual router can be enabled.

### Examples

```
-> vrrp 1 3 address 10.10.3.2  
-> vrrp 1 3 no address 10.10.3.2
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; command modified; *ip* parameter is replaced by *address* parameter.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">vrrp</a>	Configures a new VRRP virtual router or modifies an existing one. Used to enable to disable a virtual router.
<a href="#">show vrrp statistics</a>	Displays statistics for all virtual routers configured on the switch or for a particular virtual router.

### MIB Objects

```
alaVrrp3AssoIpAddrTable  
  alaVrrp3AssoIpAddrRowStatus
```

---

## vrrp trap

Enables or disables SNMP traps for VRRP.

**vrrp trap**

**no vrrp trap**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

By default, SNMP traps for VRRP are enabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

SNMP traps must be enabled globally on the switch for VRRP traps to actually be sent.

### Examples

```
-> vrrp trap  
-> no vrrp trap
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[snmp trap filter](#) SNMP traps must be enabled with this command.

### MIB Objects

```
vrrpOperGroup  
vrrpNotificationCntl
```

---

## vrrp delay

Configures the amount of time allowed for routing tables to stabilize before virtual routers are started.

**vrrp delay** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds*

The amount of time after a reboot that virtual routers will wait before they go active; the range is 0 to 180 seconds.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	45 seconds

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to prevent loss of workstation connectivity before a virtual router becomes master.

### Examples

```
-> vrrp delay 50
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[vrrp](#)

Configures a new VRRP virtual router or modifies an existing one. Used to enable or disable a virtual router.

[show vrrp](#)

Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a particular virtual router.

### MIB Objects

alaVRRPStartDelay

---

## vrrp track

Creates a new tracking policy or modifies an existing tracking policy.

```
vrrp track track_id [enable | disable] [priority value] [ipv4-interface name | ipv6-interface name | port slot/port | address address]
```

```
no vrrp track track_id
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>track_id</i>	The ID of the tracking policy; the range is 1 to 255.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the tracking policy.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the tracking policy.
<i>value</i>	The value to be decremented from the priority value of the virtual router monitoring this tracking policy when the operational state of the tracking policy is down. The valid range is 0–255.
<i>name</i>	The name of the IPv4 or IPv6 interface that this policy will track.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot/port number that this policy will track.
<i>address</i>	The remote IP or IPv6 address that this policy will track.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>	<b>enable</b>
<i>value</i>	25

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a tracking policy.
- Use the **disable** option to disable the tracking policy rather than remove it from the switch.



## Examples

```
-> vrrp track 2 enable priority 50 ipv4-interface Marketing
-> vrrp track 3 enable priority 60 ipv6-interface Sales
-> vrrp track 3 disable
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *vlan\_id* parameter was replaced by *name* parameter.

Release 6.1.3; *ip* parameter is replaced by *address* parameter.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">vrrp track-association</a>	Associates a VRRP tracking policy with a virtual router.
<a href="#">show vrrp track</a>	Displays information about tracking policies on the switch.

## MIB Objects

```
alaVRRPTrackTable
  alaVrrpTrackState
  alaVrrpTrackAdminState
  alaVrrpTrackPriority
  alaVrrpTrackEntityType
  alaVrrpTrackEntityVlan
  alaVrrpTrackEntityPort
  alaVrrpTrackEntityIpAddress
  alaVrrpTrackEntityIpv6Interface
  alaVrrpTrackEntityInterface
  alaVrrpTrackRowStatus
```

---

## vrrp track-association

Associates a VRRP tracking policy with a virtual router.

```
vrrp vrid vlan_id track-association track_id
```

```
vrrp vrid vlan_id no track-association track_id
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vrid</i>	The virtual router ID, in the range from 1–255.
<i>vlan_id</i>	The VLAN ID of the virtual router.
<i>track_id</i>	The ID of the tracking policy associated with the virtual router; the range is 1 to 255.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to remove a tracking policy from a virtual router.

### Examples

```
-> vrrp 2 4 track-association 1  
-> vrrp 2 4 no track-association 1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">vrrp</a>	Configures a new VRRP virtual router or modifies an existing one.
<a href="#">show vrrp track-association</a>	Displays the tracking policies associated with virtual routers.

### MIB Objects

```
alaVrrpAssoTrackTable  
  alaVrrpAssoTrackId  
  alaVrrpTrackRowStatus
```

---

## vrrp3

Configures a new VRRP3 virtual router or modifies an existing one. Used to enable or disable a virtual router.

**vrrp3** *vrid* *vlan\_id* [**enable** | **disable** | **on** | **off**] [*priority* *priority*] [**preempt** | **no preempt**][**accept** | **no accept**] [[**advertising**] **interval** *centiseconds*]

**no vrrp3** *vrid* *vlan\_id*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vrid</i>	The virtual router ID, in the range from 1–255.
<i>vlan_id</i>	The VLAN on which the virtual router is configured. The VLAN must already be created and available on the switch.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the virtual router.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the virtual router. Cannot be combined on the same line with other parameters.
<b>on</b>	Alternate syntax for enabling the virtual router.
<b>off</b>	Alternate syntax for disabling the virtual router.
<i>priority</i>	The priority for this virtual router to become the master router. The range is 1 (lowest priority) to 255 (highest priority). The priority should be set to 255 only if this router is the actual owner of the virtual router's IP address.
<b>preempt</b>	Specifies that a higher priority router may preempt a lower priority master router.
<b>no preempt</b>	Specifies that a higher priority router may not preempt a lower priority master router.
<b>accept</b>	Specifies that the master router, which is not the IPv6 address owner will accept the packets addressed to the IPv6 address owner as its own.
<b>no accept</b>	Specifies that the master router, which is not the IPv6 address owner will not accept the packets addressed to the IPv6 address owner as its own.
<i>centiseconds</i>	The interval in centiseconds after which the master router will send VRRP3 advertisements. The advertising interval must be the same for all VRRP3 routers configured with the same VRID. The valid range is 1–4095 centiseconds.

## Defaults

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable   on   off</b>	<b>disable (off)</b>
<i>priority</i>	100
<b>preempt   no preempt</b>	<b>preempt</b>
<b>accept   no accept</b>	<b>accept</b>
<i>centiseconds</i>	100

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a virtual router from the configuration.
- Use the **vrrp3 address** command to configure an IPv6 address for the virtual router.
- To disable the virtual router, rather than remove it, use the **disable** or **off** option. Note that **disable** or **off** cannot be used with any other optional parameter.
- A virtual router must be disabled before it may be modified.
- The maximum number of virtual routers supported is based on the 100 centisecond interval. A smaller interval will result in a relatively lesser number of virtual routers.
- The advertising interval cannot be less than 10 centiseconds.

## Examples

```
-> vrrp3 23 1 priority 75
-> vrrp3 23 1 enable
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[vrrp3 address](#)

Configures an IPv6 address for a virtual router.

[show vrrp3](#)

Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a particular virtual router.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaVrrp3OperTable
  alaVrrp3OperAdminState
  alaVrrp3OperPriority
  alaVrrp3OperPreemptMode
  alaVrrp3OperAcceptMode
  alaVrrp3OperAdvinterval
  alaVrrp3OperRowStatus
```

---

## vrrp3 address

Configures an IPv6 address for a virtual router.

```
vrrp3 vrid vlan_id address ipv6_address
```

```
vrrp3 vrid vlan_id no address ipv6_address
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vrid</i>	The virtual router ID, in the range from 1–255.
<i>vlan_id</i>	The VLAN on which the virtual router is configured.
<i>address</i>	The virtual IPv6 address associated with the specified virtual router.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> vrrp3 1 3 address 213:100:1::56  
-> vrrp3 1 3 no address 213:100:1::56
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">vrrp3</a>	Configures a new VRRP3 virtual router or modifies an existing one. Used to enable or disable a virtual router.
<a href="#">show vrrp3 statistics</a>	Displays statistics for all virtual routers configured on the switch or for a particular virtual router.

### MIB Objects

```
alaVrrp3AssoIpAddrTable  
  alaVrrp3AssoIpAddrRowStatus
```

---

## vrrp3 trap

Enables or disables SNMP traps for VRRP3.

**vrrp3 trap**

**no vrrp3 trap**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

By default, SNMP traps for VRRP3 are enabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

SNMP traps must be enabled globally on the switch for VRRP3 traps to actually be sent.

### Examples

```
-> vrrp3 trap  
-> no vrrp3 trap
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[snmp trap filter](#) SNMP traps must be enabled with this command.

### MIB Objects

```
alaVrrp3OperGroup  
  alaVrrp3NotificationCntl
```

---

## vrrp3 track-association

Associates a VRRP3 tracking policy with a virtual router.

```
vrrp3 vrid vlan_id track-association track_id
```

```
vrrp3 vrid vlan_id no track-association track_id
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vrid</i>	The virtual router ID, in the range from 1–255.
<i>vlan_id</i>	The VLAN ID of the virtual router.
<i>track_id</i>	The ID of the tracking policy associated with the virtual router; the range is 1 to 255.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a tracking policy from a virtual router.
- Use the **vrrp track** command to create a tracking policy for an IPv6 interface.

### Examples

```
-> vrrp3 2 4 track-association 1  
-> vrrp3 2 4 no track-association 1
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>vrrp3</b>	Configures a new VRRP3 virtual router or modifies an existing one. Used to enable or disable a virtual router.
<b>show vrrp3 track-association</b>	Displays the tracking policies associated with VRRP3 virtual routers.

### MIB Objects

```
alaVrrp3AssoTrackTable  
  alaVrrp3AssoTrackId  
  alaVrrp3TrackRowStatus
```

---



## show vrrp

Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a particular virtual router.

**show vrrp** [*vrid*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vrid*                                      The virtual router ID, in the range from 1–255.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **show vrrp** command to display information about configuration parameters, which may be set through the **vrrp** command. Use the **show vrrp statistics** command to get information about VRRP packets.

### Examples

```
-> show vrrp
VRRP trap generation: Enabled
VRRP startup delay: 75
```

VRID	VLAN	IP Address(es)	Admin Status	Priority	Preempt	Adv. Interval
1	1	192.168.170.1 192.168.170.2	Enabled	255	Yes	1
2	15	10.2.25.254	Disabled	100	No	1

```
-> show vrrp 1
Virtual Router VRID = 1 on VLAN = 1
Admin Status        = Enabled
Priority            = 255
Preempt            = Yes
Adv. Interval      = 1
Virtual MAC        = 00-00-5E-00-02-01
IP Address(es)
  192.168.170.1
  192.168.170.2
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>VRRP trap generation</b>	Whether or not VRRP trap generation is enabled or disabled; configured through the <b>vrrp trap</b> command.
<b>VRRP startup delay</b>	The amount of time after a reboot that virtual routers will wait before they go active; allows time for routing tables to stabilize. Configured through the <b>vrrp delay</b> command.
<b>VRID</b>	Virtual router identifier. Configured through the <b>vrrp</b> command.
<b>VLAN</b>	The VLAN associated with the VRRP instance. Configured through the <b>vrrp</b> command.
<b>IP Address(es)</b>	The assigned IP addresses. Configured through the <b>vrrp address</b> command.
<b>Admin Status</b>	The administrative status of this virtual router instance; <b>enabled</b> allows the virtual router instance to operate; <b>disabled</b> disables the virtual router instance without deleting it.
<b>Priority</b>	Indicates the VRRP router's priority for the virtual router. For more information about priority, see the <b>vrrp</b> command description on <a href="#">page 31-2</a> .
<b>Preempt</b>	Controls whether a higher priority virtual router will preempt a lower priority master: <b>preempt</b> indicates that a higher priority virtual router will preempt a lower priority master; <b>no preempt</b> indicates that the first backup router to take over for the master will not be preempted by a virtual router with a higher priority. In either case the IP address owner will always take over it if is available.
<b>Virtual MAC</b>	Displays the virtual MAC address for the virtual router. The first 5 bytes are always 00-00-5E-00-02. The last byte indicates the VRID. This field displays N/A when the virtual router is in the <b>backup</b> or <b>initialize</b> state.
<b>Adv Interval</b>	Indicates the time interval, in seconds, between sending advertisement messages. Only the master router sends advertisements.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>vrrp</b>	Configures a new VRRP virtual router or modifies an existing one. Used to enable or disable a virtual router.
<b>vrrp address</b>	Configures an IP address for a virtual router.
<b>show vrrp statistics</b>	Displays statistics for all virtual routers configured on the switch or for a particular virtual router.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaVrrp3AssoIpAddrTable
  alaVrrp3AssoIpAddrRowStatus
alaVrrp3OperTable
  alaVrrp3OperAdminState
  alaVrrp3OperPriority
  alaVrrp3OperPreemptMode
  alaVrrp3OperAdvertisementInterval
```

---

## show vrrp statistics

Displays statistics about VRRP packets for all virtual routers configured on the switch or for a particular virtual router.

**show vrrp** [*vrid*] **statistics**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vrid* The virtual router ID, in the range from 1–255.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **show vrrp statistics** command to display information about VRRP packets. Use the **show vrrp** command to display information about the virtual router configuration.

### Examples

```
-> show vrrp statistics
```

```
Checksum   Version   VRID
Errors     Errors   Errors
-----+-----+-----
                0         0         0
```

```
VRID  VLAN  State           UpTime  Become Master  Adv. Rcvd
----+----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  1    1   master         378890          1             0
  2   15  backup           4483           0             44
  7    2  initialize           0             0             0
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Checksum Errors</b>	The total number of VRRP packets received with an invalid checksum value.
<b>Version Errors</b>	The total number of VRRP packets received with an invalid version number.
<b>VRID Errors</b>	The total number of VRRP packets received with invalid VRIDs.
<b>VRID</b>	The virtual router identifier.
<b>VLAN</b>	The VLAN associated with the VRRP instance.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>State</b>	The operational state of the VRRP router instance; <b>initialize</b> specifies that the interface or vlan is either disabled or down, or if the startup delay timer has not expired; <b>backup</b> specifies that this instance is monitoring the availability of the master router; <b>master</b> specifies that this instance is functioning as the master router.
<b>UpTime</b>	Time interval (in hundredths of a second) since this virtual router was last initialized.
<b>Become Master</b>	The total number of times this virtual router's state has transitioned from backup to master.
<b>Adv. Rcvd</b>	The total number of VRRP advertisements received by this instance.

---

```
-> show vrrp 1 statistics
Virtual Router VRID = 1 on VLAN = 1
  State = master
  UpTime (1/100th second) = 378890
  Become master = 1
  Advertisements received = 0
  Type errors = 0
  Advertisement interval errors = 0
  Authentication errors = 0
  IP TTL errors = 0
  IP address list errors = 0
  Packet length errors = 0
  Zero priority advertisements sent = 0
  Zero priority advertisements received = 0
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>VRID</b>	The virtual router identifier.
<b>VLAN</b>	The VLAN associated with the VRRP instance.
<b>State</b>	The operational state of this VRRP router instance; <b>initialize</b> specifies that the interface or vlan is either disabled or down, or the startup delay timer has not expired; <b>backup</b> specifies that this instance is monitoring the availability of the master router; <b>master</b> specifies that this instance is functioning as the master router.
<b>UpTime</b>	Time interval (in hundredths of a second) since this virtual router was last initialized.
<b>Become master</b>	The total number of times this virtual router's state has transitioned from backup to master.
<b>Advertisements received</b>	The total number of VRRP advertisements received by this instance.
<b>Type errors</b>	The total number of VRRP packets received with an invalid value in the VRRP type field.
<b>Advertisement interval errors</b>	The total number of VRRP packets received in which the advertisement interval was different than the one configured for the virtual router.
<b>Authentication errors</b>	The total number of VRRP packets received with an unknown or invalid authentication type.
<b>IP TTL errors</b>	The total number of VRRP packets received with a TTL value other than 255.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>IP address list errors</b>	The total number of VRRP packets in which the IP address list does not match the configured list for the virtual router.
<b>Packet length errors</b>	The total number of VRRP packets received with a length less than the length of the VRRP header.
<b>Zero priority advertisements sent</b>	The total number of VRRP advertisements with a priority of 0 sent by the virtual router.
<b>Zero priority advertisements received</b>	The total number of VRRP advertisements with a priority of 0 received by the virtual router.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>vrrp</b>	Configures a new VRRP virtual router or modifies an existing one. Used to enable to disable a virtual router.
<b>show vrrp</b>	Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a particular virtual router.

**MIB Objects**

```

alaVrrp3RouterChecksumErrors
alaVrrp3RouterVersionErrors
alaVrrp3RouterVrIdErrors
alaVrrp3RouterStatsTable
  alaVrrp3StatsBecomeMaster
  alaVrrp3StatsAdvertiseRcvd
  alaVrrp3StatsAdvIntervalErrors
  alaVrrp3StatsIpTtlErrors
  alaVrrp3StatsPriZeroPktsRcvd
  alaVrrp3StatsPriZeroPktsSent
  alaVrrp3StatsInvalidTypePktsRcvd
  alaVrrp3StatsAddressListErrors
  alaVrrp3StatsInvlAuthType
  alaVrrp3StatsPacketLengthErrors
alaVrrp3OperTable
  alaVrrp3OperUpTime
  alaVrrp3OperGroup
  alaVrrp3OperState

```

---

## show vrrp track

Displays information about tracking policies on the switch.

**show vrrp track** [*track\_id*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*track\_id*                      The ID of the tracking policy for which you want to display information.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Enter the tracking ID to display information about a particular policy; if no tracking policy ID is entered, information for all tracking policies is displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show vrrp track
Track
ID          Policy          Admin   Oper
State      State      Pri
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  1    PORT 1/1    Enabled   Up     25
  2    192.10.150.42 Enabled   Down   25
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Track ID</b>	The ID of the tracking policy.
<b>Policy</b>	The slot/port, IP address, or VLAN tracked by the policy.
<b>Admin State</b>	Whether the tracking policy is administratively enabled or disabled.
<b>Oper State</b>	Whether the operating state of the tracking policy is up or down.
<b>Pri</b>	The value to be decremented from the priority value of the virtual router monitoring this tracking policy when the operational state of the tracking policy is down.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### vrrp track

Creates a new tracking policy or modifies an existing tracking policy.

## MIB Objects

```
alaVRRPTrackTable  
  alaVrrpTrackState  
  alaVrrpTrackAdminState  
  alaVrrpTrackPriority  
  alaVrrpTrackEntityType  
  alaVrrpTrackEntityVlan  
  alaVrrpTrackEntityPort  
  alaVrrpTrackEntityIpAddress  
  alaVrrpTrackEntityIpv6Interface  
  alaVrrpTrackEntityInterface
```

---



## show vrrp track-association

Displays the tracking policies associated with virtual routers.

**show vrrp** [*vrid*] **track-association** [*track\_id*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vrid</i>	The virtual router ID, in the range from 1–255.
<i>track_id</i>	The ID of the tracking policy for which you want to display information.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If a track ID is specified, only information about that track ID is displayed. If the virtual router ID and track ID are not specified, information about all virtual routers and their associated tracking policies is displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show vrrp 2 track-association
      Conf  Cur  Track
VRID VLAN  Pri  Pri  ID      Policy      Admin  Oper  Track
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
      2    1  100  100  1  VLAN    1      Enabled  Up    25
      2    1  100  100  2  10.255.11.101  Enabled  Up    25
```

### output definitions

---

<b>VRID</b>	The virtual router identifier.
<b>VLAN</b>	The VLAN ID associated with the virtual router.
<b>Conf Pri</b>	The priority configured for the virtual router through the <b>vrrp</b> command.
<b>Cur Pri</b>	The priority currently being used for the virtual router. If the tracking policy is in effect because the tracked entity is down, the current priority will be equal to the configured priority (Conf Pri) minus the tracking priority (Track Pri). Otherwise the current priority will be equal to the configured priority.
<b>Track ID</b>	The ID of the tracking policy.
<b>Policy</b>	The VLAN, IP address, or slot/port being tracked by this policy.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Admin State</b>	The administrative state of the tracking policy configured through the <b>vrrp track</b> command.
<b>Oper State</b>	Whether the tracking policy is operational (Up) or not (Down).
<b>Track Pri</b>	The amount to be decremented from the configured virtual router priority when the tracking policy is applied.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>vrrp track-association</b>	Associates a VRRP tracking policy with a virtual router.
<b>vrrp track</b>	Creates a new tracking policy or modifies an existing tracking policy.

**MIB Objects**

```

alaVrrpAssoTrackTable
  alaVrrpAssoTrackId
alaVRRPTrackTable
  alaVrrpTrackState
  alaVrrpTrackAdminState
  alaVrrpTrackPriority
  alaVrrpTrackEntityType
  alaVrrpTrackEntityVlan
  alaVrrpTrackEntityPort
  alaVrrpTrackEntityIpAddress
  alaVrrpTrackEntityInterface

```

---

## show vrrp3

Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a particular virtual router.

**show vrrp3** [*vrid*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vrid* The virtual router ID, in the range from 1–255.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **show vrrp3** command to display information about configuration parameters, which may be set through the **vrrp3** command. Use the **show vrrp3 statistics** command to get information about VRRP3 packets.

### Examples

```
-> show vrrp3
VRRP trap generation: Enabled
VRRP startup delay: 45 (expired)
```

VRID	VLAN	IPv6 Address(es)	Admin Status	Priority	Preempt	Accept	Adv. Interval
1	101	fe80::200:5eff:fe00:201 1010::30	Enabled	200	No	Yes	100
2	102	fe80::200:5eff:fe00:202 1020::30	Enabled	200	No	Yes	100
3	103	fe80::200:5eff:fe00:203 1030::30	Enabled	200	No	Yes	100
4	104	fe80::200:5eff:fe00:204 1040::30	Enabled	200	No	Yes	100
5	105	fe80::200:5eff:fe00:205 1050::30	Enabled	200	No	Yes	100
6	106	fe80::200:5eff:fe00:206 1060::30	Enabled	200	No	Yes	100
7	107	fe80::200:5eff:fe00:207 1070::30	Enabled	200	No	Yes	100
8	108	fe80::200:5eff:fe00:208 1080::30	Enabled	200	No	Yes	100
9	109	fe80::200:5eff:fe00:209 1090::30	Enabled	200	No	Yes	100
10	110	fe80::200:5eff:fe00:20a 1100::30	Enabled	200	No	Yes	100

*output definitions*


---

<b>VRRP trap generation</b>	Whether or not VRRP trap generation is enabled or disabled.
<b>VRRP startup delay</b>	The amount of time after a reboot that virtual routers will wait before they go active; allows time for routing tables to stabilize.
<b>VRID</b>	Virtual router identifier. Configured through the <b>vrrp3</b> command.
<b>VLAN</b>	The VLAN associated with the VRRP3 instance. Configured through the <b>vrrp3</b> command.
<b>IPv6 Address(es)</b>	The assigned IPv6 addresses. Configured through the <b>vrrp3 address</b> command.
<b>Admin Status</b>	The administrative status of this virtual router instance; <b>enabled</b> allows the virtual router instance to operate; <b>disabled</b> disables the virtual router instance without deleting it.
<b>Priority</b>	Indicates the VRRP3 router's priority for the virtual router. For more information about priority, see the <b>vrrp3</b> command description on <a href="#">page 31-2</a> .
<b>Preempt</b>	Controls whether a higher priority virtual router will preempt a lower priority master: <b>preempt</b> indicates that a higher priority virtual router will preempt a lower priority master; <b>no preempt</b> indicates that the first backup router to take over for the master will not be preempted by a virtual router with a higher priority. In either case the IP address owner will always take over it if is available.
<b>Accept</b>	Displays whether the master router, which is not the IPv6 address owner will accept the packets addressed to the IPv6 address owner as its own.
<b>Virtual MAC</b>	Displays the virtual MAC address for the virtual router when the router is in the <b>master</b> state. The first 5 bytes are always 00-00-5E-00-02. The last byte indicates the VRID. This field displays N/A when the virtual router is in the <b>backup</b> or <b>initialize</b> state.
<b>Adv Interval</b>	Indicates the time interval, in seconds, between sending advertisement messages. Only the master router sends advertisements.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>vrrp3</b>	Configures a new VRRP3 virtual router or modifies an existing one. Used to enable or disable a virtual router.
<b>vrrp3 address</b>	Configures an IPv6 address for a virtual router.
<b>show vrrp3 statistics</b>	Displays statistics for all virtual routers configured on the switch or for a particular virtual router.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaVrrp3OperTable  
  alaVrrp3OperAdminState  
  alaVrrp3OperPriority  
  alaVrrp3OperPreemptMode  
  alaVrrp3OperAcceptMode  
  alaVrrp3OperAdvinterval
```

---

## show vrrp3 statistics

Displays statistics about VRRP3 packets for all virtual routers configured on the switch or for a particular virtual router.

**show vrrp3** [*vrid*] **statistics**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vrid* The virtual router ID, in the range from 1–255.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **show vrrp3 statistics** command to display information about VRRP3 packets. Use the **show vrrp3** command to display information about the virtual router configuration.

### Examples

```
-> show vrrp3 statistics
Checksum      Version      VRID
Errors        Errors       Errors
-----+-----+-----
                0           0           0

VRID VLAN   State      UpTime    Become Master Adv. Rcvd
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  1  101 Master      2983          1           0
  2  102 Master    60675          1           0
  3  103 Master    60675          1           0
  4  104 Master    60675          1           0
  5  105 Master    60675          1           0
  6  106 Master    60675          1           0
  7  107 Master    60675          1           0
  8  108 Master    60675          1           0
  9  109 Master    60675          1           0
 10  110 Master    60675          1           0
```

#### output definitions

<b>Checksum Errors</b>	The total number of VRRP3 packets received with an invalid checksum value.
<b>Version Errors</b>	The total number of VRRP3 packets received with an invalid version number.
<b>VRID Errors</b>	The total number of VRRP3 packets received with invalid VRIDs.
<b>VRID</b>	The virtual router identifier.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>VLAN</b>	The VLAN associated with the VRRP3 instance.
<b>State</b>	The administrative state of the VRRP3 instance; <b>initialize</b> specifies that the interface or vlan is either disabled or down and the startup delay timer has not expired; <b>backup</b> specifies that this instance is monitoring the availability of the master router; <b>master</b> specifies that this instance is functioning as the master router.
<b>UpTime</b>	Time interval (in hundredths of a second) since this virtual router was last initialized.
<b>Become Master</b>	The total number of times this virtual router's state has transitioned from backup to master.
<b>Adv. Rcvd</b>	The total number of VRRP3 advertisements received by this instance.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>vrrp3</b>	Configures a new VRRP3 virtual router or modifies an existing one. Used to enable or disable a virtual router.
<b>show vrrp3</b>	Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a particular virtual router.

**MIB Objects**

```

alaVrrp3RouterChecksumErrors
alaVrrp3RouterVersionErrors
alaVrrp3RouterVrIdErrors
alaVrrp3RouterStatsTable
  alaVrrp3StatsBecomeMaster
  alaVrrp3StatsAdvertiseRcvd
  alaVrrp3StatsAdvIntervalErrors
  alaVrrp3StatsIpTtlErrors
  alaVrrp3StatsPriZeroPktsRcvd
  alaVrrp3StatsPriZeroPktsSent
  alaVrrp3StatsInvalidTypePktsRcvd
  alaVrrp3StatsAddressListErrors
  alaVrrp3StatsInvldAuthType
  alaVrrp3StatsPacketLengthErrors
alaVrrp3OperTable
  alaVrrp3OperUpTime
alaVrrp3OperGroup
  alaVrrp3OperState

```

---

## show vrrp3 track-association

Displays the tracking policies associated with VRRP3 virtual routers.

**show vrrp3** [*vrid*] **track-association** [*track\_id*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vrid* The virtual router ID, in the range from 1–255.

*track\_id* The ID of the tracking policy for which you want to display information.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If a track ID is specified, only information about that track ID is displayed. If the virtual router ID and track ID are not specified, information about all virtual routers and their associated tracking policies is displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show vrrp3 track-association
      Conf  Cur  Track
VRID VLAN  Pri  Pri  ID      Policy      Admin  Oper  Track
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
   1  101  200  200  1  PORT 1/37      Enabled  Up    25
```

### output definitions

---

<b>VRID</b>	The virtual router identifier.
<b>VLAN</b>	The VLAN ID associated with the virtual router.
<b>Conf Pri</b>	The priority configured for the virtual router through the <b>vrrp3</b> command.
<b>Cur Pri</b>	The priority currently being used for the virtual router. If the tracking policy is in effect because the tracked entity is down, the current priority will be equal to the configured priority (Conf Pri) minus the tracking priority (Track Pri). Otherwise the current priority will be equal to the configured priority.
<b>Track ID</b>	The ID of the tracking policy.
<b>Policy</b>	The VLAN, IPv6 address, or slot/port being tracked by this policy.
<b>Admin State</b>	The administrative state of the tracking policy.



*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Oper State</b>	Whether the tracking policy is operational (Up) or not (Down).
<b>Track Pri</b>	The amount to be decremented from the configured virtual router priority when the tracking policy is applied.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[vrrp3 track-association](#) Associates a VRRP3 tracking policy with a virtual router.

**MIB Objects**

```

alaVRRPTrackTable
  alaVrrpTrackState
  alaVrrpTrackAdminState
  alaVrrpTrackPriority
  alaVrrpTrackEntityType
  alaVrrpTrackEntityVlan
  alaVrrpTrackEntityPort
  alaVrrpTrackEntityIpAddress
  alaVrrpTrackEntityIpv6Interface
  alaVrrpTrackEntityInterface
  alaVrrpTrackRowStatus

alaVrrp3AssoTrackTable
  alaVrrp3AssoTrackId
  alaVrrp3TrackRowStatus

```

---



# 32 OSPF Commands

Open Shortest Path First routing (OSPF) is a shortest path first (SPF) or link-state protocol. OSPF is an interior gateway protocol (IGP) that distributes routing information between routers in a single autonomous system (AS). OSPF chooses the least-cost path as the best path.

Each participating router distributes its local state (i.e., the router's usable interfaces and reachable neighbors) throughout the AS by flooding. In a link-state protocol, each router maintains a database describing the entire AS topology. This database is built from the collected link state advertisements of all routers. Each multi-access network that has at least two attached routers has a designated router and a backup designated router. The designated router floods a link state advertisement for the multi-access network and has other special responsibilities.

OSPF allows collections of contiguous networks and hosts to be grouped together. A group, together with the routers having interfaces to any one of the included networks, is called an *area*. Each area runs a separate copy of the basic link-state routing algorithm. This means that each area has its own topological database, as explained in the previous section.

Alcatel-Lucent's version of OSPF complies with RFCs 1370, 1850, 2328, 2370, 3101, and 3623.

MIB information for OSPF is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1DrcTm.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-DRCTM-MIB

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Ospf.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-OSPF-MIB

*Filename:* IETF\_OSPF.MIB  
*Module:* OSPF-MIB

The following is a list of the commands for configuring OSPF:

<b>Global OSPF Commands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ip ospf status</li> <li>ip load ospf</li> <li>ip ospf asbr</li> <li>ip ospf exit-overflow-interval</li> <li>ip ospf extlsdb-limit</li> <li>ip ospf host</li> <li>ip ospf mtu-checking</li> <li>ip ospf redist-filter</li> <li>ip ospf redist status</li> <li>ip ospf redist</li> <li>ip ospf default-originate</li> <li>ip ospf route-tag</li> <li>ip ospf spf-timer</li> <li>ip ospf virtual-link</li> <li>ip ospf neighbor</li> <li>show ip ospf</li> <li>show ip ospf border-routers</li> <li>show ip ospf ext-lsdb</li> <li>show ip ospf host</li> <li>show ip ospf lsdb</li> <li>show ip ospf neighbor</li> <li>show ip ospf redist-filter</li> <li>show ip ospf redist</li> <li>show ip ospf routes</li> <li>show ip ospf virtual-link</li> <li>show ip ospf virtual-neighbor</li> </ul>
<b>OSPF Area Commands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ip ospf area</li> <li>ip ospf area status</li> <li>ip ospf area default-metric</li> <li>ip ospf area range</li> <li>show ip ospf area</li> <li>show ip ospf area range</li> <li>show ip ospf area stub</li> </ul>
<b>OSPF Interface Commands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ip ospf interface</li> <li>ip ospf interface status</li> <li>ip ospf interface area</li> <li>ip ospf interface auth-key</li> <li>ip ospf interface auth-type</li> <li>ip ospf interface dead-interval</li> <li>ip ospf interface hello-interval</li> <li>ip ospf interface md5</li> <li>ip ospf interface md5 key</li> <li>ip ospf interface type</li> <li>ip ospf interface cost</li> <li>ip ospf interface poll-interval</li> <li>ip ospf interface priority</li> <li>ip ospf interface retrans-interval</li> <li>ip ospf interface transit-delay</li> <li>show ip ospf interface</li> </ul>
<b>OSPF Graceful Restart Commands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ip ospf restart-support</li> <li>ip ospf restart-interval</li> <li>ip ospf restart-helper status</li> <li>ip ospf restart-helper strict-lsa-checking status</li> <li>ip ospf restart initiate</li> <li>show ip ospf restart</li> </ul>

## ip ospf status

Enables or disables the administration status of OSPF on the router.

```
ip ospf status {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables OSPF.
<b>disable</b>	Disables OSPF.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
enable   disable	disable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The OSPF protocol must be enabled for it to route traffic.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf status enable  
-> ip ospf status disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip ospf](#) Displays OSPF status and general configuration parameters.

### MIB Objects

```
ospfGeneralGroup  
ospfAdminStat
```

---

## ip load ospf

Loads the OSPF software on the router.

**ip load ospf**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Example

```
-> ip load ospf
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

N/A

### MIB Objects

ALADRCTMCONFIG

alaDrcTmIPOspfStatus

---

## ip ospf asbr

Configures the router as an Autonomous System Border Router (ASBR). A router running multiple protocols or acting as a gateway to other exterior routers is an ASBR. *This command is currently not supported.*

**ip ospf asbr**

**no ip ospf asbr**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Autonomous System Border Routers (ASBRs) are routers that exchange information with routers from another autonomous system (AS).
- The **no** variant of this command removes the ASBR classification of the selected router.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf asbr  
-> no ip ospf asbr
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

### Related Commands

[show ip ospf](#)

Displays OSPF status and general configuration parameters.

### MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolOspf  
  alaOspfAsBdRtr
```

---

## ip ospf exit-overflow-interval

This command sets the overflow interval value.

**ip ospf exit-overflow-interval** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* The number of seconds the router waits before attempting to leave the overflow state.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The overflow interval is the time whereby the routing router will wait before attempting to leave the database overflow state; the interval begins upon the routing router's arrival into this state.
- When the routing router leaves the overflow state, it can once again create non-default and external link state advertisements (LSAs) for autonomous systems (AS).
- Note that the router will not leave the overflow state (until it is restarted) when the overflow interval value is set to 0.

### Example

```
-> ip ospf exit-overflow-interval 10
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip ospf](#) Displays the OSPF status and general configuration parameters.

### MIB Objects

```
ospfGeneralGroup  
  ospfExitOverflowInterval
```

---



## ip ospf extlsdb-limit

Assigns a limit to the number of External Link-State Database (LSDB) entries that can be learned.

**ip ospf extlsdb-limit** *limit*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*limit*

The maximum number of LSDB entries allowed on the router. The accepted value is any number greater than or equal to 1. If 0 is entered, there is no limit.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>limit</i>	-1

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command allows you to set a limit to the number of external LSDBs learned by the router. An external LSDB is created when the router learns a link address that exists outside of its Autonomous System (AS).
- When the limit is set, and it is exceeded, older addresses that were previously learned are removed from the routing table to make room for the new external LSDB.

### Example

```
-> ip ospf extlsdb-limit 25
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip ospf](#) Displays OSPF status and general configuration parameters.

### MIB Objects

ospfGeneralGroup  
ospfExtLsdbLimit

---

## ip ospf host

Creates and deletes an OSPF entry for directly attached hosts. Allows for the modification of the host parameters of Type of Service (ToS) and metric.

```
ip ospf host ip_address tos tos [metric metric]
```

```
no ip ospf host ip_address tos tos
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The 32-bit IP address in dotted decimal format of the OSPF host. See the example below for more information.
<i>tos</i>	The type of service (ToS) of the specified OSPF host. The valid range is 0- 15. Only ToS value 0 is supported at this time.
<i>metric</i>	The cost metric value assigned to the specified host. The valid range is 0 and up.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>metric</i>	0

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The **no** variant of this command removes the record of the OSPF host.
- Use this command when multiple paths exist to a host. The specified host must be directly attached to the router. ToS routing is the ability to make a forwarding decision based on a destination address and a desired Quality of Service (QoS). ToS routing allows link selection based on QoS when more than one path exists between a source and a destination. A metric value is the cost of all the hops necessary for a packet to reach its destination. Routers use the metric to determine the best possible path.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf host 172.22.2.115 tos 1 metric 10  
-> no ip ospf host 172.22.2.115 tos 1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show ip ospf host**

Displays information on configured OSPF hosts.

## MIB Objects

ospfHostTable

ospfHostStatus

ospfHostIpAddress

ospfHostTOS

ospfHostMetric

---

## ip ospf mtu-checking

Enables or disables the use of Maximum Transfer Unit (MTU) checking. The MTU limits the size of a transmitted or received packet.

**ip ospf mtu-checking**

**no ip ospf mtu-checking**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The **no** form of this command disables MTU checking.
- This command is used to disable the checking for mismatch of the interface MTU while establishing a neighbor adjacency with a router. MTU mismatch occurs when a router receives packets that contain a larger MTU value than that of the interface on which adjacency is being established. The interface MTU is the largest IP datagram size (in bytes) that the interface can accept.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf mtu-checking
-> no ip ospf mtu-checking
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ip ospf** Displays the OSPF status and general configuration parameters.

### MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolOspf
  alaOspfMTUCheck
```

---

## ip ospf redistrib-filter

Creates or deletes an OSPF redistribution filter. Allows for modifying several preset defaults in an OSPF redistribution filter. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new **ip redistrib** and **ip route map** commands described in the “IP Commands” chapter.*

```
ip ospf redistrib-filter {local | static | rip | bgp} ip_address subnet_mask [{effect {permit | deny}}] |
[metric value] | [route-tag tag] | [redistrib-control {all-subnets | aggregate | no-subnets}]]
```

```
no ip ospf redistrib-filter {local | static | rip | bgp} ip_address subnet_mask
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>local</b>	Redistributes local routes into OSPF.
<b>static</b>	Redistributes static routes into OSPF.
<b>rip</b>	Redistributes routes learned through RIP into OSPF.
<b>bgp</b>	Redistributes routes learned through BGP into OSPF.
<i>ip_address</i>	The IP address of the filter.
<i>subnet_mask</i>	The mask corresponding to the IP address.
<b>permit</b>	Allows routes to be redistributed.
<b>deny</b>	Disallows routes to be redistributed.
<i>value</i>	The metric value. The valid range is 1–65535.
<i>tag</i>	The route tag value for the redistribution filter. The assigned route tag value.
<b>all-subnets</b>	Redistributes all subnet routes which match this filter, if permitted.
<b>aggregate</b>	Redistributes an aggregate route if there are one or more routes that match this filter.
<b>no-subnets</b>	Redistributes only those routes that exactly match the redistribution filter.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>permit   deny</b>	<b>permit</b>
<i>value</i>	0
<i>tag</i>	0
<b>all-subnets   aggregate   no-subnets</b>	<b>all-subnets</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- The **no** form of this command deletes the redistribution filter previously created.
- This command sets up a filter to redistribute routes from one routing domain to another routing domain. The selected route or protocol type and an IP address/mask are the parameters of the filter. For example, if RIP and IP address 1.0.0.0 with a mask of 255.0.0.0 is the specified filter, all routes learned from RIP with an address of 1.0.0.0 and mask of 255.0.0.0 would be filtered into OSPF domain.
- By default, the filter action is set to allow routes that match the criteria specified in the filter to be redistributed. The filter can be set to deny redistribution to routes obtained from the specified learning source and IP address/mask.
- This command specifies the metric value with which routes matching this filter are redistributed into OSPF. The default value is zero (0), which means that the metric used for the redistributed route is the value specified by the OSPF redistribution metric variable.
- This command specifies the route tag with which routes matching this filter are redistributed into OSPF. The default value is zero (0), which means that the route tag used will be the one in the route, if specified.
- This command is used to control the manner in which routes are redistributed into OSPF.

## Examples

```
-> ip ospf redistrib-filter local 172.22.2.0 255.255.255.0
-> ip ospf redistrib-filter local 172.22.2.0 255.255.255.0 effect deny
-> ip ospf redistrib-filter local 172.22.2.0 255.255.255.0 metric 5
-> ip ospf redistrib-filter local 172.22.2.0 255.255.255.0 route-tag 5555
-> ip ospf redistrib-filter local 172.22.2.0 255.255.255.0 redistrib-control subnet
-> no ip ospf redistrib-filter local 172.22.2.0 255.255.255.0
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">ip ospf redistrib</a>	Creates and deletes a redistribution instance that allows routes to be redistributed into OSPF.
<a href="#">ip ospf redistrib status</a>	Enables or disables OSPF redistribution.
<a href="#">show ip ospf redistrib-filter</a>	Displays OSPF redistribution filter attributes.

## MIB Objects

```
alaOspfRedistRouteTable
  alaOspfRedistRouteProto
  alaOspfRedistRouteDest
  alaOspfRedistRouteMask
  alaOspfRedistRouteStatus
  alaOspfRedistRouteEffect
  alaOspfRedistRouteMetric
  alaOspfRedistRouteTagMatch
```

## ip ospf redistrib status

Enables or disables OSPF redistribution. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new **ip redistrib** and **ip route map** commands described in the “IP Commands” chapter.*

**ip ospf redistrib status {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables OSPF redistribution.
<b>disable</b>	Disables OSPF redistribution.

### Defaults

parameter	default
enable   disable	disable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

OSPF can redistribute routes from outside the OSPF domain into OSPF by using the **ip ospf redistrib** command and the **ip ospf redistrib-filter** command.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf redistrib status enable
-> ip ospf redistrib status disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

### Related Commands

<b>ip ospf redistrib-filter</b>	Creates/deletes a redistribution filters that allows routes to be redistributed into OSPF.
<b>ip ospf redistrib</b>	Creates/deletes a redistribution instance that allows routes to be redistributed into OSPF.
<b>show ip ospf</b>	Displays the OSPF status and general configuration parameters.

### MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolOspf
  alaOspfRedistAdminStatus
```

---

## ip ospf redistrib

Creates and deletes a redistribution instance that allows routes to be redistributed into OSPF. Allows for the modification of various parameters of a redistribution instance. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new **ip redistrib** and **ip route map** commands described in the “IP Commands” chapter.*

**ip ospf redistrib** {local | static | rip | bgp} [metric *metric*] [metric-type {type1 | type2}] [subnets {enable | disable}]

**no ip ospf redistrib** {local | static | rip | bgp}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>local</b>	Redistributes local routes into OSPF.
<b>static</b>	Redistributes static routes into OSPF.
<b>rip</b>	Redistributes routes learned through RIP into OSPF.
<b>bgp</b>	Redistributes routes learned through BGP into OSPF.
<i>metric</i>	Configures the metric value that will be assumed on receipt of external routes. The valid range is 1–65535.
<b>type 1</b>	Sets the redistribution metric as Type 1, which gives the full metric calculation for the complete path including internal as well as external cost.
<b>type 2</b>	Sets the redistribution metric as Type 2, which gives the external redistribution metric only to the ASBR.
<b>enable</b>	Enables subnet route redistribution
<b>disable</b>	Disables subnet route redistribution.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>metric</i>	0
<b>type1   type2</b>	<b>type2</b>
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>enable</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000



## Usage Guidelines

- When a redistribution instance for a specified non-OSPF protocol is created, it is automatically enabled.
- Creating a route distribution entry automatically enables the **ip ospf redistrib subnets** and **ip ospf redistrib metric-type** features.
- Use the **ip ospf redistrib status** command and the **ip ospf redistrib-filter** command to initiate redistribution of routes into OSPF.

## Examples

```
-> ip ospf redistrib rip metric 15 metric-type type2 subnets disable  
-> no ip ospf redistrib rip
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

## Related Commands

<b>ip ospf redistrib-filter</b>	Creates/deletes a redistribution filter that allows routes to be redistributed into OSPF.
<b>ip ospf redistrib status</b>	Enables/disables OSPF redistribution.
<b>show ip ospf redistrib</b>	Displays the specified redistribution instance that allows routes to be redistributed into OSPF.

## MIB Objects

```
alaOspfRedistribProtoTable  
  alaOspfRedistribProtoId  
  alaOspfRedistribProtoStatus  
  alaOspfRedistribProtoMetric  
  alaOspfRedistribProtoMetricType  
  alaOspfRedistribProtoSubnets
```

---

## ip ospf default-originate

Configures a default external route into the OSPF routing domain.

```
ip ospf default-originate {only | always} [metric-type {type1 | type2}] [metric value]
```

```
no ip ospf default-originate
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>only</b>	Advertises only when there is a default route in the routing table.
<b>always</b>	Advertises the default route regardless of whether the routing table has a default route.
<b>type1</b>	Sets the external route as type1.
<b>type2</b>	Sets the external route as type2.
<i>value</i>	The metric value. The valid range is 1-65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>type1   type2</b>	<b>type2</b>
<i>value</i>	1

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of the command to delete redistributed default routes.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf default-originate always
-> ip ospf default-originate only metric 10
-> ip ospf default-originate always metric-type type1 metric 5
-> no ip ospf default-originate
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **ip ospf asbr**

Configures the router as an Autonomous System Border Router (ASBR). *This command is currently not supported.*

## MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolOspf  
  alaOspfDefaultOriginate  
  alaOspfDefaultOriginateMetricType  
  alaOspfDefaultOriginateMetric
```

---

## ip ospf route-tag

Configures a tag value for the Autonomous System External (ASE) routes created.

**ip ospf route-tag** *tag*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*tag* The set tag value. The valid range is 0–2,147,483,647.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>tag</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command allows you to set a tag value for ASE routes that are learned by this OSPF router. The tag value allows for quick identification.
- OSPF ASE route advertisements contain a tag value field. This field allows the exchange of information between autonomous system border routers (ASBRs).

### Example

```
-> ip ospf route-tag 2
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip ospf](#) Displays OSPF status and general configuration parameters.

### MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolOspf  
  alaOspfRedistRouteTag
```

---

## ip ospf spf-timer

Configures timers for Shortest Path First (SPF) calculation.

```
ip ospf spf-timer [delay delay_seconds] [hold hold_seconds]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*delay\_seconds*

Specifies time (from 0 to 65535 seconds) between the reception of an OSPF topology change and the start of an SPF calculation.

*hold\_seconds*

Specifies the minimum time (from 0 to 65535 seconds) between consecutive SPF calculations.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>delay_seconds</i>	5
<i>hold_seconds</i>	10

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command allows you to configure the time between SPF calculations. Using the delay timer, you can determine how much time to postpone an SPF calculation after the router receives a topology change. Using the hold timer, you can configure the amount of time that must elapse between consecutive SPF calculations.
- Note that if either of these values is set to 0, there will be no delay in the SPF calculation. This means that SPF calculations will occur immediately upon the reception of a topology change and/or that back-to back SPF calculations can take place with no break in-between the two.

### Example

```
-> ip ospf spf-timer delay 20 hold 35
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ip ospf**

Displays the OSPF status and general configuration parameters.

## MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolOspf  
  alaOspfTimerSpfDelay  
  alaOspfTimerSpfHold
```

---

## ip ospf virtual-link

Creates or deletes a virtual link. A virtual link is used to restore backbone connectivity if the backbone is not physically contiguous.

```
ip ospf virtual-link area_id router_id [auth-type {none | simple | md5}] [auth-key key_string]  
[dead-interval seconds] [hello-interval seconds] [retrans-interval seconds] [transit-delay seconds]
```

```
no ip ospf virtual-link area_id router_id
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>area_id</i>	A unique 32-bit value in IP address format.
<i>router_id</i>	A unique 32-bit value, such as an IP address, that identifies a neighboring router in the Autonomous System.
<b>none</b>	Sets the virtual link authorization type to no authentication.
<b>simple</b>	Sets the virtual link authorization type to simple authentication. If <b>simple</b> is selected, a key must be specified as well.
<b>md5</b>	Sets the virtual link authorization type to MD5 authentication.
<i>key_string</i>	Sets the virtual link authorization key. The key can be up to 8 ASCII characters. See the example for more details.
<b>dead-interval</b> <i>seconds</i>	Sets the virtual link dead interval. If no hello packets on this link for the set number of seconds have been received, the virtual neighbor is declared dead. The valid range is 1–2147483647.
<b>hello-interval</b> <i>seconds</i>	Sets the virtual link hello interval, which is the time interval between OSPF hellos sent on this virtual link. The valid range is 1–65535.
<b>retrans-interval</b> <i>seconds</i>	Sets the virtual link retransmit interval. The router waits the set number of seconds before retransmitting OSPF packets. The valid range is 0–3600.
<b>transit-delay</b> <i>seconds</i>	Sets the virtual link transit delay, which is the number of seconds to transmit OSPF packets over this link. The valid range is 0–3600.

## Defaults

parameter	default
<b>none   simple   md5</b>	<b>none</b>
<i>key_string</i>	null string
<b>dead-interval</b> <i>seconds</i>	40
<b>hello-interval</b> <i>seconds</i>	10
<b>retrans-interval</b> <i>seconds</i>	5
<b>transit-delay</b> <i>seconds</i>	1

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- The **no** form of the command deletes the virtual link.
- It is possible to define areas in such a way that the backbone is no longer contiguous. In this case the system administrator can ensure backbone connectivity physically.
- Virtual links can be configured between any two backbone routers that have an interface to a common non-backbone area. Virtual links belong to the backbone. The protocol treats two routers joined by a virtual link as if they were connected by an unnumbered point-to-point network. The routing protocol traffic that flows along the virtual link uses intra-area routing only.
- If authentication is enabled, both routers at either end of the virtual link must share the same password. Simple authentication refers to the use of only clear-text passwords as an authentication method. MD5 authentication refers to the usage of message digests.
- The **dead-interval** value should be the same for all routers on the same network. This value should be some multiple of the value given for the hello interval.

## Examples

```
-> ip ospf virtual-link 0.0.0.1 172.22.2.115
-> ip ospf virtual-link 0.0.0.1 172.22.2.115 auth-key "techpubs"
-> ip ospf virtual-link 0.0.0.1 172.22.2.115 auth-type simple
-> ip ospf virtual-link 0.0.0.1 172.22.2.115 dead-interval 50
-> ip ospf virtual-link 0.0.0.1 172.22.2.115 hello-interval 20
-> ip ospf virtual-link 0.0.0.1 172.22.2.115 retrans-interval 20
-> ip ospf virtual-link 0.0.0.1 172.22.2.115 transit-delay 50
-> no ip ospf virtual-link 0.0.0.1 172.22.2.115
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

**show ip ospf virtual-link**      Displays the virtual link information.

## MIB Objects

```
ospfVirtIfTable
  ospfVirtIfAreaId
  ospfVirtIfNeighbor
  ospfVirtIfAuthKey
  ospfVirtIfStatus
  ospfVirtIfAuthType
  ospfVirtIfRtrDeadInterval
  ospfVirtIfHelloInterval
  ospfVirtIfRetransInterval
  ospfVirtIfTransitDelay
```

---

## ip ospf neighbor

Creates a static neighbor on a non-broadcast interface.

**ip ospf neighbor** *neighbor\_id* {**eligible** | **non-eligible**}

**no ip ospf neighbor** *neighbor\_id*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*neighbor\_id* A unique 32-bit IP address identical to the neighbor's interface address.

**eligible** Sets this router as eligible to be the DR.

**non-eligible** Sets this router as not eligible to be the DR.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>eligible</b>   <b>non-eligible</b>	<b>eligible</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- NBMA (Non Broadcast Multi Access), PMP (Point-to-Multipoint), and P2P (Point-to-Point) OSPF non-broadcast modes are supported over Ethernet interfaces (broadcast media).
- Neighboring routers on non-broadcast OSPF networks must be statically configured, because lack of OSPF multicast capabilities prevents using normal OSPF Hello protocol discovery.
- In the case of NBMA interface the static neighbor eligibility for becoming a DR can be configured while it is not necessary for point-to-multipoint and point-to-point interfaces.
- An interface connected to this neighbor must also be configured as a non-broadcast interface, which can be either point-to-multipoint or point-to-point, by using the **ip ospf interface type** command.
- For the correct working of an OSPF NBMA network, a fully meshed network is mandatory. Also, the neighbor eligibility configuration for a router on every other router should match the routers interface priority configuration.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf neighbor 1.1.1.1 non-eligible
-> no ip ospf neighbor 1.1.1.1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip ospf interface type**

Configures the OSPF interface type.

**show ip ospf neighbor**

Displays information on OSPF non-virtual neighbor routers.

## MIB Objects

ospfNbrTable

ospfNbrPriority

ospfNbmaNbrStatus

---

## ip ospf area

Assigns an OSPF interface to a specified area.

```
ip ospf area area_id [summary {enable | disable}] | [type {normal | stub | nssa}]
```

```
no ip ospf area area_id
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>area_id</i>	A unique 32-bit value in IP address format.
<b>enable</b>	Enables summarization.
<b>disable</b>	Disables summarization.
<b>normal</b>	Sets the area as a regular OSPF area.
<b>stub</b>	Configures an OSPF area as a stub area.
<b>nssa</b>	Configures an OSPF area as a Not So Stubby Area (NSSA)

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>enable</b>
<b>normal   stub   nssa</b>	<b>normal</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The **no** form deletes the area.
- The **summary** options are used to enable or disable route summarization for stub and NSSA areas. Stub and NSSA areas will not receive LSA type 3 unless summary is enabled.
- The **type** command allows you to chose what type of area this is going to be.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf area 0.0.0.1  
-> ip ospf area 0.0.0.1 stub  
-> ip ospf area 0.0.0.1 type normal  
-> no ip ospf area 0.0.0.1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip ospf area default-metric</b>	Creates or deletes an OSPF default metric.
<b>ip ospf area range</b>	Creates a route summarization instance whereby a range of addresses will be advertised as a single route.
<b>show ip ospf area</b>	Displays either all OSPF areas, or a specified OSPF area.

## MIB Objects

```
ospfAreaTable  
  ospfImportAsExtern  
  ospfAreaSummary  
  ospfAreaId
```

---

## ip ospf area status

Enables or disables the administration status of the OSPF area.

```
ip ospf area area_id status {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>area_id</i>	A unique 32-bit value in IP address format.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the OSPF area.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the OSPF area.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The OSPF area must be enabled for it to perform routing. This command enables or disables the specified OSPF area.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf area 1.1.1.1 status enable  
-> ip ospf area 1.1.1.1 status disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip ospf area](#) Displays the status and statistics of an OSPF area.

### MIB Objects

```
ospfAreaTable  
ospfAreaStatus
```

---

## ip ospf area default-metric

Creates or deletes a default metric for stub or Not So Stubby Area (NSSA) areas. The default metric configures the type of cost metric that a default area border router (ABR) will advertise in the default summary Link State Advertisement (LSA).

**ip ospf area *area\_id* default-metric *tos* [[cost *cost*] | [type {ospf | type 1 | type 2}]**

**no ip ospf area *area\_id* default-metric *tos***

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>area_id</i>	A unique 32-bit value in IP address format.
<i>tos</i>	Type of service. The valid range is 0–15. Only ToS value 0 is supported at this time.
<i>cost</i>	The numerical cost of this area and ToS. Only 0 is supported in the current release.
<b>ospf</b>	Advertises external routes as OSPF autonomous system external (ASE) routes.
<b>type1</b>	Advertises external routes as a Type 1 (non-OSPF) metric.
<b>type2</b>	Advertises external routes as a Type 2 (calculated weight value from non-OSPF protocol) metric.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>tos</i>	0
<b>ospf   type 1   type 2</b>	<b>ospf</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The **no** form deletes the default metric from the specified area.
- The **type** command configures the type of cost metric for the specified ToS. To ensure that internal routers receiving external route advertisements choose the correct route, all border routers advertising a particular external network should be configured to advertise the route using the same metric type. That is, they must all advertise the route using an OSPF, Type 1, or Type 2 metric.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf area 1.1.1.1 default-metric 0
-> no ip ospf area 1.1.1.1 default-metric 0
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip ospf area**

Creates or deletes an OSPF area.

**ip ospf area range**

Creates a route summarization instance whereby a range of addresses will be advertised as a single route.

**show ip ospf area**

Displays either all OSPF areas, or a specified OSPF area.

## MIB Objects

```
ospfStubAreaTable  
  ospfStubAreaId  
  ospfStubTOS  
  ospfStubStatus  
  ospfStubMetric  
  ospfStubMetricType
```

---



## ip ospf area range

Creates a route summarization instance whereby a range of addresses assigned for the route at the area border router will be advertised.

```
ip ospf area area_id range {summary | nssa} ip_address subnet_mask
[effect {admatching | noMatching}]
```

```
no ip ospf area area_id range {summary | nssa} ip_address subnet_mask
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>area_id</i>	A unique 32-bit value in IP address format.
<b>summary</b>	Advertises the address range as a summary link state advertisement (LSA).
<b>nssa</b>	Advertises the address range of Not So Stubby Area (NSSA) routes as a Type 5 advertisement.
<i>ip_address</i>	A 32-bit IP address for the range's area.
<i>subnet_mask</i>	A 32-bit subnet mask that determines how many bits of the IP address denote the network number.
<b>admatching</b>	Determines that routes specified falling within the specified range will be advertised.
<b>noMatching</b>	Determines that any route falling within the specified range will not be advertised.

### Defaults

parameter	default
summary   nssa	summary
admatching   noMatching	admatching

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Route summarization is the consolidation of addresses within an area which are advertised as a single route. When network numbers in an area are assigned consecutively, the area border router can be configured, using this command, to advertise a route that aggregates all the individual networks within the range.
- Using this command causes a single route to be advertised, for an address range in the specified area, to other areas.

- An NSSA (Not So Stubby Area) is similar to a stub area. However, where autonomous system (AS) external routes cannot be imported into a stub area, an NSSA will allow the importing of some AS external routes.
- Area ranges, once created, are enabled by default. Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) can work with OSPF to make route summarization more efficient. This is especially true for the summarization of routes in the global database. OSPF area address ranges can be configured on area border routers.

## Examples

```
-> ip ospf area 1.1.1.1 range summary 172.22.2.0 255.255.255.0
-> no ip ospf area 1.1.1.1 range summary 172.22.2.0 255.255.255.0
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">ip ospf area</a>	Creates or deletes an OSPF area.
<a href="#">ip ospf area default-metric</a>	Creates or deletes an OSPF default metric.
<a href="#">show ip ospf area range</a>	Displays all or specified route summaries in a given area.

## MIB Objects

```
ospfAreaAggregateTable
  ospfAreaAggregateAreaId
  ospfAreaAggregateLsdbType
  ospfAreaAggregateNet
  ospfAreaAggregateMask
  ospfAreaAggregateEffect
  ospfAreaAggregateStatus
```

---

## ip ospf interface

Creates and deletes an OSPF interface.

**ip ospf interface** {*ip\_address* | *interface\_name*}

**no ip ospf interface** {*ip\_address* | *interface\_name*}

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* A 32-bit IP address for the interface. *This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.*

*interface\_name* The name of the interface.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to delete an OSPF interface.
- The interface name cannot contain spaces.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf interface vlan-101
-> ip ospf interface 172.22.2.115
-> no ip ospf interface vlan-101
-> no ip ospf interface 172.22.2.115
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.

Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

### Related Commands

**show ip ospf interface** Displays the status and statistics of an OSPF interface.

### MIB Objects

```
ospfIfTable
  ospfIfIpAddress
alaOspfIfAugTable
  alaOspfIfIntfName
```

---

## ip ospf interface status

Enables or disables the administrative status on an OSPF interface.

**ip ospf interface** {*ip\_address* | *interface\_name*} **status** {**enable** | **disable**}

**no ip ospf interface** {*ip\_address* | *interface\_name*} **status** {**enable** | **disable**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* A 32-bit IP address for the interface. *This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release*

*interface\_name* The name of the interface. This option is not supported on OmniSwitch 6800 Series switches.

**enable** Enables the OSPF interface.

**disable** Disables the OSPF interface.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to delete an OSPF interface.
- The OSPF interface must be enabled for it to participate in the OSPF protocol.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf interface vlan-101 status enable
-> ip ospf interface vlan-101 status disable
-> ip ospf interface 1.1.1.1 status enable
-> ip ospf interface 1.1.1.1 status disable
-> no ip ospf interface vlan-101 status enable
-> no ip ospf interface vlan-101 status disable
-> no ip ospf interface 1.1.1.1 status enable
-> no ip ospf interface 1.1.1.1 status disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.

Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

**Related Commands****show ip ospf interface**

Displays the status and statistics of an OSPF interface.

**MIB Objects**

ospfIfTable

ospfIfAdminStat

---

## ip ospf interface area

Configures an OSPF area identifier for this interface.

```
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} area area_id
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The 32-bit IP address for the interface. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<i>area_id</i>	A unique 32-bit value in IP address format.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

An interface must be assigned to an area to become operational.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf interface 172.22.2.115 area 0.0.0.1  
-> ip ospf interface vlan-101 area 0.0.0.1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.

Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">show ip ospf area</a>	Displays either all the OSPF areas, or a specified OSPF area.
<a href="#">show ip ospf interface</a>	Displays the status and statistics of an OSPF interface.

### MIB Objects

```
ospfIfTable  
    ospfIfAreaId
```

---

## ip ospf interface auth-key

Configures an OSPF authentication key for simple authentication on an interface.

```
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} auth-key key_string
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The 32-bit IP address for the interface. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<i>key_string</i>	An authentication key (8 characters maximum).

### Defaults

The default for the authentication key string is a null string.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Sets a password as a simple text string of 8 ASCII characters.
- Must be used in conjunction with the **auth-type** command, described on [page 32-38](#), set to **simple**.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf interface 172.22.2.115 auth-key pass
-> ip ospf interface vlan-101 auth-key pass
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.

Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip ospf interface auth-type</a>	Sets the authentication type.
<a href="#">show ip ospf interface</a>	Displays the status and statistics of an OSPF interface.

### MIB Objects

```
ospfIfTable
  ospfIfAuthKey
```

---

## ip ospf interface auth-type

Sets the OSPF interface authentication type. Authentication allows the router to only respond to other routers that have the correct authentication information.

```
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} auth-type [none | simple | md5]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The 32-bit IP address for the router interface. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<b>none</b>	No authentication.
<b>simple</b>	Simple, clear text authentication.
<b>md5</b>	MD5 encrypted authentication.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>none   simple   md5</b>	<b>none</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to set the type of authentication that the OSPF interface uses to validate requests for route information from other OSPF neighbors on this interface.
- Simple authentication is authentication that uses only a text string as the password. The authentication type **simple** is used in conjunction with the **auth-key** keyword described, on [page 32-37](#).
- MD5 authentication is encrypted authentication that uses an encryption key string and a key identification number. Both of these are necessary as the password. The authentication type **md5** is used in conjunction with the commands described on [page 32-44](#) and [page 32-46](#). One command enables MD5 and the other sets the key identification number.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf interface 172.22.2.115 auth-type simple
-> ip ospf interface vlan-101 auth-type-simple
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.

Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.



**Related Commands**

**ip ospf interface auth-key**  
**show ip ospf interface**

Sets the password for simple authentication.  
Displays the status and statistics of an OSPF interface.

**MIB Objects**

ospfIfTable  
ospfIfAuthType

---

## ip ospf interface dead-interval

Configures the OSPF interface dead interval.

**ip ospf interface** {*ip\_address* | *interface\_name*} **dead-interval** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	A 32-bit IP address assigned to the interface. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<i>seconds</i>	The dead interval, in seconds. The valid range is 1–65535.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i> (broadcast and point-to-point)	40
<i>seconds</i> (NBMA and point-to-multi-point)	120

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This is the interval, in seconds, after which a neighbor on this interface is considered dead if no hello packets have been received from this neighbor.
- This interval should be greater than the hello interval or the multiple of the hello interval.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf interface 172.22.2.115 dead-interval 50
-> ip ospf interface vlan-101 dead-interval 50
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.

Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

## Related Commands

- ip ospf interface hello-interval** Configures the OSPF interface hello interval.
- show ip ospf interface** Displays the status and statistics of an OSPF interface.

## MIB Objects

ospfIfTable  
ospfIfRtrDeadInterval

---

## ip ospf interface hello-interval

Configures the OSPF interface hello interval.

**ip ospf interface** {*ip\_address* | *interface\_name*} **hello-interval** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The 32-bit IP address assigned to the interface. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<i>seconds</i>	The hello interval, in seconds. The valid range is 1–65535.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i> (broadcast and point-to-point)	10
<i>seconds</i> (NBMA and point-to-multi-point)	30

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This is the interval between two consecutive hello packets sent out on this interface.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf interface 172.22.2.115 hello-interval 50
-> ip ospf interface vlan-101 hello-interval 50
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.

Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

**Related Commands****show ip ospf interface**

Displays the status and statistics of an OSPF interface.

**MIB Objects**

ospfIfTable

ospfIfHelloInterval

---

## ip ospf interface md5

Creates and deletes the OSPF interface MD5 key identification number.

**ip ospf interface** {*ip\_address* | *interface\_name*} **md5** *key\_id* [**enable** | **disable**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The 32-bit IP address assigned to the interface. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<i>key_id</i>	A key identification number. The key identification number specifies a number that allows MD5 encrypted routers to communicate. Both routers must use the same key ID. The valid range is 1–255.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the interface key.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the interface key.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>	<b>enable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- MD5 authentication can be used to encrypt information sent over the network. MD5 authentication works by using shared secret keys. Keys are used to sign the packets with an MD5 checksum, and they cannot be forged or tampered with. Since the keys are not included in the packet, snooping the key is not possible.
- This command is used in conjunction with the commands described on [page 32-38](#) and [page 32-46](#).
- The **no** variant deletes the key ID number.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf interface 172.22.2.115 md5 100
-> ip ospf interface 172.22.2.115 md5 100 disable
-> ip ospf interface 172.22.2.115 md5 100 enable
-> ip ospf interface vlan-101 md5 100
-> ip ospf interface vlan-101 md5 10 disable
-> ip ospf interface vlan-101 md5 10 enable
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.

Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">ip ospf interface auth-type</a>	Sets the OSPF interface authentication type.
<a href="#">ip ospf interface md5 key</a>	Configures the OSPF key ID and key.
<a href="#">show ip ospf interface</a>	Displays the status and statistics of an OSPF interface.

## MIB Objects

```
alaOspfIfMd5Table  
  alaOspfIfMd5IpAddress  
  alaOspfIfMd5KeyId
```

---

## ip ospf interface md5 key

Configures the OSPF key string. This interface MD5 string, along with the key identification number, enables the interface to encode MD5 encryption.

```
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} md5 key_id key key_string
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	A 32-bit IP address assigned to the interface. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<i>key_id</i>	The key ID. The valid range is 1–255.
<i>key_string</i>	A key string.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used in conjunction with the commands described above on [page 32-38](#) and [page 32-44](#).
- For MD5 authentication to function properly the same key string must be configured on the neighboring router for that interface.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf interface 172.22.2.115 md5 100 key 1
-> ip ospf interface vlan-101 md5 100 key 1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.

Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip ospf interface auth-type</a>	Sets the OSPF interface authentication type.
<a href="#">ip ospf interface md5</a>	Creates and deletes the OSPF interface MD5 key identification number.
<a href="#">show ip ospf interface</a>	Displays the status and statistics of an OSPF interface.



**MIB Objects**

```
alaOspfIfMd5Table  
  alaOspfIfMd5IpAddress  
  alaOspfIfMd5KeyId  
  alaOspfIfMd5Key
```

---

## ip ospf interface type

Configures the OSPF interface type.

```
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} type {point-to-point | point-to-multipoint | broadcast | non-broadcast}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The 32-bit IP address of the interface. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<b>point-to-point</b>	Sets the interface to be a point-to-point OSPF interface.
<b>point-to-multipoint</b>	Sets the interface to be a point-to-multipoint OSPF interface.
<b>broadcast</b>	Sets the interface to be a broadcast OSPF interface.
<b>non-broadcast</b>	Sets the interface to be NBMA (Non Broadcast Multi Access) OSPF interface.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>broadcast   non-broadcast   point-to-point   point-to-multipoint</b>	<b>broadcast</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command sets an interface to be broadcast, non-broadcast, point-to-point, or point-to-multipoint.
- If the type is non-broadcast or point-to-multipoint, static neighbors should be configured.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf interface 172.22.2.115 type non-broadcast
-> ip ospf interface vlan-101 type non-broadcast
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
 Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.  
 Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

**Related Commands**

- ip ospf neighbor** Creates a static neighbor on a Non Broadcast Multi Access (NBMA) interface.
- show ip ospf interface** Displays the status and statistics of an OSPF interface.

**MIB Objects**

ospfIfTable  
ospfIfType

---

## ip ospf interface cost

Configures the OSPF interface cost.

```
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} cost cost
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The 32-bit IP address assigned to the interface. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<i>cost</i>	The interface cost. The valid range is 0 to 65535.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>cost</i>	1

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The configured interface cost, if any, is used during OSPF route calculations.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf interface 172.22.2.115 cost 10  
-> ip ospf interface vlan-101 cost 10
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.

Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

### Related Commands

[show ip ospf interface](#) Displays the status and statistics of an OSPF interface.

### MIB Objects

```
ospfIfMetricTable  
  ospfIfMetricIpAddress  
  ospfIfMetricValue
```

---

## ip ospf interface poll-interval

Configures the OSPF poll interval for a Non Broadcast Multi Access (NBMA) interface.

**ip ospf interface** {*ip\_address* | *interface\_name*} **poll-interval** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The 32-bit IP address for the interface. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<i>seconds</i>	The poll interval, in seconds. The valid range is 1–2147483647.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	120

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This parameter configures the larger time interval, in seconds, between hello packets sent to an inactive neighbor.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf interface 172.22.2.115 poll-interval 500
-> ip ospf interface vlan-101 poll-interval 500
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.

Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

### Related Commands

[show ip ospf interface](#) Displays the status and statistics of an OSPF interface.

### MIB Objects

```
ospfIfTable
  ospfIfPollInterval
```

---

## ip ospf interface priority

Configures the OSPF interface priority. The priority number helps determine the eligibility of this router to become the designated router on the network.

```
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} priority priority
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The 32-bit IP address for the interface. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<i>priority</i>	The interface priority. The valid range is 0–255.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>priority</i>	1

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

When two routers attached to a network both attempt to become the designated router, the one with the highest priority becomes the designated router. A router whose router priority is set to 0 is ineligible to become the designated router.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf interface 172.22.2.115 priority 100  
-> ip ospf interface vlan-101 priority 100
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.  
Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

### Related Commands

[show ip ospf interface](#) Displays the status and statistics of an OSPF interface.

### MIB Objects

```
ospfIfTable  
ospfIfRtrPriority
```

---

## ip ospf interface retrans-interval

Configures the OSPF interface retransmit interval.

```
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} retrans-interval seconds
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The 32-bit IP address for the interface. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<i>seconds</i>	The retransmit interval, in seconds. The valid range 0–3600.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	5

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The number of seconds between link retransmission of OSPF packets on this interface.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf interface 172.22.2.115 retrans-interval 500  
-> ip ospf interface vlan-101 retrans-interval 500
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.  
Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

### Related Commands

[show ip ospf interface](#) Displays the status and statistics of an OSPF interface.

### MIB Objects

```
ospfIfTable  
ospfIfRetransInterval
```

---

## ip ospf interface transit-delay

Configures the OSPF interface transit delay.

```
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} transit-delay seconds
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The 32-bit IP address for the interface. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<i>seconds</i>	The transit delay, in seconds. The valid range is 0–3600.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	1

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The estimated number of seconds required to transmit a link state update over this interface. This command takes into account transmission and propagation delays and must be greater than 0.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf interface 172.22.2.115 transit-delay 100  
-> ip ospf interface vlan-101 transit-delay 100
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.

Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

### Related Commands

[show ip ospf interface](#) Displays the status and statistics of an OSPF interface.

### MIB Objects

```
ospfIfTable  
    ospfIfTransitDelay
```

---



## ip ospf restart-support

Configures support for the graceful restart feature on an OSPF router.

**ip ospf restart-support {planned-unplanned | planned-only}**

**no ip ospf restart-support**

---

### Syntax Definitions

**planned-unplanned** Specifies support for planned and unplanned restarts.

**planned-only** This parameter is currently not supported.

### Defaults

Graceful restart is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to disable support for the graceful restart feature on an OSPF router.
- The minimum hardware configuration for this command is a redundant CMM configuration. This command is not supported on OmniSwitch 9000 switches with a single CMM or OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches in a standalone configuration.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches, a graceful restart is supported only on active ports (i.e., interfaces) that are on the secondary or idle modules in a stack during a takeover. It is not supported on ports on a primary switch in a stack.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf restart-support planned-unplanned
-> no ip ospf restart-support
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ip ospf restart** Displays the OSPF graceful restart related configuration and status.

### MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolOspf
  alaOspfRestartSupport
```

---

## ip ospf restart-interval

Configures the grace period for achieving a graceful OSPF restart.

**ip ospf restart-interval** [*seconds*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* The hitless restart timeout interval, in seconds. The valid range is 0–1800.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	120

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The minimum hardware configuration for this command is a redundant CMM configuration. This command is not supported on OmniSwitch 9000 switches with a single CMM or OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches in a standalone configuration.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches, a graceful restart is supported only on active ports (i.e., interfaces) that are on the secondary or idle modules in a stack during a takeover. It is not supported on ports on a primary switch in a stack.

### Example

```
-> ip ospf restart-interval 600
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <a href="#">ip ospf restart-support</a> | Administratively enables and disables support for the graceful restart feature on an OSPF router. |
| <a href="#">show ip ospf restart</a>    | Displays the OSPF graceful restart related configuration and status.                              |

### MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolOspf  
  alaOspfRestartInterval
```

---

## ip ospf restart-helper status

Administratively enables and disables the capability of an OSPF router to operate in helper mode in response to a router performing a graceful restart.

**ip ospf restart-helper [status {enable | disable}]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables the capability of an OSPF router to operate in helper mode.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the capability of an OSPF router to operate in helper mode.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
enable   disable	enable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The minimum hardware configuration for this command is a redundant CMM configuration. This command is not supported on OmniSwitch 9000 switches with a single CMM or OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches in a standalone configuration.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches, a graceful restart is supported only on active ports (i.e., interfaces) that are on the secondary or idle modules in a stack during a takeover. It is not supported on ports on a primary switch in a stack.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf restart-helper status disable  
-> ip ospf restart-helper status enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- ip ospf restart-support** Administratively enables and disables support for the graceful restart feature on an OSPF router.
- ip ospf restart-helper strict-lsa-checking status** Administratively enables and disables whether or not a changed Link State Advertisement (LSA) will result in termination of graceful restart by a helping router.
- show ip ospf restart** Displays the OSPF graceful restart related configuration and status.

## MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolOspf  
  alaOspfRestartHelperSupport
```

---

## ip ospf restart-helper strict-lsa-checking status

Administratively enables and disables whether or not a changed Link State Advertisement (LSA) will result in termination of graceful restart by a helping router.

**ip ospf restart-helper strict-lsa-checking status {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables whether or not a changed LSA will result in termination of graceful restart by a helping router.
<b>disable</b>	Disables whether or not a changed LSA will result in termination of graceful restart by a helping router.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
enable   disable	enable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The minimum hardware configuration for this command is a redundant CMM configuration. This command is not supported on OmniSwitch 9000 switches with a single CMM or OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches in a standalone configuration.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches, a graceful restart is supported only on active ports (i.e., interfaces) that are on the secondary or idle modules in a stack during a takeover. It is not supported on ports on a primary switch in a stack.

### Examples

```
-> ip ospf restart-helper strict-lsa-checking status disable  
-> ip ospf restart-helper strict-lsa-checking status enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- ip ospf restart-support** Administratively enables and disables support for the graceful restart feature on an OSPF router.
- ip ospf restart-helper status** Administratively enables and disables the capability of an OSPF router to operate in helper mode in response to a router performing a graceful restart.
- show ip ospf restart** Displays the OSPF graceful restart related configuration and status.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaProtocolOspf  
  alaOspfRestartHelperSupport
```

---

## ip ospf restart initiate

Initiates a planned graceful restart.

**ip ospf restart initiate**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- You must execute this command on the primary CMM before executing a **takeover** command.
- The minimum hardware configuration for this command is a redundant CMM configuration. This command is not supported on OmniSwitch 9000 switches with a single CMM or OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches in a standalone configuration.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches, a graceful restart is supported only on active ports (i.e., interfaces) that are on the secondary or idle modules in a stack during a takeover. It is not supported on ports on a primary switch in a stack.

### Example

```
-> ip ospf restart initiate
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ip ospf restart** Displays the OSPF graceful restart related configuration and status.

### MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolOspf  
  alaOspfRestartInitiate
```

---

## show ip ospf

Displays the OSPF status and general configuration parameters.

**show ip ospf**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to display the general configuration parameters of the OSPF router.
- See the Related Commands section below to modify the displayed parameters.

### Examples

```
-> show ip ospf
```

```
Router Id                = 10.255.11.242,
OSPF Version Number      = 2,
Admin Status             = Enabled,
Area Border Router?     = No,
AS Border Router Status  = Disabled,
Route Redistribution Status = Disabled,
Route Tag                 = 0,
SPF Hold Time (in seconds) = 10,
SPF Delay Time (in seconds) = 5,
MTU Checking             = Disabled,
# of Routes              = 0,
# of AS-External LSAs    = 0,
# of self-originated LSAs = 0,
# of LSAs received       = 0,
External LSDB Limit      = -1,
Exit Overflow Interval   = 0,
# of SPF calculations done = 0,
# of Incr SPF calculations done = 0,
# of Init State Nbrs     = 0,
# of 2-Way State Nbrs    = 0,
# of Exchange State Nbrs = 0,
# of Full State Nbrs     = 0,
# of attached areas      = 1,
# of Active areas        = 0,
# of Transit areas       = 0,
# of attached NSSAs      = 0
```



*output definitions*


---

<b>Router Id</b>	The unique identification for the router.
<b>OSPF Version Number</b>	The version of OSPF the router is running.
<b>Admin Status</b>	Whether OSPF is currently enabled or disabled on the router.
<b>Area Border Router?</b>	Whether the router status is an area router or not.
<b>AS Border Router Status</b>	Whether the area Autonomous System Border Router status of this router is enabled or disabled.
<b>Route Redistribution Status</b>	Whether route redistribution is enabled or disabled on the router. This is set using the <b>ip ospf redistrib status</b> command.
<b>Route Tag</b>	Shows the route tag for this router.
<b>SPF Hold Time</b>	Shows the time in seconds between the reception of an OSPF topology change and the start of a SPF calculation.
<b>SPF Delay Time</b>	Shows the time in seconds between consecutive SPF calculations.
<b>MTU Checking</b>	Shows whether Maximum Transfer Unit checking is enabled or disabled. This is set using the <b>ip ospf mtu-checking</b> command.
<b># of routes</b>	The total number of OSPF routes known to this router.
<b># of AS-External LSAs</b>	The number of external routes learned from outside the router's Autonomous System (AS).
<b># of self-originated LSAs</b>	The number of times a new Link State Advertisement has been sent from this router.
<b># of LSAs received</b>	The number of times a new Link State Advertisement has been received by this router.
<b>External LSDB Limit</b>	The maximum number of entries allowed in the external Link State Database.
<b>Exit Overflow Interval</b>	The number of seconds the router remains in the overflow state before attempting to leave it. This is set using the <b>ip ospf exit-overflow-interval</b> command.
<b># of SPF calculations done</b>	The number of SPF calculations that have occurred.
<b># of Incr SPF calculations done</b>	The number of incremental SPF calculations done.
<b># of Init State Nbrs</b>	The number of neighbors in the initialization state.
<b># of 2-Way State Nbrs</b>	The number of OSPF 2-way state neighbors on this router.
<b># of Exchange State Nbrs</b>	The number of neighbors in the exchange state.
<b># of Full State Nbrs</b>	The number of neighbors in the full state.
<b># of attached areas</b>	The number of areas that are configured on the router.
<b># of Active areas</b>	The number of areas that are active.
<b># of Transit areas</b>	The number of transit areas that are configured on the router.
<b># of attached NSSAs</b>	The number of Not So Stubby Areas that are configured on the router.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip ospf status</b>	Enables or disables the administration of OSPF on the router.
<b>ip ospf mtu-checking</b>	Enables or disables the use of Maximum Transfer Unit (MTU) checking.
<b>ip ospf spf-timer</b>	Configures timers for SPF calculation.
<b>ip ospf redistrib status</b>	Enables or disables OSPF redistribution
<b>ip ospf asbr</b>	Configures the router as an Autonomous System Border Router (ASBR). <i>This command is currently not supported.</i>
<b>ip ospf extlsdb-limit</b>	Assigns a limit to the number of External Link-State Database (LSDB) entries that can be learned.
<b>ip ospf exit-overflow-interval</b>	This command sets the overflow interval value.
<b>ip ospf route-tag</b>	Configures a tag value for Autonomous System External (ASE) routes created.
<b>ip router router-id</b>	Configures the router ID for the router.

## MIB Objects

```
ospfGeneralGroup
  ospfRouterId
  ospfAdminStat
  ospfVersionNumber
  ospfAreaBdrRtrStatus
  ospfASBdrRtrStatus
  ospfExternLsaCount
  ospfExternLsaCksumSum
  ospfTOSsupport
  ospfOriginateNewLsas
  ospfRxNewLsas
  ospfExtLsdbLimit
  ospfExitOverflowInterval
alcatelIND1Ospf
  alaOspfRedistAdminStatus
  alaOspfRedistRouteTag
  alaOspfTimerSpfDelay
  alaOspfTimerSpfHold
  alaOspfRouteNumber
  alaOspfMTUcheck
```

## show ip ospf border-routers

Displays information regarding all or specified border routers.

**show ip ospf border-routers** [*area\_id*] [*router\_id*] [*tos*] [*gateway*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>area_id</i>	A unique 32-bit value in IP address format.
<i>router_id</i>	A unique 32-bit value, such as an IP address, that identifies a neighboring router in the Autonomous System.
<i>tos</i>	The Type of Service. The valid range is 0–15. Only ToS value 0 is supported at this time.
<i>gateway</i>	The 32-bit IP address of the gateway for the border router being displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to display a list of border routers known by this OSPF router.
- By using the optional parameters, you can display the border routers using the specified parameter. For example, to find a router using a router ID of 1.1.1.1, enter the command using the router ID of 1.1.1.1 as a search criteria.
- See the related commands sections below to modify the list.

### Examples

```
-> show ip ospf border-routers 10.0.0.0
```

Router Id	Area Id	Gateway	TOS	Metric
10.0.0.0	1.0.0.1	143.209.92.71	1	1

#### output definitions

---

<b>Router ID</b>	The unique identification for the router.
<b>Area ID</b>	A unique 32-bit value, such as an IP address, that identifies a neighboring router in the Autonomous System.
<b>Gateway</b>	The next hop interface on which the border router has been learned.
<b>ToS</b>	The Type of Service. Only ToS value 0 is supported at this time.
<b>Metric</b>	The cost to the border router.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

N/A

**MIB Objects**

```
alaOspfBdrRouterAreaId  
alaOspfBdrRouterId  
alaOspfBdrRouterTos  
alaOspfBdrRouterMetric
```

---

## show ip ospf ext-lsdb

Displays external Link State Advertisements known by this router.

```
show ip ospf ext-lsdb [linkstate-id ls_id] [router-id router_id]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ls_id</i>	The Link state ID. The ID is a unique 32-bit value such as an IP address. This number is used as a record in the link state database.
<i>router_id</i>	The Router ID. The ID is a unique 32-bit value such as an IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to display the external link state database (LSDB) for the OSPF router.
- This command can be used for OSPF debugging purposes, specifically to narrow down sections of attached areas to determine which sections are receiving the specified external LSAs. You may specify only the parameters from the area LSDB in which you are interested using the optional command parameters.
- See the Related Commands section below to modify the list.

### Examples

```
-> show ip ospf ext-lsdb
```

```

      LS Id           Orig Router-Id      SeqNo      Age      Protocol
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
 198.168.100.100    198.168.100.100      10         100      STATIC

```

#### output definitions

---

<b>LS Id</b>	The Link state ID. The ID is a unique 32-bit value, such as an IP address. This number is used as a record in the link state database.
<b>Orig Router-Id</b>	The router ID of the router that originated the external LSDB.
<b>SeqNo</b>	The advertisement sequence number (i.e., a value used to identify old and duplicate link state advertisements).
<b>Age</b>	The age of the LSA in seconds. That is, the duration for which this entry has existed in the external database.
<b>Protocol</b>	The type of protocol, if any.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [ip ospf extlsdb-limit](#)

Assigns a limit to the number of External Link-State Database (LSDB) entries that can be learned.

## MIB Objects

```
ospfExtLsdbTable  
  ospfExtLsdbLsid  
  ospfExtLsdbRouterId  
  ospfExtLsdbSequence  
  ospfExtLsdbAge  
  ospfExtLsdbType
```

---

## show ip ospf host

Displays information on the configured OSPF hosts.

**show ip ospf host** [*ip\_address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* A 32-bit IP address for a directly attached host.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to display general information for OSPF hosts directly attached to this router.
- See the Related Commands section below to modify the list.

### Examples

```
-> show ip ospf host 172.22.2.115
```

Host Address	TOS	Metric	Status	AreaId
143.209.92.12	1	0	Up	0.0.0.0

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Host Address</b>	A 32-bit IP address for a directly attached host. This can be set using the <b>ip ospf host</b> command.
<b>ToS</b>	The Type of Service traffic from the host is labeled as. ToS is set using the <b>ip ospf host</b> command.
<b>Metric</b>	The metric assigned to the host. Metric is set using the <b>ip ospf host</b> command.
<b>Status</b>	Whether the host is enabled or disabled.
<b>AreaId</b>	The area identification for the host's area.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **ip ospf host**

Creates and deletes an OSPF entry for directly attached hosts.

## MIB Objects

ospfHostTable

ospfHostIpAddress

ospfHostTOS

ospfHostMetric

ospfHostStatus

ospfHostAreaID

---



## show ip ospf lsdb

Displays LSAs in the Link State Database associated with each area.

```
show ip ospf lsdb [area_id] [rtr | net | netsum | asbrsum] [linkstate-id ls_id] [router-id router_id]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>area_id</i>	A unique 32-bit value in IP address format.
<b>rtr</b>	Specifies router LSAs.
<b>net</b>	Specifies network LSAs.
<b>netsum</b>	Specifies network summary LSAs.
<b>asbrsum</b>	Specifies Autonomous System Border Router summary LSAs.
<i>ls_id</i>	The Link state ID. The ID is a unique 32-bit value, such as an IP address. This number is used as a record in the link state database.
<i>router_id</i>	The Router ID. The ID is a unique 32-bit value such as an IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to display the Link State Database (LSDB) of the OSPF router. This command can be used for OSPF debugging purposes, specifically to narrow down sections of an area to determine which sections are receiving the specified link state advertisements. You may specify only the parameters from the area LSDB in which you are interested using the optional command parameters.
- You can view link state advertisements by specifying either a link state identifier or a router identifier. However, when specifying a router ID, you must also supply a valid link state ID.

### Examples

```
-> show ip ospf lsdb
  Area Id      Type      LS Id      Orig Router-Id  SeqNo  Age
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
0.0.0.1      OSPF     198.168.100.100  198.168.100.100    1      100
```

#### output definitions

---

<b>Area Id</b>	The area identification for the area to which the record belongs.
<b>Type</b>	The protocol type from where the route was learned.
<b>LS Id</b>	The Link state ID. The ID is a unique 32-bit value such as an IP address. This number is used as a record in the link state database.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Orig Router-Id</b>	The router ID of the router that originated the external LSDB.
<b>SeqNo</b>	The advertisement sequence number (i.e., a value used to identify old and duplicate link state advertisements).
<b>Age</b>	The age of the LSA in seconds. That is, the duration for which this entry has existed in the external database.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[show ip ospf](#) Displays the OSPF status and general configuration parameters.

**MIB Objects**

```
ospfLsdbTable
  ospfLsdbAreaId
  ospfLsdbType
  ospfLsdbLsid
  ospfLsdbRouterId
  ospfLsdbSequence
  ospfLsdbAge
```

---

## show ip ospf neighbor

Displays information on OSPF non-virtual neighbor routers.

```
show ip ospf neighbor [ip_address]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*                      A 32-bit IP address of the neighboring router.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to display all non-virtual neighbors of the OSPF router.
- See the Related Commands section below to modify the list.

### Examples

```
-> show ip ospf neighbor
```

IP Address	Area Id	Router Id	Vlan	State	Mode
1.1.1.1	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	0	Down	Static

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>IP Address</b>	The IP address of the neighbor.
<b>Area Id</b>	A unique 32-bit value, such as an IP address, that identifies the neighboring router in the Autonomous System.
<b>Router Id</b>	The unique identification for the neighboring router.
<b>VlanId</b>	The VLAN corresponding to this interface on which the neighbor is reachable.
<b>State</b>	The state of the OSPF neighbor adjacency.
<b>Mode</b>	What type of neighbor, either <b>Dynamic</b> (learned) or <b>Static</b> .

---

```

-> show ip ospf neighbor 1.1.1.1
Neighbor's IP Address           = 1.1.1.1,
Neighbor's Router Id           = 0.0.0.0,
Neighbor's Area Id             = 255.255.255.255,
Neighbor's DR Address          = 0.0.0.0,
Neighbor's BDR Address         = 0.0.0.0,
Neighbor's Priority             = 1,
Neighbor's State               = Down,
Hello Suppressed ?            = No,
Neighbor's type                = Static,
DR Eligible                   = Yes,
# of State Events              = 0,
Mode                           = Slave,
MD5 Sequence Number           = 0,
Time since Last Hello         = 0 sec,
# of Outstanding LS Requests   = 0,
# of Outstanding LS Acknowledgements = 0,
# of Outstanding LS Retransmissions = 0,
Restart Helper Status         = Not Restarting,
Restart Age (in seconds)      = 0 sec,
Last Restart Helper Exit Reason = None

```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Neighbor's IP Address</b>	The IP address of the neighbor.
<b>Neighbor's Router Id</b>	The identification number for the selected host's record. It is most often the router's IP address.
<b>Neighbor's Area Id</b>	Identifier of the OSPF Area to which the neighbor is attached. 255.255.255.255 shows that this neighbor is not attached to any area.
<b>Neighbor's DR Address</b>	The address of the neighbors Designated Router.
<b>Neighbor's BDR Address</b>	The address of the neighbors Backup Designated Router.
<b>Neighbor's Priority</b>	The priority value for this neighbor becoming the DR.
<b>Neighbor's State</b>	The condition of the OSPF neighbor's state machine.
<b>Hello Suppressed</b>	Whether sending hello messages to this neighbor is suppressed.
<b>Neighbor's type</b>	What type of neighbor this is, either dynamic or static.
<b>DR Eligible</b>	Shows the eligibility status of the static neighbor. If it is configured as "ineligible" during creation of the neighbor, it shows up as <b>No</b> . Otherwise, if configured as Eligible (the default), it shows up as <b>Yes</b> .
<b># of State Events</b>	The number of state events restricted for this neighbor and the local router.
<b>Mode</b>	The role the neighbor has with the local router during DD Exchange, which can be Master or Slave.
<b>MD5 Sequence Number</b>	The sequence number of the MD5 authorization key.
<b>Time since Last Hello</b>	The amount of time (in seconds) since the last HELLO messages was received from this neighbor.
<b># of Outstanding LS Requests</b>	The number of Link State requests to this neighbor that have not received a response from this neighbor.
<b># of Outstanding LS Acknowledgements</b>	Number of Link state Acknowledgements queued up by the local router to be sent to the neighbor.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b># of Outstanding LS Retransmissions</b>	The number of Link State updates to the neighbor that need to be retransmitted by the OSPF router.
<b>Restart Helper Status</b>	Indicates whether the router is acting as a hitless restart helper for the neighbor.
<b>Restart Age</b>	The remaining time, in seconds, for the current OSPF hitless restart interval if the router is acting as a restart helper for the neighbor.
<b>Last Restart Helper Exit Reason</b>	The outcome of the last attempt at acting as a hitless restart helper for the neighbor.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**ip ospf neighbor** Creates a static neighbor on a Non Broadcast Multi Access (NBMA) interface.

**MIB Objects**

```
ospfNbrTable
  ospfNbrIpAddr
  ospfNbrRtrId
  ospfNbrOptions
  ospfNbrPriority
  ospfNbrState
  ospfNbrEvents
  ospfNbrHelloSuppressed
alaOspfNbrAugTable
  alaOspfNbrRestartHelperStatus
  alaOspfNbrRestartHelperAge
  alaOspfNbrRestartHelperExitReason
```

---

## show ip ospf redistrib-filter

Displays OSPF redistribution filter attributes. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new show ip redistrib and show ip route map commands described in the “IP Commands” chapter.*

```
show ip redistrib-filter [local | static | rip | bgp] [ip_address] [subnet_mask]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>local</b>	Displays the local type of router being redistributed.
<b>static</b>	Displays the static type of router being redistributed.
<b>rip</b>	Displays the RIP type of router being redistributed.
<b>bgp</b>	Displays the BGP type of router being redistributed.
<i>ip_address</i>	A 32-bit IP address specified by a redistribution filter.
<i>subnet_mask</i>	A subnet mask of the redistribution filter.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to display the parameters of a redistribution filter on the OSPF router.
- See the Related Commands section below to modify the list.

### Examples

```
-> show ip ospf redistrib-filter
```

Proto	Destination/Mask	Control	Effect	Metric	RouteTag
STATIC	143.209.92.0/24	sub-on	Yes	0	0
RIP	192.168.112.0/16	sub-on	No	0	0

#### output definitions

---

<b>Proto</b>	The filter’s protocol type.
<b>Destination/Mask</b>	The IP address and mask of the redistribution filter.
<b>Control</b>	This may be subnets, aggregates, or no subnets.
<b>Effect</b>	Whether the redistribution of routes in this range is allowed or denied.
<b>Metric</b>	The filter’s metric that is enforced on the OSPF route.
<b>RouteTag</b>	The specified route tag for the filter.

---

```
-> show ip ospf redistrib-filter bgp 192.168.112.0 255.255.0.0

Destination IP Address      = 192.168.112.0,
Destination IP Mask        = 255.255.0.0,
Protocol                   = RIP,
Metric                     = 0,
Control                    = subnets-on,
Filter Permission          = Yes,
Route Tag                  = 0,
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Destination IP Address</b>	The IP address of the redistribution filter.
<b>Destination IP Mask</b>	The mask of the redistribution filter.
<b>Protocol</b>	The filter's protocol type.
<b>Metric</b>	The filter's metric that is enforced on the OSPF route.
<b>Control</b>	This may be subnets, aggregates, or no subnets.
<b>Filter Permission</b>	Shows the type of permission for the filter, either <b>permit</b> or <b>deny</b> .
<b>Route Tag</b>	The specified route tag for the filter.

---

### **Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
 Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

### **Related Commands**

**ip ospf redistrib-filter** Creates or deletes an OSPF redistribution filter.  
**ip ospf redistrib status** Enables or disables OSPF redistribution.

### **MIB Objects**

```
alactell1INDOspf
  alaOspfRedistRouteProto
  alaOspfRedistRouteDest
  alaOspfRedistRouteMask
  alaOspfRedistRouteMetric
  alaOspfRedistRouteControl
  alaOspfRedistRouteTagMatch
  alaOspfRedistRouteEffect
```

---

## show ip ospf redistrib

Displays the redistribution instances that allow routes to be redistributed into OSPF. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new **show ip redistrib** and **show ip route map** commands described in the “IP Commands” chapter.*

**show ip ospf redistrib [local | static | rip | bgp]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>local</b>	Displays the redistribution instances corresponding to local routes.
<b>static</b>	Displays the redistribution instances corresponding to static routes.
<b>rip</b>	Displays the redistribution instances corresponding to RIP routes.
<b>bgp</b>	Displays the redistribution instances corresponding to BGP routes.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to display specific redistribution instances.
- See the Related Commands section below to modify the list.

### Examples

```
-> show ip ospf redistrib
  Protocol   Metric Type   Metric   Route Tag   Subnets
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
  STATIC    type2         0         0           Enabled
  BGP       type2         0         0           Enabled
  OSPF     type1         1         2           Enabled
```

```
-> show ip ospf redistrib static
```

```
Protocol      = STATIC,
Metric Type   = type2,
Route Tag     = 0,
Subnets      = Enabled
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Protocol</b>	The protocol type being redistributed.
<b>Metric Type</b>	The classification of the redistributed route.
<b>Metric</b>	The cost of the redistribution route.



---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Route Tag</b>	The route tag associated with the redistribution instance.
<b>Subnets</b>	The status of the subnet route redistribution.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

**Related Commands**

[ip ospf redistrib](#) Creates and deletes a redistribution instance that allows routes to be redistributed into OSPF.

**MIB Objects**

Alcatell1INDOspf

alaOspfRedistProtoId  
alaOspfRedistProtoSubnets  
alaOspfRedistProtoMetricType  
alaOspfRedistProtoMetric  
alaOspfRedistProtoStatu

---

## show ip ospf routes

Displays the OSPF routes known to the router.

**show ip ospf routes** [*ip\_addr mask tos gateway*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_addr</i>	The 32-bit IP address of the route destination in dotted decimal format.
<i>mask</i>	The IP subnet mask of the route destination.
<i>tos</i>	The Type of Service of the route.
<i>gateway</i>	The next hop IP address for this router.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If no variables are entered, all routes are displayed. If the variables are entered, then only routes matching the specified criteria are shown. All the variables described above must be entered for a route match. If all of the variables are not entered, an error message is returned.

### Examples

-> show ip ospf routes

```

Destination/Mask          Gateway          Metric  Vlan  Type
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
198.168.100.100          195.5.2.8        0       5     AS-Ext

```

#### output definitions

---

<b>Destination/Mask</b>	The destination address of the route. This can also display the destination IP address mask if it is known.
<b>Gateway</b>	The gateway address of the route.
<b>Metric</b>	The cost of the route.
<b>Vlan</b>	The VLAN number on which the gateway can be routed.
<b>Type</b>	The type of OSPF route.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ip ospf**

Displays the OSPF status and general configuration parameters.

## MIB Objects

AlcatellINDOspf

alaOspfRouteDest

alaOspfRouteMask

alaOspfRouteNextHop

alaOspfRouteMetric1

---

## show ip ospf virtual-link

Displays virtual link information. A virtual link is used to connect OSPF backbone routers that are not physically contiguous.

```
show ip ospf virtual-link [router_id]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*router\_id*                      The router ID of the remote end of the virtual link that is to be viewed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

See the Related Commands section below to modify the list.

### Examples

```
-> show ip ospf virtual-link
```

Transit AreaId	Router-id	State		AuthType	OperStatus
		Link	Adjacency		
1.1.1.1	172.17.1.1	P2P	/ Full	none	up

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Transit AreaId</b>	The area identification for the area assigned to the virtual link.
<b>Router-Id</b>	The destination router identification for the virtual link.
<b>State Link</b>	The state of the virtual link with regards to the local router.
<b>State Adjacency</b>	The state of the virtual link adjacency.
<b>AuthType</b>	The type of authorization employed by the virtual link.
<b>OperStatus</b>	Displays whether the virtual link is enabled or disabled.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- ip ospf virtual-link**           Creates or deletes a virtual link.  
**show ip ospf virtual-neighbor**   Displays OSPF virtual neighbors.

## MIB Objects

```
ospfVirtIfTable  
  ospfVirtIfAreaId  
  ospfVirtIfNeighbor  
  ospfVirtIfState  
  ospfVirtIfAuthType
```

---

## show ip ospf virtual-neighbor

Displays OSPF virtual neighbors. A virtual neighbor is connected to the router via a virtual link rather than a physical one.

**show ip ospf virtual-neighbor** *area\_id* *router\_id*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>area_id</i>	A unique 32-bit value in IP address format.
<i>router_id</i>	A unique 32-bit value, such as an IP address, that identifies the configured OSPF area in the AS.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to display all virtual neighbors for the OSPF router.
- See the Related Commands section below to modify the list.

### Examples

```
-> show ip ospf virtual-neighbor 0.0.0.0 10.0.0.1
```

AreaId	RouterId	Priority	Events	RxmtQLen	LastHello	State
0.0.0.0	10.0.0.0	1	10	100	323	INIT

### output definitions

---

<b>AreaId</b>	The area identification for the area of which the virtual neighbor is a part.
<b>RouterId</b>	The router identification of the virtual neighbor.
<b>Priority</b>	The number used to determine whether the virtual neighbor will become the designated router for its area.
<b>Events</b>	The number of OSPF control message sent by the neighbor to the router.
<b>RxmtQLen</b>	The length (in number of packets) of the retransmit queue.
<b>LastHello</b>	The last Hello message sent by the neighbor.
<b>State</b>	The current state the virtual neighbor is in relative to the router; this will be INIT, Exchange, or Full.

---

```

-> show ip ospf virtual-neighbor 0.0.0.1 2.0.0.254
Neighbor's IP Address           = 2.0.0.254,
Neighbor's Router Id           = 2.0.0.254,
Neighbor's Area Id             = 0.0.0.1,
Neighbor's DR Address          = 2.0.0.1,
Neighbor's BDR Address         = 2.0.0.254,
Neighbor's Priority             = 1,
Neighbor's State               = Full,
Hello Suppressed ?             = No,
Neighbor's type                = Dynamic,
# of State Events              = 6,
Mode = Master,
MD5 Sequence Number           = 0,
Time since Last Hello          = 5 sec,
Last DD I_M_MS                =
# of Outstanding LS Requests   = 0,
# of Outstanding LS Acknowledgements = 0,
# of Outstanding LS Retransmissions = 0,
Restart Helper Status          = Not Restarting,
Restart Age (in seconds)       = 0 sec,
Last Restart Helper Exit Reason = None

```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Neighbor's IP Address</b>	The IP address of the virtual neighbor.
<b>Neighbor's Router Id</b>	The identification number for the selected host's record. It is most often the router's IP address.
<b>Neighbor's Area Id</b>	Identifier of the OSPF Area to which the virtual neighbor is attached. 255.255.255.255 shows that this virtual neighbor is not attached to any area.
<b>Neighbor's DR Address</b>	The address of the virtual neighbor's Designated Router.
<b>Neighbor's BDR Address</b>	The address of the virtual neighbor's Backup Designated Router.
<b>Neighbor's Priority</b>	The priority value for this virtual neighbor becoming the DR.
<b>Neighbor's State</b>	The condition of the OSPF virtual neighbor's state machine.
<b>Hello Suppressed</b>	Whether sending hello messages to this virtual neighbor is suppressed.
<b>Neighbor's type</b>	What type of virtual neighbor this is, either dynamic or static.
<b>DR Eligible</b>	Shows the eligibility status of the virtual neighbor. If it is configured as "ineligible" during creation of the neighbor, it shows up as <b>No</b> . Otherwise, if configured as Eligible (the default), it shows up as <b>Yes</b> .
<b># of State Events</b>	The number of state events restricted for this virtual neighbor and the local router.
<b>Mode</b>	The role the virtual neighbor has with the local router during DD Exchange, which can be Master or Slave.
<b>MD5 Sequence Number</b>	The sequence number of the MD5 authorization key.
<b>Time since Last Hello</b>	The amount of time (in seconds) since the last HELLO messages was received from this virtual neighbor.
<b>Last DD I_M_MS</b>	The initialize (I), more (M) and master (MS) bits, and Options field Data Description (DD) packet received from the virtual neighbor. This parameter is used to determine whether the next DD packet has been received or not.

**output definitions (continued)**


---

<b># of Outstanding LS Requests</b>	The number of Link State requests to this virtual neighbor that have not received a response from this virtual neighbor.
<b># of Outstanding LS Acknowledgements</b>	Number of Link state Acknowledgements queued up by the local router to be sent to the virtual neighbor.
<b># of Outstanding LS Retransmissions</b>	The number of Link State updates to the virtual neighbor that need to be retransmitted by the OSPF router.
<b>Restart Helper Status</b>	Indicates whether the router is acting as a hitless restart helper for the virtual neighbor.
<b>Restart Age</b>	The remaining time, in seconds, for the current OSPF hitless restart interval if the router is acting as a restart helper for the virtual neighbor.
<b>Last Restart Helper Exit Reason</b>	The outcome of the last attempt at acting as a hitless restart helper for the virtual neighbor.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**ip ospf virtual-link**                      Creates or deletes a virtual link.

**MIB Objects**

```
ospfVirtNbrTable
  ospfVirtNbrArea
  ospfVirtNbrRtrId
  ospfVirtNbrState
alaOspfVirtNbrAugTable
  alaOspfVirtNbrRestartHelperStatus
  alaOspfVirtNbrRestartHelperAge
  alaOspfVirtNbrRestartHelperExitReason
```

---



## show ip ospf area

Displays either all OSPF areas, or a specified OSPF area.

**show ip ospf area** [*area\_id*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*area\_id*                                   A unique 32-bit value in IP address format.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Allows you to view the details of a specified OSPF area.
- Not specifying an OSPF area will display all known areas for the OSPF router.
- See the Related Commands section below for information on modifying an area.

### Examples

-> show ip ospf area

Area Id	AdminStatus	Type	OperStatus
1.1.1.1	disabled	normal	down
0.0.0.1	disabled	normal	down

-> show ip ospf area 0.0.0.0

```

Area Identifier               = 1.1.1.1,
Admin Status                  = Disabled,
Operational Status           = Down,
Area Type                     = normal,
Area Summary                  = Enabled,
Time since last SPF Run      = 00h:00m:27s,
# of Area Border Routers known = 0,
# of AS Border Routers known  = 0,
# of LSAs in area            = 0,
# of SPF Calculations done    = 0,
# of Incremental SPF Calculations done = 0,
# of Neighbors in Init State  = 0,
# of Neighbors in 2-Way State = 0,
# of Neighbors in Exchange State = 0,
# of Neighbors in Full State  = 0,
# of Interfaces attached      = 0
Attached Interfaces           = vlan-213
  
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Area Identifier</b>	The unique 32-bit value, such as IP address, that identifies the OSPF area in the AS.
<b>Admin Status</b>	Whether the area is enabled or disabled.
<b>Operational Status</b>	Whether the area is active.
<b>Area Type</b>	The area type. This field will be <b>normal</b> , <b>stub</b> , or <b>NSSA</b> .
<b>Area Summary</b>	Whether Area Summary is enabled or disabled.
<b>Time since last SPF Run</b>	The last time the Shortest Path First calculation was performed.
<b># of Area Border Routers known</b>	The number of Area Border Routers in the area.
<b># of AS Border Routers known</b>	The number of Autonomous System Border Routers in the area.
<b># of LSAs</b>	The total number of Link State Advertisements for the Area.
<b># of SPF Calculations</b>	The number of times the area has calculated the Shortest Path.
<b># of Incremental SPF Calculations</b>	The number of incremental Shortest Path First calculations that have been performed in the area.
<b># of Neighbors in Init State</b>	The number of OSPF neighbors that are in initialization.
<b># of Neighbors in 2-Way State</b>	The number of OSPF 2-way state neighbors in this area.
<b># of Neighbors in Exchange State</b>	The number of OSPF neighbors that are currently establishing their status.
<b># of Neighbors in Full State</b>	The number of OSPF neighbors.
<b># of Interfaces attached</b>	The number of OSPF interfaces.
<b>Attached Interfaces</b>	The names of the OSPF interfaces attached to this area. This field is not displayed on OmniSwitch 6800 Series switches.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>ip ospf area</b>	Creates or deletes an OSPF area, assigning default metric, cost, and type.
<b>ip ospf area range</b>	Creates a route summarization instance whereby a range of addresses will be advertised as a single route.
<b>show ip ospf interface</b>	Displays OSPF interface information.

**MIB Objects**

```
ospfAreaTable  
  ospfAreaId  
  ospfImportAsExtern  
  ospfSpfRuns  
  ospfAreaBdrRtrCount  
  ospfAsBdrRtrCount  
  ospfAreaLsaCount  
  ospfAreaSummary  
  ospfAreaStatus  
alaOspfIfAugTable  
  alaOspfIfIntfName
```

---

## show ip ospf area range

Displays all or specified route summaries in a given area.

```
show ip ospf area area_id range [{summary | nssa} ip_address ip_mask]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>area_id</i>	A unique 32-bit value in IP address format.
<b>summary</b>	Specifies that routes are summarized.
<b>nssa</b>	Specifies the Not So Stubby Area (NSSA) routers are summarized.
<i>ip_address</i>	A 32-bit IP address.
<i>ip_mask</i>	A 32-bit subnet mask.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Allows you to view the details of a specified OSPF area range.
- See the Related Commands section below for information on modifying an area.

### Examples

```
-> show ip ospf area 0.0.0.0 range
```

AreaId	Type	Destination	Advertise
0.0.0.0	Summary	192.168.12.1/24	Matching
0.0.0.0	NSSA	143.209.92.71/24	noMatching

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>AreaId</b>	The area identification for the area range.
<b>Type</b>	The type of area the range is associated with.
<b>Destination</b>	The destination address of the range.
<b>Advertise</b>	Shows the filter effect of the range. LSAs in the range are either advertised (Matching) or not advertised (noMatching).

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **ip ospf area range**

Creates a route summarization instance whereby a range of addresses assigned for the route at the area border router will be advertised.

## MIB Objects

```
ospfAreaRangeTable  
  ospfAreaRangeAreaId  
  ospfAreaRangeNet  
  ospfAreaRangeMask  
  ospfAreaRangeStatus  
  ospfAreaRangeEffect
```

---

## show ip ospf area stub

Displays stub default area metrics, if configured.

**show ip ospf area *area\_id* stub**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*area\_id* A unique 32-bit value in IP address format.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip ospf area 0.0.0.1 stub
```

```

      Area Id      TOS      Metric      MetricType
-----+-----+-----+-----
0.0.0.1          1          1          ospf

```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Area Id</b>	The identification number of the stub area.
<b>TOS</b>	The Type of Service assignment.
<b>Metric</b>	The metric assignment of the default router in the stub area.
<b>MetricType</b>	The metric type of the stub area. It will be either <b>ospf</b> , <b>type1</b> , or <b>type2</b> .

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ip ospf area** Creates or deletes an OSPF area.

**MIB Objects**

```
ospfStubAreaTable  
  ospfStubAreaId  
  ospfStubTOS  
  ospfStubMetric  
  ospfStubStatus  
  ospfStubMetricType
```

---

## show ip ospf interface

Displays OSPF interface information.

**show ip ospf interface** [*ip\_address* | *interface\_name*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*                      The 32-bit IP address for the interface. *This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.*

*interface\_name*                The name of the interface.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Not specifying an IP address or interface name displays all known interfaces for the OSPF router.

### Examples

No IP address or interface name is specified:

```
-> show ip ospf interface
  Interface          DR          Backup DR    Admin   Oper
  Name              Address     Address      Status  Status  State
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
vlan-213            213.10.10.1 213.10.10.254 enabled  up      DR
vlan-215            215.10.10.254 215.10.10.1  enabled  up      BDR
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Interface Name</b>	The name of the interface.
<b>DR Address</b>	The designated router IP address on this network segment. Make sure you configure a VLAN for the router IP. (See <a href="#">Chapter 20, “VLAN Management Commands,”</a> for more information.)
<b>Backup DR Address</b>	The IP address of the backup designated router.
<b>Vlan</b>	The VLAN to which the interface is assigned.
<b>Admin Status</b>	The current administration status of the interface, either <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> .
<b>Oper Status</b>	Whether the interface is an active OSPF interface.
<b>State</b>	The current state of the OSPF interface. It will be <b>down</b> , <b>up</b> , <b>dp</b> , <b>dr</b> , or <b>other</b> .

---



The following is an example of MD5 authentication (an IP address is used in this example):

```
-> show ip ospf interface 100.10.10.2
Interface IP Name           = vlan-3
VLAN Id                    = 3,
Interface IP Address       = 100.10.10.2,
Interface IP Mask          = 255.255.255.0,
Admin Status               = Enabled,
Operational Status        = Up,
OSPF Interface State      = BDR,
Interface Type             = Broadcast,
Area Id                   = 0.0.0.2,
Designated Router IP Address = 100.10.10.88,
Designated Router RouterId = 100.10.10.88,
Backup Designated Router IP Address = 100.10.10.2,
Backup Designated Router RouterId = 192.169.1.2,
MTU (bytes)                = 1500,
Metric Cost                = 1,
Priority                   = 1,
Hello Interval (seconds)   = 10,
Transit Delay (seconds)    = 1,
Retrans Interval (seconds) = 5,
Dead Interval (seconds)    = 40,
Poll Interval (seconds)   = 120,
Link Type                  = Broadcast,
Authentication Type        = md5,
#   Id   Key   Status   StartAccept   StopAccept   StartGen   StopGen
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
1  1     Set  Enabled     0             0             0           0
# of Events                  = 2,
# of Init State Neighbors    = 0,
# of 2-Way State Neighbors   = 0,
# of Exchange State Neighbors = 0,
# of Full State Neighbors    = 1
```

---

**Note.** See the table of the following page for output definitions.

---

The following is an example of simple authentication (an interface name is used in this example):

```
-> show ip ospf interface vlan-3
Interface IP Name           = vlan-3
VLAN Id                    = 3,
Interface IP Address       = 100.10.10.2,
Interface IP Mask         = 255.255.255.0,
Admin Status              = Enabled,
Operational Status        = Up,
OSPF Interface State      = DR,
Interface Type            = Broadcast,
Area Id                   = 0.0.0.2,
Designated Router IP Address = 100.10.10.2,
Designated Router RouterId = 192.169.1.2,
Backup Designated Router IP Address = 0.0.0.0,
Backup Designated Router RouterId = 0.0.0.0,
MTU (bytes)               = 1500,
Metric Cost                = 1,
Priority                   = 1,
Hello Interval (seconds)  = 10,
Transit Delay (seconds)   = 1,
Retrans Interval (seconds) = 5,
Dead Interval (seconds)   = 40,
Poll Interval (seconds)   = 120,
Link Type                  = Broadcast,
Authentication Type       = simple,
Authentication Key        = Set,
# of Events                = 3,
# of Init State Neighbors = 0,
# of Exchange State Neighbors = 0,
# of 2-Way State Neighbors = 0,
# of Full State Neighbors = 0
```

Output fields when an IP address or interface name is specified are described below:

#### *output definitions*

<b>Interface IP Name</b>	The name of the VLAN to which the interface is assigned. This field is not displayed on OmniSwitch 6800 Series switches.
<b>VLAN Id</b>	The VLAN to which the interface is assigned.
<b>Interface IP Address</b>	The IP address assigned to the interface.
<b>Interface IP Mask</b>	The IP mask associated with the IP address assigned to the interface.
<b>Admin Status</b>	The current administration status of the interface, either <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> .
<b>Operational Status</b>	Whether the interface is an active OSPF interface.
<b>OSPF Interface State</b>	The current state of the OSPF interface. It will be <b>down</b> , <b>up</b> , <b>dp</b> , <b>dr</b> , or <b>other</b> .
<b>Interface Type</b>	The OSPF interface type, which can be Broadcast, NBMA, Point-to-Point, or Point-to-Multipoint.
<b>Area Id</b>	The area identification number to which the interface is assigned. This field is not applicable if an interface has not yet been assigned to an area.
<b>Designated Router IP Address</b>	The designated router IP address.
<b>Designated Router RouterId</b>	The identification number of the designated router.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Backup Designated Router IP Address</b>	The IP address of the backup designated router.
<b>Backup Designated Router RouterId</b>	The identification number of the backup designated router.
<b>MTU</b>	The Maximum Transfer Unit (in bytes) for the interface.
<b>Metric Cost</b>	The cost added to routes learned on this interface.
<b>Priority</b>	The priority of the interface with regards to becoming the designated router. The higher the number, the higher the priority.
<b>Hello Interval</b>	The number of seconds between hello messages sent out on the interface.
<b>Transit Delay</b>	The estimated number of seconds required to transmit a link state update over this interface.
<b>Retrans Interval</b>	The number of seconds the interface waits before resending hello messages.
<b>Dead Interval</b>	The number of seconds the interface waits for hello messages received from a neighbor before declaring the neighbor as dead.
<b>Poll Interval</b>	The larger time interval, in seconds, between hello messages sent to inactive neighbors.
<b>Link Type</b>	The IP interface type, either <b>broadcast</b> or <b>non broadcast</b> .
<b>Authentication Type</b>	The type of authentication used by this interface, either <b>none</b> , <b>simple</b> , or <b>md5</b> .
<b>#</b>	The indexing of the MD5 key. (This field is only displayed for MD5 authentication.)
<b>Id</b>	A key identifier that identifies the algorithm and MD5 secret key associated with this interface. (This field is only displayed for MD5 authentication.)
<b>Key</b>	Indicates whether the MD5 key has been set or not. (This field is only displayed for MD5 authentication.)
<b>Status</b>	The status of the configured MD5 authentication key. (This field is only displayed for MD5 authentication.)
<b>StartAccept</b>	The time that the OSPF router will start accepting packets that have been created with this key. (This field is only displayed for MD5 authentication.)
<b>StopAccept</b>	The time that the OSPF router will stop accepting packets that have been created with this key. (This field is only displayed for MD5 authentication.)
<b>StartGen</b>	The time that the OSPF router will start using this key for packet generation. (This field is only displayed for MD5 authentication.)
<b>StopGen</b>	The time that the OSPF router will stop using this key for packet generation. (This field is only displayed for MD5 authentication.)
<b>Authentication Key</b>	This field displays whether the authentication key has been configured or not. (This field is only displayed for simple and no authentication.)
<b># of Events</b>	The number of interface state machine events.
<b># of Init State Neighbors</b>	The number of OSPF neighbors in the initialization state.

**output definitions (continued)**


---

<b># of 2-Way State Neighbors</b>	The number of OSPF 2-way state neighbors on this interface.
<b># of Exchange State Neighbors</b>	The number of OSPF neighbors in the exchange state.
<b># of Full State Neighbors</b>	The number of OSPF neighbors in the full state. The full state is a neighbor that is recognized and passing data between itself and the interface.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.

Release 6.2.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

**Related Commands**

<b>ip ospf interface</b>	Creates and deletes an OSPF interface.
<b>ip ospf interface auth-key</b>	Configures an OSPF authentication key for simple authentication on an interface.
<b>ip ospf interface dead-interval</b>	Configures the OSPF interface dead interval.
<b>ip ospf interface hello-interval</b>	Configures the OSPF interface hello interval.
<b>ip ospf interface md5</b>	Creates and deletes the OSPF interface MD5 key identification number.
<b>ip ospf interface md5 key</b>	Configures the OSPF key string.
<b>ip ospf interface cost</b>	Configures the OSPF interface cost.
<b>ip ospf interface poll-interval</b>	Configures the OSPF poll interval for a Non Broadcast Multi Access (NBMA) interface.
<b>ip ospf interface priority</b>	Configures the OSPF interface priority.
<b>ip ospf interface retrans-interval</b>	Configures the OSPF interface retransmit interval.
<b>ip ospf interface transit-delay</b>	Configures the OSPF interface transit delay.
<b>ip ospf interface auth-type</b>	Sets the OSPF interface authentication type.
<b>ip ospf interface area</b>	Configures an OSPF interface area.
<b>ip ospf interface type</b>	Configures the OSPF interface type.
<b>ip ospf interface status</b>	Enables or disables the administration status on an OSPF interface.

**MIB Objects**

## ospfIfTable

- ospfIfIpAddress
- ospfIfAreaId
- ospfIfType
- ospfIfAdminStat
- ospfIfRtrPriority
- ospfIfTransitDelay
- ospfIfRetransInterval
- ospfIfHelloInterval
- ospfIfRtrDeadInterval
- ospfIfPollInterval
- ospfIfState
- ospfIfDesignatedRouter
- ospfIfBackupDesignatedRouter
- ospfIfEvents
- ospfIfAuthType
- ospfIfStatus
- ospfIfAuthKey

## alaOspfIfMd5Table

- alaOspfIfMd5IpAddress
- alaOspfIfMd5KeyId
- alaOspfIfMd5Key
- alaOspfIfMd5EncryptKey
- alaOspfIfMd5KeyStartAccept
- alaOspfIfMd5KeyStopAccept
- alaOspfIfMd5KeyStartGenerate
- alaOspfIfMd5KeyStopGenerate

## alaOspfIfAugTable

- alaOspfIfIntfName

---

## show ip ospf restart

Displays the OSPF graceful restart related configuration and status.

**show ip ospf restart**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The minimum hardware configuration for this command is a redundant CMM configuration. This command is not supported on OmniSwitch 9000 switches with a single CMM or OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches in a standalone configuration.
- On OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 switches, a graceful restart is supported only on active ports (i.e., interfaces) that are on the secondary or idle modules in a stack during a takeover. It is not supported on ports on a primary switch in a stack.

### Examples

```
-> show ip ospf restart
Restart Support                = Enabled,
Restart Interval (in seconds)  = 120,
Restart Status                 = Not Restarting,
Restart Age (in seconds)       = 0,
Last Restart Exit Reason       = None,
Restart Helper Support         = Enabled,
Restart Helper Strict Checking = Enabled,
Restart Helper Mode            = NotHelping
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Restart Support</b>	The administrative status of OSPF graceful restart, which can be <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> .
<b>Restart Interval</b>	The configured OSPF hitless restart timeout interval, in seconds. Use the <b>ip ospf restart-interval</b> command to modify this parameter.
<b>Restart Status</b>	The current status of OSPF graceful restart, which can be <b>Not Restarting</b> , <b>Unplanned Restart</b> (after a CMM takeover), or <b>Planned Restart</b> (before CMM takeover).
<b>Restart Age</b>	The remaining time, in seconds, for the current OSPF graceful restart interval.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Last Restart Exit Reason</b>	The outcome of the last attempt at a graceful restart. If the value is <b>None</b> , then no restart has yet been attempted. If the value is <b>In Progress</b> , then a restart attempt is currently underway. Other possible values include <b>Completed</b> (successfully completed), <b>Timed Out</b> (timed out), and <b>Topology Changed</b> (aborted due to topology change).
<b>Restart Helper Support</b>	The administrative status of the capability of an OSPF router to operate in helper mode in response to a router performing a graceful restart, which can be <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> . Use the <a href="#">ip ospf restart-helper status</a> command to modify this parameter.
<b>Restart Helper Strict Checking</b>	The administrative status of whether or not a changed Link State Advertisement (LSA) will result in termination of graceful restart by a helping router, which can be <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> . Use the <a href="#">ip ospf restart-helper strict-lsa-checking status</a> command to modify this parameter.
<b>Restart Helper Mode</b>	Whether this OSPF router is operating as a helper to a restarting router.

---





# 33 OSPFv3 Commands

Open Shortest Path First version 3 (OSPFv3) routing is a shortest path first (SPF) or link-state protocol. This protocol is compatible with 128-bit IPv6 address space, while OSPF is compatible with 32-bit IPv4 address space. OSPFv3 is an interior gateway protocol (IGP) that distributes routing information between routers in a single autonomous system (AS). OSPFv3 chooses the least-cost path as the best path.

Each participating router distributes its local state (i.e., the router's usable interfaces and reachable neighbors) throughout the AS by flooding. In a link-state protocol, each router maintains a database describing the entire AS topology. This database is built from the collected link state advertisements of all routers. Each multi-access network that has at least two attached routers has a designated router and a backup designated router. The designated router floods a link state advertisement for the multi-access network and has other special responsibilities.

OSPFv3 allows collections of contiguous networks and hosts to be grouped together. A group, together with the routers having interfaces to any one of the included networks, is called an *area*. Each area runs a separate copy of the basic link-state routing algorithm. This means that each area has its own topological database, as explained in the previous section.

---

**Note.** OSPFv3 is supported only on OmniSwitch 6850 Series and OmniSwitch 9000 Series switches.

---

Alcatel-Lucent's version of OSPFv3 complies with RFCs 2740, 1826, 1827, 2553, 2373, 2374, and 2460.

MIB information for OSPFv3 is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1DrcTm.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-DRCTM-MIB

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Ospf3.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-OSPF3-MIB

*Filename:* IETF-OSPF-OSPFv3.MIB  
*Module:* OSPF-OSPFv3-MIB

---

The following is a list of the commands for configuring OSPFv3:

---

<b>Global OSPFv3 Commands</b>	<code>ipv6 ospf status</code> <code>ipv6 load ospf</code> <code>ipv6 ospf host</code> <code>ipv6 ospf mtu-checking</code> <code>ipv6 ospf route-tag</code> <code>ipv6 ospf spf-timer</code> <code>ipv6 ospf virtual-link</code> <code>show ipv6 ospf</code> <code>show ipv6 ospf border-routers</code> <code>show ipv6 ospf host</code> <code>show ipv6 ospf lsdb</code> <code>show ipv6 ospf neighbor</code> <code>show ipv6 ospf routes</code> <code>show ipv6 ospf virtual-link</code>
<b>OSPFv3 Area Commands</b>	<code>ipv6 ospf area</code> <code>show ipv6 ospf area</code>
<b>OSPFv3 Interface Commands</b>	<code>ipv6 ospf interface</code> <code>ipv6 ospf interface status</code> <code>ipv6 ospf interface area</code> <code>ipv6 ospf interface dead-interval</code> <code>ipv6 ospf interface hello-interval</code> <code>ipv6 ospf interface cost</code> <code>ipv6 ospf interface priority</code> <code>ipv6 ospf interface retrans-interval</code> <code>ipv6 ospf interface transit-delay</code> <code>show ipv6 ospf interface</code>

---

## ipv6 ospf status

Enables or disables the OSPFv3 administrative status for the router.

```
ipv6 ospf status {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables OSPFv3.
<b>disable</b>	Disables OSPFv3.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
enable   disable	enable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The OSPFv3 protocol should be enabled to route traffic.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 ospf status enable  
-> ipv6 ospf status disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 ospf](#) Displays OSPFv3 status and general configuration parameters.

### MIB Objects

```
ospfv3GeneralGroup  
ospfv3AdminStat
```

---

## ipv6 load ospf

Loads the OSPFv3 software on the router.

**ipv6 load ospf**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Example

```
-> ipv6 load ospf
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

N/A

### MIB Objects

ALADRCTMCONFIG

alaDrcTmIPOspf3Status

---

## ipv6 ospf host

Creates or deletes an OSPFv3 entry for directly attached hosts.

```
ipv6 ospf host ipv6_address [area area_id] [metric metric]
```

```
no ipv6 ospf host ipv6_address area area_id
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipv6_address</i>	The 128-bit IP address of the OSPF host.
<i>area_id</i>	Area to which the host route belongs.
<i>metric</i>	The cost metric value assigned to the specified host. The valid range is 0–65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>metric</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove the record of the OSPFv3 host.
- Use this command when multiple paths exist to a host. The specified host must be directly attached to the router. A metric value is the cost of all the hops necessary for a packet to reach its destination. Routers use the metric to determine the best possible path.
- This command allows you to modify the host parameter **metric**.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 ospf host 2001::1/64 metric 10  
-> no ipv6 ospf host 2001::1/64 metric 10
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 ospf host](#) Displays information on the configured OSPFv3 hosts.

**MIB Objects**

ospfv3HostTable

- ospfv3HostStatus
- ospfv3HostAreaID
- ospfv3HostAddress
- ospfv3HostMetric

---

## ipv6 ospf mtu-checking

Enables or disables Maximum Transfer Unit (MTU) checking. The MTU limits the size of a transmitted or received packet.

**ipv6 ospf mtu-checking**

**no ipv6 ospf mtu-checking**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to disable MTU checking.
- This command is used to disable the checking for mismatch of the interface MTU while establishing a neighbor adjacency with a router. MTU mismatch occurs when a router receives packets that contain a larger MTU value than that of the interface on which adjacency is being established. The interface MTU is the largest IP datagram size (in bytes) that the interface can accept.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 ospf mtu-checking  
-> no ipv6 ospf mtu-checking
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ipv6 ospf** Displays the OSPFv3 status and general configuration parameters.

### MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolOspf3  
  alaOspf3MTUCheck
```

---

## ipv6 ospf route-tag

Configures a tag value for the Autonomous System External (ASE) routes created.

**ipv6 ospf route-tag tag**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*tag* The set tag value. The valid range is 0–2, 147, 483, 647.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>tag</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command allows you to set a tag value for ASE routes that are learned by this OSPF router. The tag value allows for quick identification.
- OSPF ASE route advertisements contain a tag value field. This field allows the exchange of information between autonomous system border routers (ASBRs).

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 ospf route-tag 2
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ipv6 ospf** Displays OSPFv3 status and general configuration parameters.

### MIB Objects

alaProtocolOspf3  
alaOspf3RedistRouteTag

---



## ipv6 ospf spf-timer

Configures timers for Shortest Path First (SPF) calculation.

```
ipv6 ospf spf-timer [delay delay_seconds] [hold hold_seconds]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*delay\_seconds* Specifies time (from 0 to 65535 seconds) between the reception of an OSPF topology change and the start of an SPF calculation.

*hold\_seconds* Specifies the minimum time (from 0 to 65535 seconds) between consecutive SPF calculations.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>delay_seconds</i>	5
<i>hold_seconds</i>	10

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command allows you to configure the time interval between SPF calculations.
- Use the delay timer to determine how much time to postpone an SPF calculation after the router receives a topology change.
- Use the hold timer to configure the amount of time that must elapse between consecutive SPF calculations.
- There will be no delay in the SPF calculation if either the delay timer or hold timer is set to 0. The SPF calculations will occur immediately upon the reception of a topology change and/or that back-to back SPF calculations can take place with no break in-between the two.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 ospf spf-timer delay 20 hold 35
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ipv6 ospf**

Displays the OSPFv3 status and general configuration parameters.

## MIB Objects

```
alaProtocolOspf3  
  alaOspf3TimerSpfDelay  
  alaOspf3TimerSpfHold
```

---

## ipv6 ospf virtual-link

Creates or deletes a virtual link. A virtual link restores the backbone connectivity if the backbone is not physically contiguous.

```
ipv6 ospf virtual-link area area_id router router_id
[dead-interval seconds] [hello-interval seconds] [retrans-interval seconds] [transit-delay seconds]
```

```
no ipv6 ospf virtual-link area area_id router router_id
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>area_id</i>	A unique 32-bit value in IP address format.
<i>router_id</i>	A unique 32-bit value, such as an IP address, that identifies a neighboring router in the Autonomous System.
<b>dead-interval</b> <i>seconds</i>	Sets the virtual link dead interval. If no hello packets on this link for the set number of seconds have been received, the virtual neighbor is declared dead. The valid range is 1–2147483647.
<b>hello-interval</b> <i>seconds</i>	Sets the virtual link hello interval, which is the time interval between OSPF hellos sent on this virtual link. The valid range is 1–65535.
<b>retrans-interval</b> <i>seconds</i>	Sets the virtual link retransmit interval. The router waits the set number of seconds before retransmitting OSPF packets. The valid range is 0–3600.
<b>transit-delay</b> <i>seconds</i>	Sets the virtual link transit delay, which is the number of seconds to transmit OSPF packets over this link. The valid range is 0–3600.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>dead-interval</b> <i>seconds</i>	40
<b>hello-interval</b> <i>seconds</i>	10
<b>retrans-interval</b> <i>seconds</i>	5
<b>transit-delay</b> <i>seconds</i>	1

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to delete the virtual link.
- You can define areas in such a way that the backbone is no longer contiguous. In this case, the system administrator can ensure backbone connectivity physically.
- Virtual links can be configured between any two backbone routers that have an interface to a common non-backbone area. Virtual links belong to the backbone. The protocol treats two routers joined by a virtual link as if they were connected by an unnumbered point-to-point network. The routing protocol traffic that flows along the virtual link uses intra-area routing only.
- If authentication is enabled, both routers at either end of the virtual link must share the same password. Simple authentication refers to the use of only clear-text passwords as an authentication method. MD5 authentication refers to the usage of message digests.
- The **dead-interval** value should be the same for all the routers on the same network. This value should be a multiple of the value provided for the **hello-interval**.

## Examples

```
-> ipv6 ospf virtual-link area 0.0.0.1 router 172.22.2.115
-> ipv6 ospf virtual-link area 0.0.0.1 router 172.22.2.115 dead-interval 50
-> ipv6 ospf virtual-link area 0.0.0.1 router 172.22.2.115 hello-interval 20
-> ipv6 ospf virtual-link area 0.0.0.1 router 172.22.2.115 retrans-interval 20
-> ipv6 ospf virtual-link area 0.0.0.1 router 172.22.2.115 transit-delay 50
-> no ipv6 ospf virtual-link area 0.0.0.1 router 172.22.2.115
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show ipv6 ospf virtual-link**      Displays the virtual link information.

## MIB Objects

```
ospfv3VirtIfTable
  ospfv3VirtIfAreaId
  ospfv3VirtIfNeighbor
  ospfv3VirtIfStatus
  ospfv3VirtIfRtrDeadInterval
  ospfv3VirtIfHelloInterval
  ospfv3VirtIfRetransInterval
  ospfv3VirtIfTransitDelay
```

---

## ipv6 ospf area

Assigns an OSPFv3 interface to a specified area.

```
ipv6 ospf area area_id [type {normal | stub [default-metric metric]}]
```

```
no ipv6 ospf area area_id
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>area_id</i>	A unique 32-bit value in IPv4 address format.
<b>normal</b>	Sets the area as a regular OSPFv3 area.
<b>stub</b>	Configures an OSPFv3 area as a stub area.
<i>metric</i>	Defines the metric to be used for default routes injected into the stub.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
normal   stub	normal

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to delete the OSPFv3 area.
- The **default-metric** parameter defines the metric to be used for default routes injected into the stub area.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 ospf area 0.0.0.1  
-> ipv6 ospf area 0.0.0.1 stub  
-> ipv6 ospf area 0.0.0.1 type normal  
-> no ipv6 ospf area 0.0.0.1
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 ospf area](#) Displays either all the OSPFv6 areas, or a specified OSPFv6 area.

**MIB Objects**

```
ospfv3AreaTable
  ospfv3ImportAsExtern
  ospfv3AreaSummary
  ospfv3StubMetric
  ospfv3AreaId
```

---

## ipv6 ospf interface

Creates or deletes an OSPFv3 interface.

**ipv6 ospf interface** *interface\_name*

**no ipv6 ospf interface** *interface\_name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*interface\_name*                      The name of the interface.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to delete an OSPFv3 interface.
- The interface name cannot contain spaces.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 ospf interface vlan-101  
-> no ipv6 ospf interface vlan-101
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ipv6 ospf interface**              Displays the status and statistics of an OSPFv3 interface.

### MIB Objects

ospfv3IfTable  
ospfv3IfIndex

---

## ipv6 ospf interface status

Enables or disables the administration status on an OSPFv3 interface.

```
ipv6 ospf interface interface_name status {enable | disable}
```

```
no ipv6 ospf interface interface_name
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the OSPFv3 interface.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the OSPFv3 interface.

### Defaults

parameter	default
enable   disable	enable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to delete an OSPFv3 interface.
- The OSPFv3 interface must be enabled to participate in the OSPFv3 protocol.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 ospf interface vlan-101 status enable
-> ipv6 ospf interface vlan-101 status disable
-> no ipv6 ospf interface vlan-101
-> no ipv6 ospf interface vlan-101
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ipv6 ospf interface** Displays the status and statistics of an OSPFv3 interface.

### MIB Objects

```
ospfv3IfTable
  ospfv3IfIndex
  ospfv3IfAdminStat
```

---



## ipv6 ospf interface area

Configures an OSPFv3 area identifier for this interface.

```
ipv6 ospf interface interface_name area area_id
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<i>area_id</i>	A unique 32-bit value in IP address format.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

An interface must be assigned to an area to become operational.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 ospf interface vlan-101 area 0.0.0.1
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">show ipv6 ospf area</a>	Displays either all the OSPFv3 areas, or a specified OSPFv3 area.
<a href="#">show ipv6 ospf interface</a>	Displays the status and statistics of an OSPFv3 interface.

### MIB Objects

```
ospfv3IfTable  
  ospfv3IfIndex  
  ospfv3IfAreaId
```

---

## ipv6 ospf interface dead-interval

Configures the OSPFv3 interface dead interval.

**ipv6 ospf interface** *interface\_name* **dead-interval** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*interface\_name*                      The name of the interface.

*seconds*                              The dead interval, in seconds. The valid range is 1–65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i> (broadcast and point-to-point)	40
<i>seconds</i> (NBMA and point-to-multi-point)	120

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- After the dead interval, a neighbor on this interface is considered dead if no hello packets have been received from this neighbor.
- This interval should be greater than the hello interval or multiples of the hello interval.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 ospf interface vlan-101 dead-interval 50
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[ipv6 ospf interface hello-interval](#)

Configures the OSPFv3 interface hello interval.

[show ipv6 ospf interface](#)

Displays the status and statistics of an OSPFv3 interface.

## MIB Objects

ospfv3IfTable

ospfv3IfIndex

ospfv3IfRtrDeadInterval

---

## ipv6 ospf interface hello-interval

Configures the OSPFv3 interface hello interval.

```
ipv6 ospf interface interface_name hello-interval seconds
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*interface\_name* The name of the interface.

*seconds* The hello interval, in seconds. The valid range is 1–65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i> (broadcast and point-to-point)	10
<i>seconds</i> (NBMA and point-to-multi-point)	30

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This is the interval between two consecutive hello packets sent out on this interface.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 ospf interface vlan-101 hello-interval 50
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ipv6 ospf interface dead-interval](#) Configures the OSPFv3 interface dead interval.

[show ipv6 ospf interface](#) Displays the status and statistics of an OSPFv3 interface.

### MIB Objects

```
ospfv3IfTable  
  ospfv3IfIndex  
  ospfv3IfHelloInterval
```

---

## ipv6 ospf interface cost

Configures the OSPFv3 interface cost.

```
ipv6 ospf interface interface_name cost cost
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*interface\_name* The name of the interface.

*cost* The interface cost. The valid range is 0–65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>cost</i>	1

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The configured interface cost (if any) is used during OSPFv3 route calculations.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 ospf interface vlan-101 cost 10
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 ospf interface](#) Displays the status and statistics of an OSPFv3 interface.

### MIB Objects

```
ospfv3IfTable  
  ospfv3IfIndex  
  ospfv3IfMetricValue
```

---

## ipv6 ospf interface priority

Configures the OSPFv3 interface priority. The priority number helps determine the eligibility of this router to become the designated router on the network.

**ip ospf interface** *interface\_name* **priority** *priority*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*interface\_name*                      The name of the interface.

*priority*                              The interface priority. The valid range is 0–255.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>priority</i>	1

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

When two routers attached to a network both attempt to become the designated router, the one with the highest priority becomes the designated router. A router whose router priority is set to 0 is ineligible to become the designated router.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 ospf interface vlan-101 priority 100
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ipv6 ospf interface**              Displays the status and statistics of an OSPFv3 interface.

### MIB Objects

ospfv3IfTable  
    ospfv3IfIndex  
    ospfv3IfRtrPriority

---

## ipv6 ospf interface retrans-interval

Configures the OSPFv3 interface retransmit time interval.

```
ipv6 ospf interface interface_name retrans-interval interval
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*interface\_name* The name of the interface.

*interval* The retransmit interval, in seconds. The valid range 0–3600.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>interval</i>	5

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The number of seconds between link retransmission of OSPFv3 packets on this interface.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 ospf interface vlan-101 retrans-interval 500
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 ospf interface](#) Displays the status and statistics of an OSPFv3 interface.

### MIB Objects

```
ospfv3IfTable  
  ospfv3IfIndex  
  ospfv3IfRetransInterval
```

---

## ipv6 ospf interface transit-delay

Configures the OSPFv3 interface transit time delay.

```
ipv6 ospf interface interface_name transit-delay delay
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*interface\_name* The name of the interface.

*delay* The transit delay, in seconds. The valid range is 0–3600.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	1

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The estimated number of seconds required to transmit a link state update over this interface. This command takes into account transmission and propagation delays and must be greater than 0.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 ospf interface vlan-101 transit-delay 100
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 ospf interface](#) Displays the status and statistics of an OSPFv3 interface.

### MIB Objects

```
ospfv3IfTable  
  ospfv3IfIndex  
  ospfv3IfTransitDelay
```

---



## show ipv6 ospf

Displays the OSPFv3 status and general configuration parameters.

**show ipv6 ospf**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to display the general configuration parameters of the OSPFv3 router.
- See the Related Commands section below to modify the displayed parameters.

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 ospf
```

```
Status = Enabled,
Router ID = 5.5.5.5,
# Areas = 2,
# Interfaces = 4,
Area Border Router = Yes,
AS Border Router = No,
External Route Tag = 0,
SPF Hold (seconds) = 10,
SPF Delay (seconds) = 5,
MTU checking = Enabled,
# SPF calculations performed = 3,
Last SPF run (seconds ago) = N/A,
# of neighbors that are in:
  Full state = 3,
  Loading state = 0,
  Exchange state = 0,
  Exstart state = 0,
  2way state = 0,
  Init state = 0,
  Attempt state = 0,
  Down state = 0,
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Status</b>	Displays whether OSPFv3 is currently enabled or disabled on the router.
<b>Router Id</b>	The unique identification for the router.
<b># Areas</b>	Number of areas to which the router belongs.
<b># Interface</b>	Number of interfaces participating in OSPF
<b>Area Border Router</b>	Displays whether the router status is an area router or not.
<b>AS Border Router</b>	Displays whether the area Autonomous System Border Router status of this router is enabled or disabled.
<b>External Route Tag</b>	Displays the route tag for this router.
<b>SPF Hold (seconds)</b>	Displays the time in seconds between the reception of an OSPFv3 topology change and the start of a SPF calculation.
<b>SPF Delay (seconds)</b>	Displays the time in seconds between consecutive SPF calculations.
<b>MTU Checking</b>	Displays whether Maximum Transfer Unit checking is enabled or disabled. This is set using the <b>ipv6 ospf mtu-checking</b> command.
<b># SPF calculations performed</b>	Displays the number of SPF calculation performed.
<b>Last SPF run (seconds ago)</b>	N/A
<b>Full state</b>	Displays the number of neighbor routers that are in Full state.
<b>Loading state</b>	Displays the number of neighbor routers that are in Loading state.
<b>Exchange state</b>	Displays the number of neighbor routers that are in Exchange state.
<b>Exstart state</b>	Displays the number of neighbor routers that are in Exstart state.
<b>2way state</b>	Displays the number of neighbor routers that are in 2way state.
<b>Init state</b>	Displays the number of neighbor routers that are in Init state.
<b>Attempt state</b>	Displays the number of neighbor routers that are in Attempt state.
<b>Down state</b>	Displays the number of neighbor routers that are in Down state.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ipv6 ospf status</b>	Enables or disables the administration of OSPFv3 on the router.
<b>ipv6 ospf mtu-checking</b>	Enables or disables the use of Maximum Transfer Unit (MTU) checking.
<b>ipv6 ospf spf-timer</b>	Configures timers for SPF calculation.
<b>ipv6 ospf route-tag</b>	Configures a tag value for Autonomous System External (ASE) routes created.
<b>ip router router-id</b>	Configures the router ID for the router.

## MIB Objects

```
ospfv3GeneralGroup
  ospfv3RouterId
  ospfv3AdminStat
  ospfv3VersionNumber
  ospfv3AreaBdrRtrStatus
  ospfv3ASBdrRtrStatus
  ospfv3OriginateNewLsas
  ospfv3RxNewLsas
  ospfv3ExitOverflowInterval
alaProtocolOspf3
  alaOspf3RedistAdminStatus
  alaOspf3RedistRouteTag
  alaOspf3TimerSpfDelay
  alaOspf3TimerSpfHold
  alaOspf3MTUCheck
```

---

## show ipv6 ospf border-routers

Displays information regarding all or specified border routers.

**show ipv6 ospf border-routers** [*area area\_id*] [*router router\_id*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>area_id</i>	A unique 32-bit value in IP address format.
<i>router_id</i>	A unique 32-bit value, such as an IP address, that identifies a neighboring router in the Autonomous System.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to display a list of border routers known by this OSPFv3 router.
- By using the optional parameters, you can display the border routers using the specified parameter. For example, to find a router using a router ID of 1.1.1.1, enter the command using the router ID of 1.1.1.1 as a search criteria.
- See the Related Commands sections below to modify the list.

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 ospf border-routers
```

```
Router ID          Area          Metric  Type
-----+-----+-----+-----
6.6.6.6           0.0.0.0       2       INTRA
6.6.6.6           0.0.0.1       2       INTRA
                fe80::2d0:95ff:fee2:6bda -> pseudo1
                fe80::2d0:95ff:fee2:6bda -> pseudo2
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Router ID</b>	The unique identification for the router.
<b>Area</b>	A unique 32-bit value, such as an IP address, that identifies a neighboring router in the Autonomous System.
<b>Metric</b>	The metric used by the routes.
<b>Type</b>	The type of routes specified (intra or inter).

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

N/A

**MIB Objects**

N/A

---

## show ipv6 ospf host

Displays information on the configured OSPFv3 hosts.

**show ipv6 ospf host** [*ipv6\_address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipv6\_address*                      A 128-bit IP address for a directly attached host.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to display general information for OSPFv3 hosts directly attached to this router.
- See the Related Commands section below to modify the list.

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 ospf host
```

```
Area           Metric   Address
-----+-----+-----
0.0.0.1        1       2001::1/64
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Area</b>	A 32-bit IP address for a directly attached host. This can be set using the <b>ipv6 ospf host</b> command.
<b>Metric</b>	The metric assigned to the host. Metric is set using the <b>ipv6 ospf host</b> command.
<b>Address</b>	IPV6 address of the host.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [ipv6 ospf host](#)

Creates or deletes an OSPFv3 entry for directly attached hosts.

## MIB Objects

```
ospfv3HostTable  
  ospfv3HostIpAddress  
  ospfv3HostMetric  
  ospfHostStatus  
  ospfv3HostAreaID
```

---

## show ipv6 ospf lsdb

Displays Link State Advertisements (LSAs) in the Link State Database (LSDB) associated with each area.

```
show ipv6 ospf lsdb [area area_id] [rtr | net | netsum | asbrsum] [linkstate-id ls_id] [router-id router_id]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>area_id</i>	A unique 32-bit value in IP address format.
<b>rtr</b>	Specifies router LSAs.
<b>net</b>	Specifies network LSAs.
<b>netsum</b>	Specifies network summary LSAs.
<b>asbrsum</b>	Specifies Autonomous System Border Router summary LSAs.
<i>ls_id</i>	The Link state ID. The ID is a unique 32-bit value, such as an IP address. This number is used as a record in the link state database.
<i>router_id</i>	The Router ID. The ID is a unique 32-bit value such as an IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to display the LSDB of the OSPF router. It can be used for OSPF debugging, specifically to narrow down sections of an area to determine which sections are receiving the specified LSAs. You can specify the parameters of only the area LSDB using the optional command parameters.
- You can view LSAs by specifying either a link state identifier or a router identifier. However, when specifying a router ID, you also need to supply a valid link state ID.



## Examples

```
-> show ipv6 ospf lsdb
```

Area	Type	Link ID	Advertising Rtr	Sequence #	Age
0.0.0.0	Router	0	1.1.1.1	8000020f	1117
0.0.0.0	Router	0	3.3.3.3	80000208	1121
0.0.0.0	Router	0	5.5.5.5	800001f1	1117
0.0.0.0	Router	0	30.30.30.30	800000da	1115

### output definitions

<b>Area</b>	The identification of the area to which the router belongs.
<b>Type</b>	The protocol type from where the route was learned.
<b>Link ID</b>	The Link state ID. The ID is a unique 32-bit value expressed as an IPv6 address. This number is used as a record in the link state database.
<b>Advertising Rtr</b>	The ID of the router that advertises the routes.
<b>Sequence #</b>	The advertisement sequence number (i.e., a value used to identify old and duplicate link state advertisements).
<b>Age</b>	The age of the LSA in seconds. That is, the duration for which this entry has existed in the external database.

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[ipv6 ospf status](#) Displays the OSPFv3 status and general configuration parameters.

## MIB Objects

```
ospfv3AsLsdbTable
  ospfv3AsLsdbAreaId
  ospfv3AsLsdbType
  ospfv3AsLsdbLsid
  ospfv3AsLsdbRouterId
  ospfv3AsLsdbAdvertisement
  ospfv3AsLsdbSequence
  ospfv3AsLsdbAge
```

## show ipv6 ospf neighbor

Displays information on OSPFv3 non-virtual neighbors.

**show ipv6 ospf neighbor** [**router** *ipv4\_address*][**interface** *interface\_name*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipv4\_address*                      A 32-bit router ID of the neighboring router.  
*interface\_name*                    The name of the interface.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to display all non-virtual neighbors of the OSPF router.
- See the Related Commands section below to modify the list.

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 ospf neighbor
```

Router ID	Area/Transit Area	State	Interface
1.1.1.1	0.0.0.0	FULL	vlan-2071
3.3.3.3	0.0.0.0	FULL	vlan-2071
5.5.5.5	0.0.0.0	FULL	vlan-2071
23.23.23.23	0.0.0.1	FULL	vlan-2055
23.23.23.23	0.0.0.1	FULL	vlan-2056
24.24.24.24	0.0.0.1	FULL	vlan-2065
24.24.24.24	0.0.0.1	FULL	vlan-2066

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Router ID</b>	The unique identification for the router.
<b>Area/Transit Area</b>	The area identifier.
<b>State</b>	The state of the OSPF neighbor adjacency.
<b>Interface</b>	The name of the interface.

---

```
-> show ipv6 ospf neighbor router 24.24.24.24
```

Router ID	Area/Transit Area	State	Interface
24.24.24.24	0.0.0.1	FULL	vlan-2070
24.24.24.24	0.0.0.1	FULL	vlan-2073

**output definitions**

---

<b>Router ID</b>	The unique identification for the router.
<b>Area/Transit Area</b>	The area identifier.
<b>State</b>	The state of the OSPF neighbor adjacency.
<b>Interface</b>	The name of the interface.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

N/A

**MIB Objects**

```
ospfv3NbrTable  
  ospfNbrAddress  
  ospfv3NbrRtrId  
  ospfv3NbrOptions  
  ospfv3NbrPriority  
  ospfv3NbrState  
  ospfv3NbrEvents  
  ospfv3NbrHelloSuppressed
```

---

## show ipv6 ospf routes

Displays the OSPFv3 routes known to the router.

**show ipv6 ospf routes** [*prefix ipv6\_address\_prefix*][*gateway gateway*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipv6\_address\_prefix*                    The 128-bit IPv6 address of the route destination in hexadecimal format.

*gateway*                                The next hop IPv6 address for this router.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If no variables are entered, all routes are displayed.
- If the variables are entered, then only routes matching the specified criteria are shown.
- All the variables described above must be entered for a route match. If all of the variables are not entered, an error message is returned.

### Examples

-> show ipv6 ospf routes

Prefix	Path Type	Metric
		1 : 2
::/ 0	INTER	2 : -
fe80::2d0:95ff:fee0:710c -> vlan-2071		
2051::/64	INTRA	2 : -
fe80::2d0:95ff:feac:a59f -> vlan-2055		
fe80::2d0:95ff:feac:a59f -> vlan-2056		
fe80::2d0:95ff:fed7:747e -> vlan-2065		
fe80::2d0:95ff:fed7:747e -> vlan-2066		

#### output definitions

<b>Prefix</b>	The destination address of the IPv6 route in the hexadecimal format.
<b>Path Type</b>	The type of routes specified (intra or inter).
<b>Metric</b>	The cost of the route.

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****ipv6 ospf status**

Displays the OSPFv3 status and general configuration parameters.

**MIB Objects**

N/A

---



**Related Commands****ipv6 ospf virtual-link**

Creates or deletes a virtual link.

**MIB Objects**

```
ospfv3VirtIfTable  
  ospfv3VirtIfAreaId  
  ospfv3VirtIfNeighbor  
  ospfv3VirtIfState
```

---

## show ipv6 ospf area

Displays either all OSPFv3 areas, or a specified OSPFv3 area.

**show ipv6 ospf area** [*area\_id*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*area\_id* A unique 32-bit value in IP address format.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Allows you to view the details of a specified OSPFv3 area.
- If an OSPF area is not specified, all known areas for the OSPFv3 router will be displayed.
- See the Related Commands section below for information on modifying an area.

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 ospf area
```

Area ID	Type	Stub Metric	Number of Interfaces
0.0.0.0	Normal	NA	2
0.0.0.1	Normal	NA	2

```
-> show ipv6 ospf area 0.0.0.0
```

```
Area Type = Normal,
Area Stub Metric = 0,
# of SPF calculations = 52,
# Interfaces = 3,
# Router LSAs = 2,
# Network LSAs = 3,
# Intra-area-prefix LSAs = 4,
# Inter-area-prefix LSAs = 15,
# Inter-area-router LSAs = 0,
# hosts = 0,
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Area Type</b>	The area type. This field will be <b>normal</b> or <b>stub</b> .
<b>Area Stub Metric</b>	Indicates whether the area is enabled or disabled.
<b># Router LSAs</b>	The total number of Link State Advertisements for the Area.



*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b># Network LSAs</b>	The total number of inter-area Link State Advertisements.
<b># of SPF calculations</b>	The number of times the area has calculated the Shortest Path.
<b># Interfaces</b>	The number of OSPF interfaces.
<b># Intra-area-prefix LSAs</b>	The number of intra-area-prefix LSAs, which associates a list of IPv6 address prefixes with a router by referencing a router-LSA.
<b># Inter-area-prefix LSAs</b>	The number of inter-area-prefix LSAs. Corresponds to Type 3 summary-LSA of OSPF.
<b># Inter-area-router LSAs</b>	The number of inter-area-router LSAs. Corresponds to Type 4 summary-LSA of OSPF.
<b># hosts</b>	The number of directly attached hosts.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">ipv6 ospf area</a>	Creates or deletes an OSPFv3 area, assigning default metric, cost, and type.
<a href="#">show ipv6 ospf interface</a>	Displays OSPFv3 interface information.

**MIB Objects**

```
ospfv3AreaTable
  ospfv3AreaId
  ospfv3ImportAsExtern
  ospfv3SpfRuns
  ospfv3AreaBdrRtrCount
  ospfv3AreaSummary
  ospfv3AreaStatus
```

---

## show ipv6 ospf interface

Displays OSPFv3 interface information.

**show ipv6 ospf interface** [*interface\_name*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*interface\_name*                      The name of the interface.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Not specifying the interface name displays all known interfaces for the OSPFv3 router.

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 ospf interface
```

Name	DR Router ID	BDR Router ID	Admin Status	Oper Status	State
vlan-2071	5.5.5.5	0.0.0.0	Enabled	Up	DR
vlan-2055	7.7.7.7	5.5.5.5	Enabled	Up	BDR
vlan-2056	7.7.7.7	5.5.5.5	Enabled	Up	BDR

### output definitions

---

<b>Name</b>	The name of the interface.
<b>DR Router ID</b>	The designated router address on this network segment. Make sure you configure a VLAN for the router IP. (See <a href="#">Chapter 20, “VLAN Management Commands,”</a> for more information.)
<b>BDR Router ID</b>	The IP address of the backup designated router.
<b>Vlan</b>	The VLAN to which the interface is assigned.
<b>Admin Status</b>	The current administration status of the interface, either <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> .
<b>Oper Status</b>	Indicates whether the interface is an active OSPF interface.
<b>State</b>	The current state of the OSPF interface. It will be <b>DR</b> , <b>BDR</b> , <b>other</b> .

---

```

-> show ipv6 ospf interface vlan-2071
Type                               = BROADCAST,
Admin Status                        = Enabled,
IPv6 Interface Status               = Up,
Oper Status                         = Up,
State                               = DR,
Area                                = 0.0.0.0,
Priority                            = 100,
Cost                                = 1,
Designated Router                   = 3.3.3.3,
Backup Designated Router            = 0.0.0.0,
Hello Interval                      = 1,
Router Dead Interval                = 4,
Retransmit Interval                 = 5,
Transit Delay                       = 1,
Ifindex                             = 17,
IPv6 'ifindex'                     = 2071,
MTU                                 = 1500,
# of attached neighbors              = 0,
Globally reachable prefix #0        = 2071::2/64

```

Output fields when an IP address or interface name is specified are described below:

#### *output definitions*

<b>Type</b>	The OSPF interface type, which can be Broadcast, NBMA, Point-to-Point, or Point-to-Multipoint.
<b>Admin Status</b>	The current administrative status of the interface, either <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> .
<b>IPv6 Interface Status</b>	The current administrative status of the IPv6 interface, either <b>up</b> or <b>down</b> .
<b>Oper Status</b>	Indicates whether the interface is an active OSPF interface.
<b>State</b>	The current state of the OSPF interface. It will be <b>down</b> , <b>up</b> , <b>dp</b> , <b>dr</b> , or <b>other</b> .
<b>Area</b>	The area identification number to which the interface is assigned. This field is not applicable if an interface has not yet been assigned to an area.
<b>Priority</b>	The priority of the interface with regards to becoming the designated router. The higher the number, the higher the priority.
<b>Cost</b>	The cost added to routes learned on this interface.
<b>Designated Router</b>	The identification number of the designated router.
<b>Backup Designated Router</b>	The identification number of the backup designated router.
<b>Hello Interval</b>	The number of seconds between hello messages sent out on the interface.
<b>Router Dead Interval</b>	The number of seconds the interface waits for hello messages received from a neighbor before declaring the neighbor as dead.
<b>Retransmit Interval</b>	The number of seconds the interface waits before resending hello messages.
<b>Transit Delay</b>	The estimated number of seconds required to transmit a link state update over this interface.

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Ifindex</b>	The unique value assigned to an interface.
<b>IPv6 'ifindex'</b>	The unique value assigned to an IPv6 interface.
<b>MTU</b>	The Maximum Transfer Unit (in bytes) for the interface.
<b># of attached neighbors</b>	The number of OSPFv3 neighbors in the initialization state.
<b>Globally reachable prefix #0</b>	A globally unique IPv6 address.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>ipv6 ospf interface</b>	Creates and deletes an OSPFv3 interface.
<b>ipv6 ospf interface dead-interval</b>	Configures the OSPFv3 interface dead interval.
<b>ipv6 ospf interface hello-interval</b>	Configures the OSPFv3 interface hello interval.
<b>ipv6 ospf interface cost</b>	Configures the OSPFv3 interface cost.
<b>ipv6 ospf interface priority</b>	Configures the OSPFv3 interface priority.
<b>ipv6 ospf interface retrans-interval</b>	Configures the OSPFv3 interface retransmit interval.
<b>ipv6 ospf interface transit-delay</b>	Configures the OSPFv3 interface transit delay.
<b>ipv6 ospf interface area</b>	Configures an OSPFv3 interface area.
<b>ipv6 ospf interface status</b>	Enables or disables the administration status on an OSPFv3 interface.

**MIB Objects**

```
ospfv3IfTable  
  ospfv3IfAreaId  
  ospfv3IfType  
  ospfv3IfAdminStat  
  ospfv3IfRtrPriority  
  ospfv3IfTransitDelay  
  ospfv3IfRetransInterval  
  ospfv3IfHelloInterval  
  ospfv3IfRtrDeadInterval  
  ospfv3IfPollInterval  
  ospfv3IfState  
  ospfv3IfDesignatedRouter  
  ospfv3IfBackupDesignatedRouter  
  ospfv3IfEvents  
  ospfv3IfStatus
```

---



# 34 IS-IS Commands

Intermediate System-Intermediate System (IS-IS) is a shortest path first (SPF) or link-state protocol. IS-IS is an interior gateway protocol (IGP) that distributes routing information between routers in a single autonomous system (AS) for IP as well as OSI environments. This feature allows a single routing protocol to support pure IP and OSI environments, and dual environments. Integrated IS-IS is also deployed extensively in an IP-only environment.

Each participating router distributes its local state (i.e., the router's usable interfaces and reachable neighbors) throughout the AS by flooding. In a link-state protocol, each router maintains a database describing the entire AS topology. IS-IS routers have adjacencies with other routers on point-to-point links. In a multi-access network, routers report their adjacencies to a Designated Intermediate System (DIS), which generates an additional Link State PDU (LSP), commonly known as the pseudo-node LSP. The DIS is responsible for flooding the LAN with LSP and also for synchronizing the entire AS topology. This database is built from the collected link state advertisements of all routers.

IS-IS is a hierarchical protocol where the autonomous system is divided into multiple areas to reduce the size of the Routing table. Routing within an area is referred to as Level-1 routing and that between two or more areas is referred to as Level 2 routing. Each area runs a separate copy of the basic link-state routing algorithm.

---

**Note.** IS-IS is only supported in Release 6.2.1 for the OmniSwitch 6850 Series.

---

Alcatel-Lucent's version of IS-IS complies with RFC 1142.

MIB information for the IP commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Iisis.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-ISIS-MIB

*Filename:* IETF\_ISIS.MIB  
*Module:* ISIS-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

**Global IS-IS Commands**

**ip load isis**  
**ip isis status**  
**ip isis area-id**  
**ip isis level-capability**  
**ip isis auth-type**  
**ip isis csnp-auth**  
**ip isis hello-auth**  
**ip isis psnp-auth**  
**ip isis lsp-lifetime**  
**ip isis lsp-wait**  
**ip isis spf-wait**  
**ip isis summary-address**  
**ip isis overload**  
**ip isis overload-on-boot**  
**ip isis graceful-restart**  
**ip isis graceful-restart helper**  
**ip isis system-wait-time**  
**ip isis strict-adjacency-check**  
**ip isis level auth-type**  
**ip isis level hello-auth**  
**ip isis level csnp-auth**  
**ip isis level psnp-auth**  
**ip isis level wide-metrics-only**  
**show ip isis adjacency**  
**show ip isis database**  
**show ip isis hostname**  
**show ip isis routes**  
**show ip isis spf**  
**show ip isis spf-log**  
**show ip isis statistics**  
**show ip isis status**  
**show ip isis summary-address**

---



**Interface Commands**

```
ip isis interface
ip isis interface status
ip isis interface interface-type
ip isis interface csnp-interval
ip isis interface hello-auth-type
ip isis interface level-capability
ip isis interface lsp-pacing-interval
ip isis interface passive
ip isis interface retransmit-interval
ip isis interface default-type
ip isis interface level hello-auth-type
ip isis interface level hello-interval
ip isis interface level hello-multiplier
ip isis interface level metric
ip isis interface level passive
ip isis interface level priority
show ip isis interface
```

---

**Clear Commands**

```
clear ip isis adjacency
clear ip isis lsp-database
clear ip isis spf-log
clear ip isis statistics
```

---

## ip load isis

Loads the IS-IS software on the router.

**ip load isis**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- You need to load IS-IS on the switch before executing any IS-IS configuration command.
- To unload IS-IS, remove all the IS-IS configuration from “boot.cfg”.

### Examples

```
-> ip load isis
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

N/A

### MIB Objects

N/A

---

## ip isis status

Enables or disables the administrative status of IS-IS on the switch.

```
ip isis status {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables IS-IS.
<b>disable</b>	Disables IS-IS.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
enable   disable	disable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

When IS-IS status is disabled, the configuration settings and related statistics of the protocol remain unaffected.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis status enable  
-> ip isis status disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip isis status](#) Displays the IS-IS status.

### MIB Objects

```
isisSysTable  
  isisSysAdminState
```

---

## ip isis area-id

Configures the area ID for the switch.

**ip isis area-id** *area address*

**no ip isis area-id** *area address*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*area address* 1–13 byte variable length integer, which specifies the area address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove the area ID.
- The area ID is part of the Network Service Access Point (NSAP) address.
- Other parts of NSAP address (system ID and selector ID) are not configurable. System ID is derived from router ID and selector ID remains always as 00.
- You can configure a maximum of three area addresses.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis area-id 49.0001  
-> no ip isis area-id 49.0001
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip isis status](#) Displays the IS-IS status.

### MIB Objects

```
isisManAreaAddrTable  
  isisManAreaAddrExistState
```

---

## ip isis level-capability

Configures the router level of the IS-IS protocol globally.

```
ip isis level-capability {level-1 | level-2 | level-1/2}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

level-1	Specifies that the router can operate at Level-1 only.
level-2	Specifies that the router can operate at Level-2 only.
level-1/2	Specifies that the router can operate at both Level-1 and Level-2.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
level-1   level-2   level-1/2	level-1/2

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Changing the level capability restarts the IS-IS protocol.
- You can also configure the level capability at per interface level.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis level-capability level-1  
-> ip isis level-capability level-2
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip isis interface level-capability](#) Configures the IS-IS level on the specified interface.  
[show ip isis status](#) Displays the IS-IS status.

### MIB Objects

```
isisSysTable  
    isisSysType
```

---

## ip isis auth-type

Enables authentication and configures the authentication type of IS-IS protocol globally.

```
ip isis auth-type {simple password | md5 key | none}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>simple</b> <i>password</i>	Simple password authentication will be used. Password will be plain text ASCII up to 255 characters. Use quotes around string if the password contains multiple words with spaces between them.
<b>md5</b> <i>key</i>	MD5 hash-key authentication will be used. The hash-key will be an ASCII character up to 342 characters.
<b>none</b>	No authentication will be used.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>simple</b> <i>password</i>   <b>md5</b> <i>key</i>	<b>none</b>
<b>none</b>	

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Simple authentication is authentication that uses only a text string as the password.
- MD5 authentication is encrypted authentication that uses an encryption key string and a key identification number.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis auth-type simple rachel  
-> ip isis auth-type md5 a543b
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>ip isis level auth-type</b>	Enables authentication and configures the authentication types for specific IS-IS levels.
<b>show ip isis status</b>	Displays the IS-IS status.

**MIB Objects**

```
vRtrIisisTable  
  vRtrIisisAuthType  
  vRtrIisisAuthKey
```

---

## ip isis csnp-auth

Enables or disables the authentication of Complete Sequence Number PDUs (CSNPs).

**ip isis csnp-auth**

**no ip isis csnp-auth**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

CSNP authentication check is enabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to prevent the CSNP authentication.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis csnp-auth  
-> no ip isis csnp-auth
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

---

<a href="#">ip isis level csnp-auth</a>	Configures CSNP authentication for specific IS-IS levels.
<a href="#">show ip isis status</a>	Displays the IS-IS status.

---

### MIB Objects

```
vRtrIsisTable  
    vRtrIsisCsnpAuthentication
```

---



## ip isis hello-auth

Enables or disables the authentication of Hello PDUs globally.

**ip isis hello-auth**

**no ip isis hello-auth**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

Authentication check of Hello PDUs is enabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to prevent the authentication of Hello packets.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis hello-auth  
-> no ip isis hello-auth
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip isis level hello-auth</a>	Enables or disables the authentication of Hello PDUs for specific IS-IS levels.
<a href="#">show ip isis status</a>	Displays the IS-IS status.

### MIB Objects

```
vRtrIisisTable  
    vRtrIisisHelloAuthentication
```

---

## ip isis psnp-auth

Enables or disables the authentication of Partial Sequence Number PDUs (PSNPs).

**ip isis psnp-auth**

**no ip isis psnp-auth**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

PSNP authentication check is enabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to prevent the authentication of PSNP packets.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis psnp-auth  
-> no ip isis psnp-auth
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip isis level psnp-auth](#)

Configures the PSNP authentication for specific IS-IS levels.

[show ip isis status](#)

Displays the IS-IS status.

### MIB Objects

vRtrIisisTable

vRtrIisisPsnpAuthentication

---

## ip isis lsp-lifetime

Configures the time interval for which Link State PDUs generated by a router are considered valid by other routers in the same domain.

**ip isis lsp-lifetime** *seconds*

**no ip isis lsp-lifetime**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Validity interval in seconds. The valid range is 350–65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	1200

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

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

### Examples

```
-> ip isis lsp-lifetime 760
-> no ip isis lsp-lifetime
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip isis interface lsp-pacing-interval</a>	Configures the time interval between IS-IS LSP PDUs sent from the specified interface.
<a href="#">show ip isis status</a>	Displays the IS-IS status.
<a href="#">show ip isis database</a>	Displays IS-IS LSP database information of the adjacent routers.

### MIB Objects

```
vRtrIisisTable
vRtrIisisLspLifetime
```

---

## ip isis lsp-wait

Configures the intervals between the first, second and subsequently generated LSPs.

**ip isis lsp-wait** {**max-wait** | **initial-wait** | **second-wait**} *seconds*

**no ip isis lsp-wait** {**max-wait** | **initial-wait** | **second-wait**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>max-wait</b>	Specifies the maximum interval between two successive LSPs, in seconds. The valid range is 1–120.
<b>initial-wait</b>	Specifies the initial LSP generation delay, in seconds. The valid range is 0–100.
<b>second-wait</b>	Specifies the time interval between the first and second generated LSPs, in seconds. The valid range is 1–100.
<i>seconds</i>	Specifies the time interval.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i> ( <b>max-wait</b> )	5
<i>seconds</i> ( <b>initial-wait</b> )	0
<i>seconds</i> ( <b>second-wait</b> )	1

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default value.
- Successive LSPs are generated at increasing **second-wait** interval until a maximum value is reached.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis lsp-wait max-wait 25
-> no ip isis lsp-wait initial-wait
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip isis interface lsp-pacing-interval**

Configures the time interval between IS-IS LSP PDUs sent from the specified interface.

**show ip isis status**

Displays the IS-IS status.

## MIB Objects

vRtrIisisTable

    vRtrIisisLspInitialWait

    vRtrIisisLspSecondWait

    vRtrIisisLspMaxWait

---

## ip isis spf-wait

Configures the intervals between the first, second, and subsequent SPF calculations.

**ip isis spf-wait** {**max-wait** *seconds* | **initial-wait** *milliseconds*| **second-wait** *milliseconds*}

**no ip isis spf-wait** {**max-wait** | **initial-wait** | **second-wait**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>max-wait</b> <i>seconds</i>	Specifies the maximum interval between two successive SPF calculations, in seconds. The valid range is 1–120 seconds.
<b>initial-wait</b> <i>milliseconds</i>	Specifies the initial SPF calculation delay, in milliseconds. The valid range is 10–100000 milliseconds.
<b>second-wait</b> <i>milliseconds</i>	Specifies the interval between first and second generated SPF, in milliseconds. The valid range is 1–100000 milliseconds.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>max-wait</b> <i>seconds</i>	10
<b>initial-wait</b> <i>milliseconds</i>	1000
<b>second-wait</b> <i>milliseconds</i>	1000

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default value.
- Successive SPF calculations are generated at exponentially increasing the **second-wait** interval until a maximum value is reached.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis spf-wait max-wait 25
-> no ip isis spf-wait initial-wait
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ip isis status** Displays the IS-IS status.

**MIB Objects**

vRtrIisisTable

vRtrIisisSpfWait

vRtrIisisSpfInitialWait

    vRtrIisisSpfSecondWait

---

## ip isis summary-address

Adds or deletes the summary address.

**ip isis summary-address** {*ip-prefix/mask* | *ip-prefix* [*netmask*]} {**level-1** | **level-2**}

**no ip isis summary-address** {*ip-prefix/mask* | *ip-prefix* [*netmask*]} {**level-1** | **level-2**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip-prefix/mask* Specifies the IP prefix in dotted decimal notation and the mask length.

*ip-prefix* Specifies the IP prefix in dotted decimal notation.

*netmask* Specifies the subnet mask in dotted decimal notation.

**level-1** Specifies the IS-IS level as Level-1.

**level-2** Specifies the IS-IS level as Level-2.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove an already configured summary address.
- Native IS-IS routes can only be summarized into Level-2 from the Level-1 database.
- It is not possible to summarize IS-IS internal routes at Level-1, although it is possible to summarize external (redistributed) routes at Level-1.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis summary-address 10.1.1.1/8 level-2  
-> no ip isis summary-address 10.1.1.1/8 level-2
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

**show ip isis summary-address** Displays the IS-IS summary address database.

## MIB Objects

```
vRtrIisisSummaryTable  
  vRtrIisisSummRowStatus  
  vRtrIisisummLevel
```

---

## ip isis overload

Enables and configures the IS-IS router to operate in the overload state for a specified time period.

**ip isis overload** [*timeout seconds*]

**no ip isis overload** [*timeout*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

**timeout** *seconds* Specifies the timeout interval, in seconds. The valid range is 60–1800.

### Defaults

By default, the IS-IS overload state is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to make the router exit the overload state.
- If the time period is not specified, the router remains in the overload state for an infinite period.
- During normal operation, the router may be forced to enter an overload state due to a lack of resources. When in the overload state, the router is used only if the destination route is directly reachable by the router i.e., it will not be used for other transit traffic.
- This command can be used when the router is overloaded or before executing a shutdown command to divert traffic around the router.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis overload timeout 70  
-> no ip isis overload timeout
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- ip isis overload-on-boot** Configures the IS-IS router to be in the overload state during bootup for a specified time period.
- show ip isis status** Displays the IS-IS status.

## MIB Objects

```
isisSysTable
  isisSysSetOverload
vRtrIisisTable
  vRtrIisisOverloadTimeout
```

---

## ip isis overload-on-boot

Configures the IS-IS router to be in the overload state after bootup for a specified time period.

**ip isis overload-on-boot** [*timeout seconds*]

**no ip isis overload-on-boot** [*timeout seconds*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

**timeout** *seconds* Specifies the timeout interval, in seconds. The valid range is 60–1800.

### Defaults

By default, the IS-IS router will not be in the overload state.

parameter	default
<i>timeout seconds</i>	60

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to prevent the router from entering the overload state after bootup.
- The router in the overload state is used only if there is no alternate path to reach the destination.
- This command configures the router after bootup in the overload state until the timeout timer expires or a timeout value is specified in the **no** form of this command.
- The **no overload** command does not influence the overload-on-boot function.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis overload-on-boot timeout 80
-> no ip isis overload-on-boot timeout
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip isis overload**

Sets the IS-IS router to operate in the overload state.

**show ip isis status**

.Displays the IS-IS status.

## MIB Objects

vRtrIisisTable

    vRtrIisisOverloadOnBoot

    vRtrIisisOverloadOnBootTimeout

---

## ip isis graceful-restart

Configures graceful restart of the router. It allows routing protocols to reconverge faster, minimizing service interruption.

**ip isis graceful-restart**

**no ip isis graceful-restart**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

Graceful restart is disabled on the router by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable graceful restart and remove the graceful restart configuration from the IS-IS router.
- When graceful restart is enabled, the router can either be a helper (which helps a neighbor router to restart) or a restarting router, or both. In the current release, only the helper mode of a router is supported.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis graceful-restart
-> no ip isis graceful-restart
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ip isis graceful-restart helper** Configures the helper mode of routers for graceful restart.  
**show ip isis status** Displays the IS-IS status.

### MIB Objects

```
vRtrIisisTable
  vRtrIisisGracefulRestart
```

---

## ip isis graceful-restart helper

Administratively enables and disables the IS-IS router to operate in the helper mode in response to a router performing a graceful restart.

**ip isis graceful-restart helper {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables the helper mode on the router.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the helper mode on the router.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
enable   disable	enable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- When graceful restart is enabled, the helper mode is enabled by default.
- When graceful restart helper is enabled on a router, it can help other restarting routers.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis graceful-restart helper disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip isis graceful-restart</a>	Configures graceful restart on the router.
<a href="#">show ip isis status</a>	Displays the IS-IS status.

### MIB Objects

```
vRtrIisisTable  
vRtrIisisGRHelperMode
```

---

## ip isis system-wait-time

Configures the IS-IS system wait time.

**ip isis system-wait-time** *time*

**no ip isis system-wait-time** *time*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*time* Specifies the time interval a router is in the delay state. The valid range is 1–65535 seconds.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>time (in seconds)</i>	60

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to revert to the default value.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis system-wait-time 30
-> no ip isis system-wait-time
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

N/A

### MIB Objects

```
isisSysTable
  isisSysWaitTime
```

---



## ip isis strict-adjacency-check

Enables or disables the adjacency check configuration on the router.

```
ip isis strict-adjacency-check {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

By default, the adjacency check configuration is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- When the adjacency check configuration is enabled, both routers have to run the same IP version only in the IS-IS protocol to form an adjacency.
- When the adjacency check configuration is disabled, one common IP version running between two routers is enough to form an adjacency in the IS-IS protocol.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis strict-adjacency-check enable
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

N/A

### MIB Objects

```
vRtrIisisTable  
  vRtrIisisStrictAdjacencyCheck
```

---

## ip isis level auth-type

Enables authentication and configures the authentication types for specific IS-IS levels.

**ip isis level {1 | 2} auth-type {simple *password* | md5 *key* | none}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>1</b>	Specifies the IS-IS level as Level-1.
<b>2</b>	Specifies the IS-IS level as Level-2.
<b>simple <i>password</i></b>	Simple password authentication will be used. Password will be plain text ASCII up to 255 characters. Use quotes around string if the password contains multiple words with spaces between them.
<b>md5 <i>key</i></b>	MD5 hash-key authentication will be used. The hash-key will be an ASCII character up to 342 characters.
<b>none</b>	No authentication will be used.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>simple <i>password</i>   md5 <i>key</i>   none</b>	<b>none</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- This command overrides the global configuration of IS-IS authentication type.
- This command also sets the password or hash-key according to the type of authentication.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis level 2 auth-type simple rachel
-> ip isis level 2 auth-type md5 a543b
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip isis auth-type</b>	Enables authentication and configures the authentication type of IS-IS protocol globally.
<b>show ip isis status</b>	Displays the IS-IS status.

## MIB Objects

```
vRtrIisisLevelTable  
  vRtrIisisLevelAuthType  
  vRtrIisisLevelAuthKey
```

---

## ip isis level hello-auth

Enables or disables the authentication of Hello PDUs for specific IS-IS levels.

**ip isis level {1 | 2} hello-auth**

**no ip isis level {1 | 2} hello-auth**

---

### Syntax Definitions

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Specifies the IS-IS level as Level-1. |
| 2 | Specifies the IS-IS level as Level-2. |

### Defaults

Authentication check of Level Hello PDUs is enabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to prevent the authentication of Hello packets at the specified IS-IS level.
- This command overrides the global configuration of IS-IS Hello authentication.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis level 1 hello-auth  
-> no ip isis level 1 hello-auth
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">ip isis hello-auth</a>  | Enables or disables the authentication of Hello PDUs globally. |
| <a href="#">show ip isis status</a> | Displays the IS-IS status.                                     |

### MIB Objects

```
vRtrIisisLevelTable  
  vRtrIisisLevelHelloAuthentication
```

---

## ip isis level csnp-auth

Enables or disables the CSNP authentication for specific IS-IS levels.

**ip isis level {1 | 2} csnp-auth**

**no ip isis level {1 | 2} csnp-auth**

---

### Syntax Definitions

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Specifies the IS-IS level as Level-1. |
| 2 | Specifies the IS-IS level as Level-2. |

### Defaults

CSNP authentication check for specific IS-IS levels is enabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to prevent the authentication of CSNPs at the specified IS-IS level.
- This command overrides the global configuration of IS-IS CSNP authentication.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis level 1 csnp-auth  
-> no ip isis level 1 csnp-auth
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">ip isis csnp-auth</a>   | Enables or disables the authentication of CSNPs. |
| <a href="#">show ip isis status</a> | Displays the IS-IS status.                       |

### MIB Objects

```
vRtrIisisLevelTable  
  vRtrIisisLevelCsnpAuthentication
```

---

## ip isis level psnp-auth

Enables or disables PSNP authentication for specific IS-IS levels.

**ip isis level {1 | 2} psnp-auth**

**no ip isis level {1 | 2} psnp-auth**

---

### Syntax Definitions

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Specifies the IS-IS level as Level-1. |
| 2 | Specifies the IS-IS level as Level-2. |

### Defaults

PSNP authentication check for specific IS-IS levels is enabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to prevent the authentication of PSNPs at the specified IS-IS level.
- This command overrides the global configuration of IS-IS PSNP authentication.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis level 1 psnp-auth  
-> no ip isis level 1 psnp-auth
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">ip isis psnp-auth</a>   | Enables or disables the authentication of PSNPs. |
| <a href="#">show ip isis status</a> | Displays the IS-IS status.                       |

### MIB Objects

```
vRtrIsisLevelTable  
vRtrIsisLevelPsnpAuthentication
```

---

## ip isis level wide-metrics-only

Enables the wide metrics in LSPs for specific IS-IS levels.

**ip isis level {1 | 2} wide-metrics-only**

**no ip isis level {1 | 2} wide-metrics-only**

---

### Syntax Definitions

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Specifies the IS-IS level as Level-1. |
| 2 | Specifies the IS-IS level as Level-2. |

### Defaults

By default, wide metrics is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to restore the narrow metric (1–63).
- Wide metrics are used for improved granularity of metrics.
- Numeric values above 63 indicate wide metrics.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis level 1 wide-metrics-only  
-> no ip isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip isis status](#) Displays the IS-IS status.

### MIB Objects

```
vRtrIisisLevelTable  
  VrtrIisisLevelWideMetricsOnly
```

---

## show ip isis adjacency

Displays information about IS-IS adjacent routers.

**show ip isis adjacency** [{system-id *nbr\_sys\_id* | interface *interface\_name*}] [**detail**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>nbr_sys_id</i>	The system ID of the neighbor router.
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the IS-IS interface.
<b>detail</b>	Indicates that the output is displayed in a detailed manner.

### Defaults

By default adjacency information for all the neighbor routers are displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

Use the *nbr\_sys\_id* or *interface\_name* parameter with this command to view the adjacency information for a specific neighbor.

### Examples

```
-> show ip isis adjacency
ISIS Adjacency
```

```
=====
System ID/HostName          Type      State    Hold    Interface
-----
asbr_east                   L2        Up       23      if2/5
core_east                   L2        Up       22      lag-1
core_west                   L2        Up       23      if2/8
dist_oak                    L1        Up       27      if2/2
dist_nj                     L1        Up       21      if2/3
=====
```

```
Adjacencies: 5
```

#### output definitions

---

<b>System ID/HostName</b>	The system ID/hostname of the adjacent router. The system ID is a fixed size, six octet field in the NSAP. In an IS-IS routing domain, each router is identified by a 6-octet hexadecimal system ID.
<b>Type</b>	The level ( <b>L1</b> , <b>L2</b> , or <b>L1/L2</b> ) of the adjacent router.
<b>State</b>	The state of the adjacent router ( <b>Up</b> or <b>Down</b> ).
<b>Hold</b>	The Hold time of the adjacent router.
<b>Interface</b>	The interface name of the adjacent router.
<b>Adjacencies</b>	The total number of adjacent routers.

---



```

-> show ip isis adjacency detail
ISIS adjacency
=====
SystemID       : 192.168.2.38          SNPA           : 04:26:01:01:00:01
Interface      : pc39-1/1/1           Up Time        : 1d 23:10:09
State          : Up                   Priority        : 64
Adj Level      : L1                   Neighbor       : 10.44.1.38
Nbr Sys Type   : L1 L.                L.CircType    : L1
Hold Time      : 20                   Max Hold       : 27
Restart Support : Disabled
Restart Status : Not currently being helped
Restart Supressed : Disabled
SystemID       : 192.168.2.38          SNPA           : 04:26:01:01:00:01
Interface      : pc39-1/1/1           Up Time        : 1d 23:10:09
State          : Up                   Priority        : 64
Adj Level      : L2                   Neighbor       : 10.44.1.38
Nbr Sys Type   : L2 L.                Circ Typ       : L2
Hold Time      : 22                   Max Hold       : 27
Restart Support : Disabled
Restart Status : Not currently being helped
Restart Supressed : Disabled

```

### output definitions

<b>SystemID</b>	The system ID of the adjacent router. The system ID is a fixed size, six octet field in the NSAP. In an IS-IS routing domain, each router is identified by a 6-octet hexadecimal system ID.
<b>Interface</b>	The interface name of the adjacent router.
<b>State</b>	The state of the adjacent router ( <b>Up</b> or <b>Down</b> ).
<b>Adj Level</b>	The adjacency level ( <b>L1</b> or <b>L2</b> ) of the router.
<b>Nbr Sys Type</b>	The type of the neighboring router( <b>L1</b> , <b>L2</b> or <b>L1L2</b> )
<b>Hold Time</b>	The Hold time of the adjacent router.
<b>Restart Support</b>	Indicates if graceful restart is <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> .
<b>Restart Status</b>	Indicates whether the router is currently helping an adjacent router to restart.
<b>Restart Suppressed</b>	Indicates whether the advertisement of LSPs are suppressed ( <b>enabled</b> ) or not ( <b>disabled</b> ) as per the request of adjacent router.
<b>SNPA</b>	The SNPA address of the adjacent router.
<b>Up Time</b>	Indicates the time period in seconds, during which the router was in the adjacency.
<b>Priority</b>	The priority of the adjacent router.
<b>Neighbor</b>	The neighbor ID of the adjacent router.
<b>L. CircType</b>	Indicates the level circuit type ( <b>L1</b> , <b>L2</b> or <b>L1L2</b> ) of the adjacent router.
<b>Max Hold</b>	Indicates the maximum Hold time of the adjacent router.

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **clear ip isis adjacency**

Clears and resets the IS-IS adjacency database.

## MIB Objects

isisISAdjTable

- isisISAdjIndex
- isisISAdjState
- isisISAdjNeighSNPAddress
- isisISAdjNeighSysType
- isisISAdjNeighSysID
- isisISAdjUsage
- isisISAdjNeighPriority
- isisISAdjUpTime
- isisISAdjHoldTimer

vRtrIisisISAdjTable

- vRtrIisisISAdjCircLevel
- vRtrIisisISAdjRestartSupport
- vRtrIisisISAdjRestartSupressed
- vRtrIisisISAdjExpireIn
- vRtrIisisISAdjNeighborIP
- vRtrIisisISAdjRestartStatus

---

## show ip isis database

Displays IS-IS LSP database information of the adjacent routers.

**show ip isis database** [{system\_id *system\_id* | lsp\_id *lsp\_id*] [detail] [level {1 | 2}]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>system_id</i>	The system ID of the router.
<i>lsp_id</i>	The LSP ID.
<b>detail</b>	Indicates that the output is displayed in a detailed manner.
<b>level</b>	Indicates the IS-IS level, either <b>1</b> or <b>2</b> .

### Defaults

By default the entire LSP database is displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use *system-id* or *lsp-id* parameter with this command to view specific LSP database information.
- Use the **level** parameter with this command to view the LSP database information of a particular level.

### Examples

```
-> show ip isis database
ISIS Database
=====
LSP ID           Sequence      Checksum      Lifetime      Attributes
-----
Displaying level-1 database
-----
abr_dfw.00-00    0x50          0x164f        603           L1L2
level-1 LSP Count      : 1

Displaying level-2 database
-----
asbr_east.00-00  0x53          0xe3f5        753           L1L2
abr_dfw.00-00    0x57          0x94ff        978           L1L2
abr_dfw.03-00    0x50          0x14f1        614           L1L2
level-2 LSP Count : 3
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>LSP ID</b>	The LSP ID. Indicates the system ID and the pseudo-node ID of the originating router.
<b>Sequence</b>	The sequence number of the LSP. The sequence number is a value used to identify old and duplicate LSPs.
<b>Checksum</b>	The checksum value of the LSP.
<b>Lifetime</b>	The number of seconds the LSP remains valid. The LSP lifetime value of zero indicates that this LSP is being removed from the Link State Database of all the routers.
<b>Attributes</b>	The level capability of the router.
<b>LSP Count</b>	The number of LSPs in the Link State Database.

---

```
-> show ip isis database detail
```

```
=====
ISIS Database
=====
```

```
Displaying level-1 database
-----
```

```
LSP ID       : kite-53.00-00
Sequence     : 0x44          Checksum  : 0xb664    Lifetime  : 818
Version      : 1            Pkt Type : 18         Pkt Ver   : 1
Attributes   : L1L2        Max Area  : 3
SysID Len    : 6            Used Len  : 635       Alloc Len : 1489
```

```
TLVs :
```

```
Area Addresses :
  Area Address  : (3)          49.0000
IS-Hostname    :
  Hostname      : kite-53
IS Neighbors   :
Internal Reach :
  IP Prefix     : 16.16.16.0/24    Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix     : 17.17.17.0/24    Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix     : 18.18.18.0/24    Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix     : 19.19.19.0/24    Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix     : 20.20.20.0/24    Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix     : 21.21.21.0/24    Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix     : 22.22.22.0/24    Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix     : 2.2.2.0/24       Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix     : 3.3.3.0/24       Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix     : 4.4.4.0/24       Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix     : 5.5.5.0/24       Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix     : 6.6.6.0/24       Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix     : 7.7.7.0/24       Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix     : 8.8.8.0/24       Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix     : 9.9.9.0/24       Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix     : 10.10.10.0/24     Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix     : 11.11.11.0/24     Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix     : 12.12.12.0/24     Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix     : 13.13.13.0/24     Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix     : 14.14.14.0/24     Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix     : 15.15.15.0/24     Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix     : 23.23.23.0/24     Metrics : Def 10 (I)
```

```

    IP Prefix      : 24.24.24.0/24      Metrics : Def 10 (I)
    IP Prefix      : 25.25.25.0/24      Metrics : Def 10 (I)
External Reach    :

```

level-1 LSP count : 1

Displaying level-2 database

```

-----
LSP ID           : kite-53.00-00
Sequence         : 0x45          Checksum  : 0xb465      Lifetime  : 981
Version          : 1             Pkt Type  : 20         Pkt Ver   : 1
Attributes       : L1L2         Max Area  : 3
SysID Len       : 6             Used Len  : 635         Alloc Len : 1489

```

TLVs :

```

Area Addresses   :
  Area Address   : (3)          49.0000
IS-Hostname      :
  Hostname       : kite-53
IS Neighbors     :
Internal Reach   :
  IP Prefix      : 16.16.16.0/24      Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 17.17.17.0/24      Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 18.18.18.0/24      Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 19.19.19.0/24      Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 20.20.20.0/24      Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 21.21.21.0/24      Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 22.22.22.0/24      Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 2.2.2.0/24         Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 3.3.3.0/24         Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 4.4.4.0/24         Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 5.5.5.0/24         Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 6.6.6.0/24         Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 7.7.7.0/24         Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 8.8.8.0/24         Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 9.9.9.0/24         Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 10.10.10.0/24       Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 11.11.11.0/24       Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 12.12.12.0/24       Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 13.13.13.0/24       Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 14.14.14.0/24       Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 15.15.15.0/24       Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 23.23.23.0/24       Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 24.24.24.0/24       Metrics : Def 10 (I)
  IP Prefix      : 25.25.25.0/24       Metrics : Def 10 (I)
External Reach   :

```

level-2 LSP count : 1

```

=====

```

*output definitions*


---

<b>LSP ID</b>	The LSP ID. Indicates the system ID and the pseudo-node ID of the originating router.
<b>Sequence</b>	The sequence number of the LSP. The Sequence number is a value used to identify old and duplicate LSPs.
<b>Checksum</b>	The checksum value of the LSP.
<b>Lifetime</b>	The number of seconds the LSP remains valid. The LSP lifetime value of zero indicates that this LSP is being removed from the Link State Database of all the routers.
<b>Version</b>	The version of the IS-IS protocol that has generated the LSP.
<b>Pkt Type</b>	The IS-IS PDU type number derived from the PDU header, which can be <b>18</b> or <b>20</b> . The number 18 represents L1 LSP PDU type and 20 represents L2 LSP PDU type.
<b>Pkt Ver</b>	The version of the IS-IS protocol that has generated the packet.
<b>Attributes</b>	The level capability of the router.
<b>Max Area</b>	The Maximum number of areas supported by the originating router of the LSP.
<b>SysID Len</b>	The length of the system-id as used by the originating router.
<b>Used Len</b>	The length used by the LSP.
<b>Alloc Len</b>	The length allocated for the LSP to be stored.
<b>Area Address</b>	The area ID of the router.
<b>Host Name</b>	The host name of the router.
<b>IS Neighbors</b>	The list of reachable IS-IS neighbors.
<b>Internal Reach</b>	The list of IS-IS internal routes.
<b>IP Prefix</b>	The IP address and subnet mask of the destination.
<b>Metrics</b>	The metric value to reach the destination.
<b>External Reach</b>	The list of external IS-IS routes.
<b>level-1 LSP Count</b>	The number of Level-1 LSPs.
<b>level-2 LSP Count</b>	The number of Level-2 LSPs.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**show ip isis hostname** Displays the database of IS-IS host name and its corresponding system ID.

**MIB Objects**

```
vRtrIisisLSPTable  
  vRtrIisisLSPID  
  vRtrIisisLSPSeq  
  vRtrIisisLSPChecksum  
  vRtrIisisLSPLifetimeRemain  
  vRtrIisisLSPAttributes  
  vRtrIisisLSPVersion  
  vRtrIisisLSPpktType  
  vRtrIisisLSPSysIdLen  
  vRtrIisisLSPAllocLen  
  vRtrIisisLSPMaxArea  
  vRtrIisisLSPUsedLen
```

---

## show ip isis hostname

Displays the database of IS-IS host name and its corresponding system ID.

**show ip isis hostname**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip isis hostname
```

```
Hosts
```

```
=====
System Id                Hostname
-----
1800.0000.0002          core_west
1800.0000.0005          core_east
1800.0000.0008          asbr_west
1800.0000.0009          asbr_east
1800.0000.0010          abr_sjc
1800.0000.0011          abr_lax
1800.0000.0012          abr_nyc
1800.0000.0013          abr_dfw
1800.0000.0015          dist_oak
1800.0000.0018          dist_nj
1800.0000.0020          acc_nj
1800.0000.0021          acc_ri
1800.0000.0027          dist_arl
1800.0000.0028          dist_msq
1800.0000.0029          acc_arl
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>System Id</b>	The system ID of the router. The system ID is a fixed size, six octet field in the NSAP. In an IS-IS routing domain, each router is identified by a 6-octet hexadecimal system ID.
<b>Hostname</b>	The host name of the router.

---



## Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[show ip isis adjacency](#)

Displays information about IS-IS adjacent routers.

[show ip isis database](#)

Displays IS-IS LSP database information of the adjacent routers

[ip isis area-id](#)

Configures the area ID for the router.

## MIB Objects

vRtrIsisHostnameTable

  vRtrIsisSysID

  vRtrIsisHostname

---

## show ip isis routes

Displays the IS-IS route information from the routing table.

**show ip isis routes**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip isis routes
```

```
=====
ISIS Routes
=====
```

Prefix	Metric	Lvl/Type	SPF-num	Nexthop	SysID/Hostname
7.1.0.0/24	42	2/Int.	1	180.0.5.2	core_west
7.1.0.0/24	42	2/Int.	1	180.0.6.5	core_east
7.1.0.0/24	42	2/Int.	1	180.0.7.9	asbr_east
7.2.0.0/24	43	2/Int.	1	180.0.5.2	core_west
7.2.0.0/24	43	2/Int.	1	180.0.6.5	core_east
7.2.0.0/24	43	2/Int.	1	180.0.7.9	asbr_east
10.20.0.0/16	42	2/Int.	1	180.0.5.2	core_west
10.20.0.0/16	42	2/Int.	1	180.0.6.5	core_east
10.20.0.0/16	42	2/Int.	1	180.0.7.9	asbr_east
100.255.0.0/24	31	2/Int.	4	180.0.5.2	core_west
100.255.1.0/24	31	2/Int.	4	180.0.5.2	core_west
180.7.10.0/24	30	2/Int.	6	180.0.7.9	asbr_east

#### output definitions

---

<b>Prefix</b>	The IP prefix and mask of the destination routes.
<b>Metric</b>	The cost to reach the destination route.
<b>Lvl/Type</b>	The level and route type of the routes.
<b>SPF-num</b>	The version of the SPF calculation used to select the route.
<b>Nexthop</b>	The Next Hop address to reach the destination.
<b>SysID/Hostname</b>	The host name of the router.

---

## Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

N/A

## MIB Objects

```
vRtrIisisRouteTable
  vRtrIisisRouteLevel
  vRtrIisisRouteSpfVersion
  vRtrIisisRouteType
  vRtrIisisRouteDest
  vRtrIisisRouteNextHopIP
  vRtrIisisRouteNextHopSysID
  vRtrIisisRouteMetric
  vRtrIisisRouteMask
```

---

## show ip isis spf

Displays the IS-IS SPF calculation information.

**show ip isis spf [detail]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

**detail** Indicates that the output is displayed in a detailed manner.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip isis spf
ISIS Path Table
```

```
=====
```

Node	Interface	Nexthop
abr_sjc.00	if2/2	dist_oak
abr_sjc.00	if2/3	dist_nj
dist_oak.00	if2/2	dist_oak
dist_nj.00	if2/3	dist_nj
acc_nj.00	if2/3	dist_nj
acc_ri.00	if2/3	dist_nj
core_west.00	if2/8	core_west
core_east.00	lag-1	core_east
asbr_west.00	if2/8	core_west
asbr_east.00	if2/5	asbr_east
abr_sjc.00	lag-1	core_east
abr_sjc.00	if2/8	core_west
abr_lax.00	lag-1	core_east
abr_lax.00	if2/8	core_west
abr_dfw.00	if2/5	asbr_east
abr_dfw.00	lag-1	core_east
abr_dfw.00	if2/8	core_west
dist_arl.00	if2/5	asbr_east
dist_arl.00	lag-1	core_east
dist_arl.00	if2/8	core_west
dist_msq.00	if2/5	asbr_east
dist_msq.00	lag-1	core_east
dist_msq.00	if2/8	core_west
acc_arl.00	if2/5	asbr_east
acc_arl.00	lag-1	core_east
acc_arl.00	if2/8	core_west

```

acc_msq.00          if2/5          asbr_east
acc_msq.00          lag-1         core_east
acc_msq.00          if2/8         core_west
acc_msq.03          if2/5         asbr_east
acc_msq.03          lag-1         core_east
acc_msq.03          if2/8         core_west
acc_msq.04          if2/5         asbr_east
acc_msq.04          lag-1         core_east
acc_msq.04          if2/8         core_west

```

**output definitions**


---

<b>Node</b>	The pseudo-node value of the routers. This is a one byte circuit ID along with the system ID.
<b>Interface</b>	The Interface name of the router.
<b>Nexthop</b>	The host name of the Next Hop router.

---

```
-> show ip isis spf detail
```

```

=====
ISIS Path Table
=====

```

```

Node       : kite-53.00          Metric   : 10
Interface  : vlan2              SNPA     : 00:d0:95:f3:0f:08
Nexthop    : kite-53

```

```

Node       : kite-53.00          Metric   : 10
Interface  : vlan3              SNPA     : 00:d0:95:f3:0f:08
Nexthop    : kite-53

```

```

Node       : kite-53.00          Metric   : 10
Interface  : vlan4              SNPA     : 00:d0:95:f3:0f:08
Nexthop    : kite-53

```

```

Node       : kite-53.00          Metric   : 10
Interface  : vlan5              SNPA     : 00:d0:95:f3:0f:08
Nexthop    : kite-53

```

```

-----
SPF count: 4
=====

```

**output definitions**


---

<b>Node</b>	The pseudo-node value of the routers. This is a one byte circuit ID along with the system ID.
<b>Metric</b>	The metric value used for SPF calculations.
<b>Interface</b>	The interface name of the router.
<b>SNPA</b>	The SNPA address of the router.
<b>Nexthop</b>	The host name of the Next Hop router.
<b>SPF count</b>	The number of SPF calculations done by the router.

---

## Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show ip isis spf-log** Displays the IS-IS SPF log.  
**show ip isis status** Displays the IS-IS status.

## MIB Objects

vRtrIisisPathTable  
vRtrIisisPathID  
vRtrIisisPathIfIndex  
vRtrIisisPathNHopSysID  
vRtrIisisPathMetric  
vRtrIisisPathSNPA

---

## show ip isis spf-log

Displays the IS-IS SPF log.

**show ip isis spf-log [detail]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

**detail** Indicates that the output is displayed in a detailed manner.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays the last 20 IS-IS SPF events.

### Examples

```
-> show ip isis spf-log
ISIS SPFLog
```

```
=====
When          Duration      L1-Nodes    L2-Nodes    Event-Count
-----
01/30/2005 11:01:54 <0.01s 1           1           3
-----
```

Log Entries : 1

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>When</b>	The date on which the SPF calculation was completed.
<b>Duration</b>	The time duration of the event.
<b>L1-Nodes</b>	The number of Level-1 nodes.
<b>L2-Nodes</b>	The number of Level-2 nodes.
<b>Event-Count</b>	The number of SPF calculations.
<b>Log Entries</b>	The total number of log entries.

---

```
-> show ip isis spf-log detail
```

```
=====
ISIS SPFLog
```

```
=====
SpfTimeStamp      : SUN OCT 01 05:15:29 2006
spfRunTime        : 0
Spf Involved L1 Nodes : 69
Spf Involved L2 Nodes : 71
Spf Event-count    : 169
Last TriggeredLspId : 0020.0200.2001.00-4a
```

```

Spf Trigger Reason      : newAdjacency(0) ,lspExpired(8) ,lspChanged(10)
SpfTimeStamp           : SUN OCT 01 05:15:46 2006
spfRunTime             : 0
Spf Involved L1 Nodes  : 72
Spf Involved L2 Nodes  : 72
Spf Event-count        : 227
Last TriggeredLspId   : 0020.0200.2001.00-4a
Spf Trigger Reason     : newAdjacency(0) ,lspExpired(8) ,lspChanged(10)

```

```

-----
Log Entries : 2
=====

```

1

### *output definitions*

<b>SpfTimeStamp</b>	The timestamp when the SPF run started on the system.
<b>spfRunTime</b>	The time (in hundredths of a second) required to complete the SPF run.
<b>Spf Involved L1 Nodes</b>	The number of Level-1 nodes involved in the SPF calculation.
<b>Spf Involved L2 Nodes</b>	The number of Level-2 nodes involved in the SPF calculation.
<b>Spf Event-count</b>	The number of SPF events that triggered the SPF calculation.
<b>Last TriggeredLspId</b>	The LSP ID of the last LSP processed before the SPF run.
<b>Spf trigger Reason</b>	Indicates the reasons ( <b>newAdjacency</b> , <b>lspExpired</b> , or <b>lspChanged</b> ) for SPF calculations.
<b>Log Entries</b>	The number of SPF logs.

### **Release History**

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### **Related Commands**

**show ip isis spf** Displays the IS-IS SPF calculation information.  
**clear ip isis spf-log** Clears and resets the IS-IS SPF log information.

### **MIB Objects**

```

vRtrIisisSpfLogTable
  vRtrIisisSpfRunTime
  vRtrIisisSpfL1Nodes
  vRtrIisisSpfL2Nodes
  vRtrIisisSpfEventCount
  vRtrIisisSpfLastTriggerLSPId
  vRtrIisisSpfTriggerReason

```



## show ip isis statistics

Displays the IS-IS statistics information.

**show ip isis statistics**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip isis statistics
```

```
=====
ISIS Statistics
=====
```

```
ISIS Instance           : 1                SPF Runs           : 44
Purge Initiated        : 0                LSP Regens        : 54
CSPF Statistics
Requests                : 0                Request Drops     : 0
Paths Found            : 0                Paths Not Found   : 0
-----
```

```
PDU Type  Received  Processed  Dropped Sent      Retransmitted
-----
```

```
LSP        185        184        1         54         0
IIH        8382       8382       0        2796       0
CSNP       3352       352        0         0          0
PSNP        0          0          0         4          0
Unknown    0            0          0         0          0
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>ISIS Instance</b>	The number of IS-IS instances.
<b>SPF Runs</b>	The number of SPF calculations that have been performed.
<b>Purge Initiated</b>	The number of purges that the system initiated. A purge is initiated if the router decides that a link-state PDU must be removed from the database.
<b>LSP Regens</b>	The number of LSPs that have been regenerated. An LSP is regenerated when it nears the end of its lifetime and has not changed.
<b>Requests</b>	The number of CSNP requests received.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Request Drops</b>	The number of CSNP requests that are dropped.
<b>Paths Found</b>	The number of paths found.
<b>Paths Not Found</b>	The number of paths not found.
<b>PDU Type</b>	The type of PDU.
<b>Received</b>	The number of PDUs received since IS-IS started or since the statistics were set to zero.
<b>Processed</b>	The number of PDUs that are processed (number of PDUs received less the number dropped).
<b>Dropped</b>	The number of PDUs that are dropped.
<b>Sent</b>	The number of PDUs transmitted since IS-IS started or since the statistics were set to zero.
<b>Retransmitted</b>	The number of PDUs that are retransmitted.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[clear ip isis statistics](#) Clears and resets the IS-IS statistics information.

**MIB Objects**

```
vRtrIisisStatsTable
  vRtrIisisSpfRuns
  vRtrIisisLSPRegenerations
  vRtrIisisInitiatedPurges
  vRtrIisisLSPRecd
  vRtrIisisLSPDrop
  vRtrIisisLSPSent
  vRtrIisisLSPRetrans
  vRtrIisisIIHRecd
  vRtrIisisIIHDrop
  vRtrIisisIIHSent
  vRtrIisisIIHRetrans
  vRtrIisisCSNPRecd
  vRtrIisisCSNPDrop
  vRtrIisisCSNPSent
  vRtrIisisCSNPRetrans
  vRtrIisisPSNPRecd
  vRtrIisisPSNPDrop
  vRtrIisisPSNPSent
  vRtrIisisPSNPRetrans
  vRtrIisisUnknownRecd
  vRtrIisisUnknownDrop
  vRtrIisisUnknownSent
  vRtrIisisUnknownRetrans
  vRtrIisisCSPFRequests
  vRtrIisisCSPFDroppedRequests
  vRtrIisisCSPFPathsFound
  vRtrIisisCSPFPathsNotFound
```

---

## show ip isis status

Displays the IS-IS status.

**show ip isis status**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip isis status
```

```
=====
ISIS Status
=====
```

```
System Id                : 0100.1001.0103
Admin State              : Up
Last Enabled             : SUN OCT 01 05:08:19 2006
Level Capability         : L1L2
Authentication Check    : True
Authentication Type     : None
Graceful Restart        : Disabled
GR helper-mode          : Disabled
LSP Lifetime            : 1200
LSP Wait                 : 5 sec (Max) 0 sec (Initial) 1 sec (Second)
L1 Auth Type            : None
L2 Auth Type            : None
L1 Wide Metrics-only    : Disabled
L2 Wide Metrics-only    : Disabled
L1 LSDB Overload        : Disabled
L2 LSDB Overload        : Disabled
L1 LSPs                 : 103
L2 LSPs                 : 103
Last SPF                 : SUN OCT 01 05:21:33 2006
SPF Wait                : 10 sec (Max) 1000 ms (Initial) 1000 ms (Second)
Hello-Auth Check        : Enable
Csnnp-Auth Check        : Enable
Psnnp-Auth Check        : Enable
L1 Hello-Auth Check     : Enable
L1 Csnnp-Auth Check     : Enable
L1 Psnnp-Auth Check     : Enable
L2 Hello-Auth Check     : Enable
```

```

L2 Csnp-Auth Check           : Enable
L2 Psnp-Auth Check           : Enable
Overload Time-out            : 0
Overload-OnBoot-Time         : 0
Area Address                  : 49.0000

```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>System Id</b>	The system ID of the router. The system ID is a fixed size, six octet field in the NSAP. In an IS-IS routing domain, each router is identified by a 6-octet hexadecimal system ID.
<b>Admin State</b>	The state of the router ( <b>Up</b> or <b>Down</b> ).
<b>Last Enabled</b>	The date and time when the router is enabled.
<b>Level Capability</b>	The level capability of the router ( <b>L1</b> , <b>L2</b> , or <b>L1L2</b> ).
<b>Authentication Check</b>	Indicates the status of the authentication ( <b>true</b> or <b>false</b> ).
<b>Authentication Type</b>	The type of authentication ( <b>password</b> or <b>md5</b> ).
<b>Graceful Restart</b>	Indicates if graceful restart is <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> .
<b>GR helper-mode</b>	Indicates if the helper mode of graceful restart is <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> .
<b>LSP Lifetime</b>	The Lifetime of the LSP (in seconds).
<b>LSP Wait</b>	The Wait time of the LSP (in seconds).
<b>L1 Auth Type</b>	The authentication type ( <b>password</b> or <b>md5</b> ) for Level-1 adjacency.
<b>L2 Auth Type</b>	The authentication type ( <b>password</b> or <b>md5</b> ) for Level-2 adjacency.
<b>L1 Wide Metrics-only</b>	Indicates whether wide metrics is <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> for Level-1 adjacency.
<b>L2 Wide Metrics-only</b>	Indicates whether wide metrics is <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> for Level-2 adjacency.
<b>L1 LSDB Overload</b>	Indicates whether LSDB Overload is <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> for Level-1 adjacency.
<b>L2 LSDB Overload</b>	Indicates whether LSDB Overload is <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> for Level-2 adjacency.
<b>L1 LSPs</b>	The number of LSPs for Level-1 adjacency.
<b>L2 LSPs</b>	The number of LSPs for Level-2 adjacency.
<b>Last SPF</b>	The date and duration of the last SPF calculation.
<b>SPF Wait</b>	The Wait time for the SPF calculation.
<b>Hello-Auth Check</b>	Indicates the status of global Hello authentication check ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).
<b>Csnp-Auth Check</b>	Indicates the status of global CSNP authentication check ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).
<b>Psnp-Auth Check</b>	Indicates the status of global PSNP authentication check ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).
<b>L1 Hello-Auth Check</b>	Indicates the status of L1 Hello authentication check ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).
<b>L1 Csnp-Auth Check</b>	Indicates the status of L1 CSNP authentication check ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>L1 Psnp-Auth Check</b>	Indicates the status of L1 PSNP authentication check ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).
<b>L2 Hello-Auth Check</b>	Indicates the status of L2 Hello authentication check ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).
<b>L2 Csnp-Auth Check</b>	Indicates the status of L2 CSNP authentication check ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).
<b>L2 Psnp-Auth Check</b>	Indicates the status of L2 PSNP authentication check ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).
<b>Overload Time-out</b>	Specifies the amount of time (in seconds) router operate in overload state.
<b>Overload-OnBoot-Time</b>	Specifies the amount of time (in seconds) router is in overload state after bootup.
<b>Area Address</b>	The area address of the router.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>ip isis status</b>	Enables or disables the administration status of IS-IS on the router.
<b>ip isis level-capability</b>	Configures the router level of the IS-IS protocol globally.
<b>ip isis auth-type</b>	Configures authentication type of IS-IS protocol globally.
<b>ip isis csnp-auth</b>	Enables or disables the authentication of CSNPs.
<b>ip isis hello-auth</b>	Enables or disables the authentication of Hello PDUs globally.
<b>ip isis psnp-auth</b>	Enables or disables the authentication of PSNPs.
<b>ip isis graceful-restart</b>	Configures graceful restart on the router.
<b>ip isis overload</b>	Sets the IS-IS router to operate in the overload state for a specified time period.
<b>ip isis overload-on-boot</b>	Configures the IS-IS router to be in the overload state after bootup for a specified time period.
<b>ip isis lsp-wait</b>	Configures the time interval between successively generated LSPs.
<b>ip isis spf-wait</b>	Configures the time interval between successive Shortest Path First (SPF) calculations.
<b>ip isis level auth-type</b>	Enables the authentication and configures the authentication types for specific IS-IS levels.
<b>ip isis level hello-auth</b>	Enables or disables the authentication of Hello PDUs for specific IS-IS levels.
<b>ip isis level csnp-auth</b>	Enables or disables the authentication of CSNPs for specific IS-IS levels.
<b>ip isis level psnp-auth</b>	Enables or disables the authentication of PSNP PDUs for specific IS-IS levels.
<b>ip isis level wide-metrics-only</b>	Configures wide metrics in LSPs for specific IS-IS levels.

**MIB Objects**

```
vRtrIisisHostnameTable
  vRtrIisisSysID
isisSysTable
  isisSysAdminState
vRtrIisisTable
  vRtrIisisLastEnabledTime
  vRtrIisisAuthKey
  vRtrIisisAuthType
  vRtrIisisLspLifetime
  vRtrIisisGracefulRestart
  vRtrIisisLspMaxWait
  vRtrIisisSpfWait
vRtrIisisLevelTable
  vRtrIisisLevelAuthKey
  vRtrIisisLevelAuthType
  vRtrIisisLevelExtPreference
  vRtrIisisLevelPreference
  vRtrIisisLevelWideMetricsOnly
  vRtrIisisLevelOverloadStatus
  vRtrIisisLevelNumLSPs
```

---





## Related Commands

**ip isis summary-address** Adds or deletes the summary address.

## MIB Objects

vRtrIsissummaryTable

    vRtrIsisSummPefix

    vRtrIsisSummMask

    vRtrIsisSummLevel

---

## ip isis interface

Creates an IS-IS interface.

**ip isis interface** *interface\_name*

**no ip isis interface** *interface\_name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*interface\_name*                      The name of the IS-IS interface.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove the IS-IS interface.
- The interface name cannot contain spaces.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis interface vlan-101  
-> no ip isis interface vlan-101
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip isis interface](#)                      Displays the IS-IS interface information.

### MIB Objects

```
vRtrIisisIfTable  
    vRtrIisisIfRowStatus
```

---

## ip isis interface status

Enables or disables IS-IS on an interface.

```
ip isis interface interface_name status {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>interface_name</i>	Name of the interface.
<b>enable</b>	Administratively enables IS-IS on the interface.
<b>disable</b>	Administratively disables IS-IS on the interface.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

When the status is manually disabled, the configuration settings and related statistics of the protocol remain unaffected.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis interface vlan-101 status enable  
-> ip isis interface vlan-101 status disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip isis interface](#) Displays the IS-IS interface information.

### MIB Objects

```
isisCircTable  
  isisCircAdminState
```

---

## ip isis interface interface-type

Configures the IS-IS interface as broadcast or point-to-point.

```
ip isis interface interface_name interface-type {broadcast | point-to-point}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<b>broadcast</b>	Sets the interface as a broadcast IS-IS interface.
<b>point-to-point</b>	Sets the interface as a point-to-point IS-IS interface.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>broadcast   point-to-point</b>	<b>broadcast</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis interface vlan-101 interface-type broadcast
-> ip isis interface vlan-101 interface-type point-to-point
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip isis interface default-type</a>	Sets the interface type to default.
<a href="#">show ip isis interface</a>	Displays the IS-IS interface information.

### MIB Objects

```
isisCircTable
  isisCircType
```

---

## ip isis interface csnp-interval

Configures the time interval to send CSNPs from the specified interface.

**ip isis interface** *interface\_name* **csnp-interval** *seconds*

**no ip isis interface** *interface\_name* **csnp-interval**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<i>seconds</i>	The time interval (1–65535) in seconds between successive CSNP PDUs sent on this interface.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds (broadcast)</i>	10
<i>seconds (point-to-point)</i>	5

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to restore the settings to the default value.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis interface vlan-101 csnp-interval 50
-> no ip isis interface vlan-101 csnp-interval
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip isis interface](#) Displays the IS-IS interface information.

### MIB Objects

```
vRtrIisisIftable
  vRtrIisisIfCsnpInterval
```

---

## ip isis interface hello-auth-type

Configures the authentication of Hello PDUs on a specific interface.

**ip isis interface** *interface\_name* **hello-auth-type** {**simple password** | **md5 key** | **none**}

**no ip isis interface** *interface\_name* **hello-auth-type** {**simple password** | **md5 key** | **none**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<b>simple password</b>	Simple password authentication will be used. Password will be plain text ASCII up to 255 characters. Use quotes around string if the password contains multiple words with spaces between them.
<b>md5 key</b>	MD5 hash-key authentication will be used. The hash-key will be an ASCII up to 342 characters.
<b>none</b>	No authentication will be used.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>simple password</b>   <b>md5 key</b>   <b>none</b>	<b>none</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove the authentication settings.
- Simple authentication uses only a text string as the password.
- MD5 authentication is encrypted authentication that uses an encryption key string and a key identification number. Both of these are necessary as the password.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis interface vlan-101 hello-auth-type md5 67type
-> ip isis interface vlan-101 hello-auth-type none
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip isis interface level hello-auth-type**

Configures the authentication of Hello PDUs for the specified IS-IS level of an interface.

**show ip isis interface**

Displays the IS-IS interface information.

## MIB Objects

vRtrIisisIfTable

    vRtrIisisIfHelloAuthType

    vRtrIisisIfHelloAuthKey

---

## ip isis interface level-capability

Configures the IS-IS level on the specified interface.

**ip isis interface** *interface\_name* **level-capability** [level-1 | level-2 | level-1/2]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<b>level-1</b>	Specifies that the interface can operate at Level-1 only.
<b>level-2</b>	Specifies that the interface can operate at Level-2 only.
<b>level-1/2</b>	Specifies that the interface can operate at both Level-1 and Level-2.

### Defaults

parameter	default
level-1   level-2   level-1/2	level-1/2

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Changing the level capability restarts the IS-IS protocol on the interface.
- If the level capability is configured globally and on a specific interface, the combination of the two settings will decide the potential adjacency.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis interface vlan-101 level-capability level-1
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip isis level-capability</a>	Configures the router level of the IS-IS protocol globally.
<a href="#">show ip isis interface</a>	Displays the IS-IS interface information.

### MIB Objects

```
isisCircTable
  isisCircLevel
```

---



## ip isis interface lsp-pacing-interval

Configures the time interval between IS-IS LSP PDUs sent from the specified interface.

**ip isis interface** *interface\_name* **lsp-pacing-interval** *milliseconds*

**no ip isis interface** *interface\_name* **lsp-pacing-interval**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<i>milliseconds</i>	The time interval in milliseconds (from 0 to 65535) between IS-IS LSPs.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>milliseconds</i>	100

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default settings.
- No LSPs are sent from the specified interface if the time interval is set to 0.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis interface vlan-101 lsp-pacing-interval 120
-> no ip isis interface vlan-101 lsp-pacing-interval
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip isis lsp-lifetime</a>	Configures the time interval for which LSPs generated by a router is considered valid by other routers in the same domain.
<a href="#">ip isis lsp-wait</a>	Configures the time interval between successively generated LSPs.
<a href="#">show ip isis interface</a>	Displays the IS-IS interface information.

### MIB Objects

```
vRtrIisisIfTable
vRtrIisisIfLspPacingInterval
```

---

## ip isis interface passive

Configures the interface as passive.

**ip isis interface** *interface\_name* **passive**

**no ip isis interface** *interface\_name* **passive**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*interface\_name*                      The name of the interface.

### Defaults

By default, the interface passive configuration is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove the passive attribute.
- The passive interface will not permit ingressing and egressing IS-IS PDUs.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis interface lan-1 passive
-> no ip isis interface lan-1 passive
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ip isis interface level passive**      Configures the interface as passive at the specified IS-IS level.  
**show ip isis interface**              Displays the IS-IS interface information.

### MIB Objects

```
isisCircTable
    isisCircPassiveCircuit
```

---

## ip isis interface retransmit-interval

Configures the minimum time interval between LSP retransmissions on a point-to-point interface.

**ip isis interface** *interface\_name* **retransmit-interval** *seconds*

**no ip isis interface** *interface\_name* **retransmit-interval**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<i>seconds</i>	The minimum time interval (1–65535) in seconds between LSP transmissions on a point-to-point interface.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	5

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

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

### Examples

```
-> ip isis interface lan-3 retransmit-interval 130  
-> no ip isis interface lan-4 retransmit-interval
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip isis interface](#) Displays the IS-IS interface information.

### MIB Objects

```
vRtrIsisIfTbale  
vRtrIsisIfRetransmitInterval
```

---

## ip isis interface default-type

Sets the interface type to default.

**ip isis interface** *interface\_name* **default-type**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*interface\_name*                      The IP interface name.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

This command is used to indicate whether the circuit type is default or has been modified.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis interface lan-3 default-type
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip isis interface interface-type](#)    Configures the IS-IS interface as broadcast or point-to-point.

### MIB Objects

```
vRtrIisisIfTable  
    vRtrIisisIfTypeDefault
```

---

## ip isis interface level hello-auth-type

Configures the authentication of Hello PDUs for the specified IS-IS level of an interface.

**ip isis interface** *interface\_name* **level** [1 | 2] **hello-auth-type** {**simple password** | **md5 key** | **none**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<b>1</b>	Specifies the IS-IS level as Level-1.
<b>2</b>	Specifies the IS-IS level as Level-2.
<b>simple password</b>	Simple password authentication will be used. Password will be plain text ASCII up to 255 characters. Use quotes around string if the password contains multiple words with spaces between them.
<b>md5 key</b>	MD5 hash-key authentication will be used. The hash-key will be an ASCII up to 342 characters.
<b>none</b>	No authentication will be used.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>simple password</b>   <b>md5 key</b>   <b>none</b>	<b>none</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

This command also configures the authentication type and the corresponding key. These settings override the configuration done on the specific interface.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis interface wan-50 level 1 hello-auth-type md5 xyz123
-> ip isis interface man-80 level 2 hello-auth-type none
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- ip isis interface hello-auth-type** Configures the authentication of Hello PDUs on a specific interface.
- show ip isis interface** Displays the IS-IS interface information.

## MIB Objects

```
vRtrIsisIfLevelTable  
  vRtrIsisIfLevelHelloAuthType  
  vRtrIsisIfLevelHelloAuthKey
```

---

## ip isis interface level hello-interval

Configures the time interval between the successive Hello PDUs for the specified IS-IS level of an interface.

**ip isis interface** *interface\_name* level [1 | 2] **hello-interval** *seconds*

**no ip isis interface** *interface\_name* level [1 | 2] **hello-interval**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*interface\_name* The name of the interface.

*seconds* The Hello interval, in seconds. The valid range is 1–20000.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds (designated routers)</i>	3
<i>seconds (non-designated routers)</i>	9

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

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

### Examples

```
-> ip isis interface man-1 level 1 hello-interval 50
-> no isis interface wan-876 level 2 hello-interval
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip isis interface](#) Displays the IS-IS interface information.

### MIB Objects

vRtrIsisIfLevelTable  
vRtrIsisIfLevelHelloTimer

---

## ip isis interface level hello-multiplier

Configures the number of missing Hello PDUs from a neighbor, after which the adjacency is declared as down.

```
ip isis interface interface_name level [1 | 2] hello-multiplier number
```

```
no ip isis interface interface_name level [1 | 2] hello-multiplier
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*interface\_name*                      The name of the interface.  
*number*                                The multiplier (2–100) of the Hello interval.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>number</i>	3

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

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

### Examples

```
-> ip isis interface lan-1 level 1 hello-multiplier 10  
-> no ip isis interface lan-1 level 2 hello-multiplier
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip isis interface](#)                      Displays the IS-IS interface information.

### MIB Objects

```
isisCircLevelTable  
    isisCircLevelHelloMultiplier
```

---



## ip isis interface level metric

Configures the metric value of the specified IS-IS level of the interface.

**ip isis interface** *interface\_name* **level** [1 | 2] **metric** *number*

**no ip isis interface** *interface\_name* **level** [1 | 2] **metric**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<b>1</b>	Specifies the IS-IS level as Level-1.
<b>2</b>	Specifies the IS-IS level as Level-2.
<i>number</i>	The metric value (1–16777215) assigned for the specified level of the interface.

### Defaults

---

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<i>number</i>	10

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default value.
- To calculate the lowest cost to reach a destination, each configured level on each interface must have a cost.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis interface interface-1 level 1 metric 25  
-> no ip isis interface interface-2 level 2 metric
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**show ip isis interface** Displays the IS-IS interface information.

**MIB Objects**

vRtrIisisIfLevelTable  
vRtrisisIfLevelAdminMetric

---

## ip isis interface level passive

Configures the interface as passive at the specified IS-IS level.

**ip isis interface** *interface\_name* **level [1 | 2] passive**

**no ip isis interface** *interface\_name* **level [1 | 2] passive**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<b>1</b>	Specifies the IS-IS level as Level-1.
<b>2</b>	Specifies the IS-IS level as Level-2.

### Defaults

By default, the interface level passive configuration is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove the passive attribute.
- The passive interface will not permit ingressing and egressing IS-IS PDUs.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis interface lan-5 level 1 passive
-> no ip isis interface wan-10 level 1 passive
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip isis interface passive</a>	Configures the interface as passive.
<a href="#">show ip isis interface</a>	Displays the IS-IS interface information.

### MIB Objects

```
vRtrIisisIfLevelTable
  vRtrIisisIfLevelPassive
```

---

## ip isis interface level priority

Configures the IS-IS router interface priority for the designated router election on a multi-access network.

**ip isis interface** *interface\_name* **level [1 | 2]** *priority number*

**no ip isis interface** *interface\_name* **level [1 | 2]** *priority*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the given IP interface.
<b>1</b>	Specifies the IS-IS level as Level-1.
<b>2</b>	Specifies the IS-IS level as Level-2.
<i>number</i>	The priority value of this interface at this level. The valid range is 0–127.

### Defaults

---

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<i>number</i>	64

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default value.
- The router with the highest priority is the preferred designated router.
- The designated router sends LSPs to this network and also to the routers that are attached to it.

### Examples

```
-> ip isis interface vlan-isis level 1 priority 4
-> ip isis interface vlan-isis level 2 priority 4
-> no ip isis interface vlan-isis level 1 priority
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**show ip isis interface** Displays the IS-IS interface information.

**MIB Objects**

vRtrIisisIfLevelTable  
vRtrIisisIfLevelISPriority

---

## show ip isis interface

Displays the IS-IS interface information.

**show ip isis interface** [*interface\_name*] [**detail**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*interface\_name*                      The name of the interface.

**detail**                                Indicates that the output is displayed in a detailed manner.

### Defaults

By default the interface information for all the interfaces is displayed.

### Usage Guidelines

Use the *interface\_name* parameter with this command to view information for a specific interface.

### Examples

```
-> show ip isis interface
```

```
=====
ISIS Interfaces
=====
```

Interface	Level	CircID	Oper-state	Admin-state	L1/L2-Metric
system	L1L2	1	Up	Up	10/10
if2/1	L2	8	Up	Up	- /10
if2/2	L1	5	Up	Up	10/-
if2/3	L1	6	Up	Up	10/-
if2/4	L1	7	Up	Up	10/-
if2/5	L2	2	Up	Up	-/10
lag-1	L2	3	Up	Up	-/10
if2/8	L2	4	Up	Up	-/10

```
-----
Interfaces : 8
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Interface</b>	The name of the IS-IS interface.
<b>Level</b>	The level capability of the interface.
<b>CircID</b>	The circuit ID of the interface.
<b>Oper-state</b>	The operational state of the interface ( <b>up</b> or <b>down</b> ).
<b>Admin-state</b>	The administrative state of the interface ( <b>up</b> or <b>down</b> ).
<b>L1/L2 -Metric</b>	The metric value of the router for the corresponding capability level.
<b>Interfaces</b>	The total number of interfaces.

---

```
-> show ip isis interface detail
```

```
=====
ISIS Interface
=====
```

```
-----
Interface          : system          Level Capability   : L1L2
Oper State         : Up              Admin State        : Up
Auth Type          : None
Circuit Id         : 1                RetransmitInt      : 5
Type               : Broadcast        LSP Pacing Int    : 100
Mesh Group         : Inactive         CSNP Int           : 10
Level              : 1                Adjacencies        : 0
Desg IS            : abr_nyc
Auth Type          : None              Metric             : 10
Hello Timer        : 9                 Hello Mult         : 3
Priority           : 64                 Passive            : No
Level              : 2                Adjacencies        : 0
Desg IS            : abr_nyc
Auth Type          : None              Metric             : 10
Hello Timer        : 9                 Hello Mult         : 3
Priority           : 64                 Passive            : No
-----
```

```
Interface          : if2/1           Level Capability   : L2
Oper State         : Up              Admin State        : Up
Auth Type          : None
Circuit Id         : 8                RetransmitInt      : 5
Type               : Pt-to-Pt        LSP Pacing Int    : 100
Mesh Group         : Inactive         CSNP Int           : 10
Level              : Pt-to-Pt
Desg IS            : abr_nyc
Auth Type          : None              Metric             : 10
Hello Timer        : 9                 Hello Mult         : 3
Priority           : 64                 Passive            : No
```

### *output definitions*

<b>Interface</b>	The name of the IS-IS interface.
<b>Level Capability</b>	The level capability of the interface.
<b>Oper State</b>	The operational state of the interface ( <b>up</b> or <b>down</b> ).
<b>Admin State</b>	The administrative state of the interface ( <b>up</b> or <b>down</b> ).
<b>Auth Type</b>	Indicates the authentication type ( <b>simple</b> , <b>MD5</b> , or <b>none</b> ) of the interface.
<b>Circuit Id</b>	The circuit ID of the interface.
<b>RetransmitInt</b>	Specifies the minimal interval of time, in seconds between retransmission of an LSP on the point-to-point interface.
<b>Type</b>	The type of interface: <b>Broadcast</b> or <b>Pt-to-Pt</b> (point to point).
<b>LSP Pacing Int</b>	The LSP Pacing interval.
<b>Mesh Group</b>	The status of the mesh group ( <b>Active</b> or <b>Inactive</b> ).
<b>CSNP Int</b>	The CSNP interval.
<b>Level</b>	Indicates the IS-IS level of the neighbor ( <b>L1</b> , <b>L2</b> , or <b>L1L2</b> ).
<b>Adjacencies</b>	The number of adjacencies formed.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Desg IS</b>	The ID of the LAN Designated Intermediate System on this circuit at this level.
<b>Auth Type</b>	Indicates the authentication type ( <b>simple</b> , <b>MD5</b> , or <b>none</b> ) for the specified level.
<b>Metric</b>	The metric value of this circuit for a specific level.
<b>Hello Timer</b>	Indicates the Hello timer value.
<b>Hello Mult</b>	Indicates the Hello multiplier value.
<b>Priority</b>	The priority value of the interface.
<b>Passive</b>	Indicates whether the interface is configured as a passive interface ( <b>Yes</b> or <b>No</b> ).

---

**Release History**

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[ip isis interface](#) Creates an IS-IS interface.

**MIB Objects**

```

isisCircTable
  isisCircLocalID
  isisCircType
  isisCircLevel
  isisCircPassiveCircui
isisCircLevelTable
  isisCircLevelISPriority
  isisCircLevelDesIS
  isisCircLevelHelloMultiplier
  isisCircLevelHelloTimer
  isisCircLevelCSNPInterval
vRtrIsisIfTable
  vRtrIsisIfAdminState
  vRtrIsisIfOperState
  vRtrIsisIfCsnpInterval
  vRtrIsisIfHelloAuthType
  vRtrIsisIfLspPacingInterval
  vRtrIsisIfInterval
vRtrIsisIfLevelTable
  vRtrIsisIfLevelHelloAuthType
  vRtrIsisIfLevelPassive
  vRtrIsisIfLevelNumAdjacencies
  vRtrIsisIfLevelISPriority
  vRtrIsisIfLevelHelloTimer
  vRtrIsisIfLevelAdminMetric

```

---







## clear ip isis spf-log

Clears and resets the IS-IS SPF log information.

**clear ip isis spf-log**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> clear ip isis spf-log
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip isis spf-log](#) Displays the IS-IS SPF log.

### MIB Objects

```
vRtrIsisSpfLogTable  
  vRtrIsisSpfRunTime  
  vRtrIsisSpfL1Nodes  
  vRtrIsisSpfL2Nodes  
  vRtrIsisSpfEventCount  
  vRtrIsisSpfLastTriggerLSPIId  
  vRtrIsisSpfTriggerReason
```

---

## clear ip isis statistics

Clears and resets the IS-IS statistics information.

**clear ip isis statistics**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> clear ip isis statistics
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip isis statistics](#) Displays the IS-IS statistics information.

**MIB Objects**

```
vRtrIisisStatsTable
  vRtrIisisSpfRuns
  vRtrIisisLSPRegenerations
  vRtrIisisInitiatedPurges
  vRtrIisisLSPRecd
  vRtrIisisLSPDrop
  vRtrIisisLSPSent
  vRtrIisisLSPRetrans
  vRtrIisisIIHRecd
  vRtrIisisIIHDrop
  vRtrIisisIIHSent
  vRtrIisisIIHRetrans
  vRtrIisisCSNPRecd
  vRtrIisisCSNPDrop
  vRtrIisisCSNPSent
  vRtrIisisCSNPRetrans
  vRtrIisisPSNPRecd
  vRtrIisisPSNPDrop
  vRtrIisisPSNPSent
  vRtrIisisPSNPRetrans
  vRtrIisisUnknownRecd
  vRtrIisisUnknownDrop
  vRtrIisisUnknownSent
  vRtrIisisUnknownRetrans
  vRtrIisisCSPFRequests
  vRtrIisisCSPFDroppedRequests
  vRtrIisisCSFPPathsFound
  vRtrIisisCSFPPathsNotFound
```

---



# 35 BGP Commands

This chapter describes the CLI commands used to configure the BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) and Multiprotocol extensions to BGP. BGP is a protocol for exchanging routing information between gateway hosts in a network of ASs (autonomous systems). BGP is the most common protocol used between gateway hosts on the Internet. The routing table exchanged contains a list of known routers, the addresses they can reach, and a preference metrics associated with the path to each router so that the best available route is chosen.

Multiprotocol Extensions to BGP-4 supports the exchange of IPv6 unicast prefixes, as well as the establishment of BGP peering sessions with BGP speakers identified by their IPv6 addresses.

The Alcatel-Lucent implementation of BGP-4 and Multiprotocol Extensions to BGP-4 complies with the following RFCs: 4271, 2439, 3392, 2385, 1997, 4456, 3065, 4273, 4760, 2545.

---

**Note.** In the following document, the BGP terms “peer” and “neighbor” are used interchangeably to mean any BGP speaker known to the local router.

---

MIB information for BGP is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Bgp.MIB  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-BGP-MIB

*Filename:* IETF\_BGP4.MIB  
*Module:* BGP4-MIB

The following table summarizes the available commands:

<b>Global BGP Commands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>ip load bgp</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp status</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp autonomous-system</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp bestpath as-path ignore</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp cluster-id</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp default local-preference</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp fast-external-failover</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp always-compare-med</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp client-to-client reflection</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp as-origin-interval</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp synchronization</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp confederation identifier</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp maximum-paths</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp log-neighbor-changes</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp dampening</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp dampening clear</code></li> <li><code>show ip bgp</code></li> <li><code>show ip bgp statistics</code></li> <li><code>show ip bgp dampening</code></li> <li><code>show ip bgp dampening-stats</code></li> <li><code>show ip bgp path</code></li> <li><code>show ip bgp routes</code></li> </ul>
<b>Aggregate Configuration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>ip bgp aggregate-address</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp aggregate-address status</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp aggregate-address as-set</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp aggregate-address community</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp aggregate-address local-preference</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp aggregate-address metric</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp aggregate-address summary-only</code></li> <li><code>show ip bgp aggregate-address</code></li> </ul>
<b>Network (local route) Configurations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>ip bgp network</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp network status</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp network community</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp network local-preference</code></li> <li><code>ip bgp network metric</code></li> <li><code>show ip bgp network</code></li> </ul>



---

<b>Neighbor (Peer) Configuration</b>	<b>ip bgp neighbor</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor status</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor advertisement-interval</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor clear</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor route-reflector-client</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor default-originate</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor timers</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor conn-retry-interval</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor auto-restart</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor maximum-prefix</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor md5 key</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor ebgp-multihop</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor description</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor next-hop-self</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor passive</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor remote-as</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor remove-private-as</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor soft-reconfiguration</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor stats-clear</b> <b>ip bgp confederation neighbor</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor update-source</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor in-aspathlist</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor in-communitylist</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor in-prefixlist</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor out-aspathlist</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor out-communitylist</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor out-prefixlist</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor route-map</b> <b>ip bgp neighbor clear soft</b> <b>show ip bgp neighbors</b> <b>show ip bgp neighbors policy</b> <b>show ip bgp neighbors timer</b> <b>show ip bgp neighbors statistics</b>
--------------------------------------	---

---

---

<b>Policy Commands</b>	<pre> ip bgp policy aspath-list ip bgp policy aspath-list action ip bgp policy aspath-list priority ip bgp policy community-list ip bgp policy community-list action ip bgp policy community-list match-type ip bgp policy community-list priority ip bgp policy prefix-list ip bgp policy prefix-list action ip bgp policy prefix-list ge ip bgp policy prefix-list le ip bgp policy route-map ip bgp policy route-map action ip bgp policy route-map aspath-list ip bgp policy route-map asprepend ip bgp policy route-map community ip bgp policy route-map community-list ip bgp policy route-map community-mode ip bgp policy route-map lpref ip bgp policy route-map lpref-mode ip bgp policy route-map match-community ip bgp policy route-map match-mask ip bgp policy route-map match-prefix ip bgp policy route-map match-regexp ip bgp policy route-map med ip bgp policy route-map med-mode ip bgp policy route-map origin ip bgp policy route-map prefix-list ip bgp policy route-map weight ip bgp policy route-map community-strip show ip bgp policy aspath-list show ip bgp policy community-list show ip bgp policy prefix-list show ip bgp policy route-map </pre>
<b>BGP Graceful Restart Commands</b>	<pre> ip bgp graceful-restart ip bgp graceful-restart restart-interval </pre>
<b>IPv6 Global BGP Commands</b>	<pre> ip bgp unicast ipv6 bgp unicast ip bgp neighbor activate-ipv6 ip bgp neighbor ipv6-next-hop show ipv6 bgp path show ipv6 bgp routes </pre>
<b>IPv6 BGP Network Configuration Commands</b>	<pre> ipv6 bgp network ipv6 bgp network community ipv6 bgp network local-preference ipv6 bgp network metric ipv6 bgp network status show ipv6 bgp network </pre>

---

**IPv6 BGP Neighbor (Peer)  
Configuration Commands**

---

**ipv6 bgp neighbor**  
**ipv6 bgp neighbor activate-ipv6**  
**ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6-nexthop**  
**ipv6 bgp neighbor status**  
**ipv6 bgp neighbor remote-as**  
**ipv6 bgp neighbor timers**  
**ipv6 bgp neighbor maximum-prefix**  
**ipv6 bgp neighbor next-hop-self**  
**ipv6 bgp neighbor conn-retry-interval**  
**ipv6 bgp neighbor default-originate**  
**ipv6 bgp neighbor update-source**  
**ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv4-nexthop**  
**show ipv6 bgp neighbors**  
**show ipv6 bgp neighbors statistics**  
**show ipv6 bgp neighbors timers**

---

## ip load bgp

Loads the BGP protocol software into running memory on the router. The image file containing BGP should already be resident in flash memory before issuing this command.

**ip load bgp**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command requires that the BGP software be resident in flash memory in the active directory.
- Enter this command in the router's configuration file (boot.cfg) to ensure BGP software is running after a reboot.
- The command does not administratively enable BGP on the router; BGP will be disabled after issuing this command. You must issue the [ip bgp status](#) to start the BGP protocol.

### Examples

```
-> ip load bgp
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip bgp autonomous-system</a>	Configures the Autonomous system number for this BGP router.
<a href="#">ip bgp status</a>	Administratively enables or disables BGP.

### MIB Objects

alaDrcTmIPBgpStatus

---

## ip bgp status

Administratively enables or disables BGP. The BGP protocol will not be active until you enable it using this command.

```
ip bgp status {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables BGP.
<b>disable</b>	Disables BGP.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
enable   disable	disable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- You must first load the BGP software into running memory using the [ip load bgp](#) command before initiating this command.
- Many BGP commands require that the protocol be disabled ([ip bgp status](#)) before issuing them.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp status enable  
-> ip bgp status disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip load bgp](#) Loads the BGP software.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpGlobal  
  alaBgpProtoStatus
```

---

## ip bgp autonomous-system

Configures the Autonomous System (AS) number for this router. This number identifies this BGP speaker (this router) instance to other BGP routers. The AS number for a BGP speaker determines whether it is an internal or an external peer in relation to other BGP speakers. BGP routers in the same AS are internal peers while BGP routers in different ASs are external peers. BGP routers in the same AS exchange different routing information with each other than they exchange with BGP routers in external ASs. BGP speakers append their AS number to routes passing through them; this sequence of AS numbers is known as a route's AS path.

**ip bgp autonomous-system** *value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*value* The AS number. The valid range is 1–65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	1

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- A router can belong to only one AS. Do not specify more than one AS value for each router.
- The BGP protocol must be disabled (using the [ip bgp status](#) command) before using this command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp autonomous-system 64724
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip bgp status](#) Enables and disables the BGP protocol.

### MIB Objects

alaBgpGlobal  
alaBgpAutonomousSystemNumber

---

## ip bgp bestpath as-path ignore

Indicates whether AS path comparison will be used in route selection. The AS path is the sequence of ASs through which a route has traveled. A shorter AS path is preferred over a longer AS path. The AS path is always advertised in BGP route updates. This command informs BGP to use the length of the AS path as a criteria for determining the best route.

**ip bgp bestpath as-path ignore**

**no ip bgp bestpath as-path ignore**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

This command is enabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable this feature after it has been enabled.
- AS path comparison does not consider the type of links connecting the ASs along the path. In some cases a longer path over very fast connections may be a better route than a shorter path over slower connections. For this reason the AS path should not be the only criteria used for route selection. BGP considers local preference before AS path when making path selections.
- The BGP protocol must be disabled (using the **ip bgp status** command) before using this command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp bestpath as-path ignore  
-> no ip bgp bestpath as-path ignore
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip bgp aggregate-address as-set** Specifies whether AS path aggregation is to be performed or not.

**ip bgp policy aspath-list** Creates or removes an AS path list.

**ip bgp default local-preference** Configures the default local preference (lpref) value to be used when advertising routes.

## MIB Objects

alaBgpGlobal

alaBgpAsPathCompare

---



## ip bgp cluster-id

Configures a BGP cluster ID when there are multiple, redundant, route reflectors in a cluster. This command is not necessary for configurations containing only one route reflector.

**ip bgp cluster-id** *ip\_address*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* 32-bit IP address that is the Cluster ID of the router acting as a route reflector.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>ip_address</i>	0.0.0.0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- In a route-reflection configuration where there are multiple route-reflectors in a cluster, use this command to configure this cluster ID. Configuring multiple route-reflectors enhances redundancy and avoids a single point of failure. When there is only one reflector in a cluster, the router ID of the reflector is used as the cluster-ID.
- The BGP protocol must be disabled (using the **ip bgp status** command) before using this command.
- Using many redundant reflectors in a single cluster places demands on the memory required to store routes for all redundant reflectors' peers.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp cluster-id 1.2.3.4
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ip bgp status** Enables and disables BGP.

**ip bgp client-to-client reflection** Enables route reflection and sets this speaker as the route reflector.

### MIB Objects

alaBgpGlobal  
alaBgpClusterId

---

## ip bgp default local-preference

Configures the default local preference (lpref) value to be used when advertising routes. A higher local preference value is preferred over a lower value. The local preference value is sent to all BGP peers in the local autonomous system; it is not advertised to external peers.

**ip bgp default local-preference** *value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*value* The default local preference value for this router. The valid range is 0–4294967295.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	100

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default value.
- Unless a route is specifically configured for a different local preference value it will default to value you specify in this command. This value is used for routes learned from external autonomous systems (the local preference value is not advertised in routes received from external peers) and for aggregates and networks that do not already contain local preference values.
- This value is specific to the router so it can compare its own local preference to those received in advertised paths. If other routers belong to the same AS, then they should use the same default local preference value.
- The BGP protocol must be disabled (using the **ip bgp status** command) before using this command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp default local-preference 200
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip bgp aggregate-address local-preference** Sets the local preference for a BGP aggregate.

**ip bgp network local-preference** Sets the local preference for a BGP network.

## MIB Objects

alaBgpGlobal

alaBgpDefaultLocalPref

---

## ip bgp fast-external-failover

Enables fast external failover (FEFO). When enabled, FEFO resets a session when a link to a directly connected external peer is operationally down. The BGP speaker will fall back to Idle and then wait for a connection retry by the external peer that went down.

**ip bgp fast-external-failover**

**no ip bgp fast-external-failover**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable Fast External Failover.
- When enabled, this command allows BGP to take immediate action when a directly connected interface, on which an external BGP session is established, goes down. Normally BGP relies on TCP to manage peer connections. Fast External failover improves upon TCP by resetting connections as soon as they go down.
- The BGP protocol must be disabled (using the **ip bgp status** command) before using this command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp fast-external-failover  
-> no ip bgp fast-external-failover
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****ip bgp neighbor clear**

Restarts a BGP peer.

**ip bgp neighbor auto-restart**

Enables or disables BGP peer automatic restart.

**ip bgp neighbor timers**

Configures the time interval between KEEPALIVE messages sent by this peer and the tolerated hold time interval, in seconds, for messages to this peer from other peers.

**MIB Objects**`alaBgpFastExternalFailOver`

---

## ip bgp always-compare-med

Enables or disables Multi-Exit Discriminator (MED) comparison between peers in different autonomous systems. The MED value is considered when selecting the best path among alternatives; it indicates the weight for a particular exit point from the AS. A path with a lower MED value is preferred over a path with a higher MED value.

**ip bgp always-compare-med**

**no ip bgp always-compare-med**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable MED comparison for external peers.
- By default, BGP only compares MEDs from the same autonomous system when selecting routes. Enabling this command forces BGP to also compare MEDs values received from external peers, or other autonomous systems.
- The BGP protocol must be disabled (using the **ip bgp status** command) before using this command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp always-compare-med
-> no ip bgp always-compare-med
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ip bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst** Configures the MED parameter when it is missing in a BGP path.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpGlobal
  alaBgpMedAlways
```

---

## ip bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst

Configures the MED parameter when it is missing in a BGP path.

**ip bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst**

**no ip bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

By default this command is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable missing MEDs as worst.
- This command is used to specify how a missing MED in an external BGP path is to be treated for route selection purposes. The default behavior is to treat missing MEDs as zero (best). This command allows you to treat missing MEDs as worst ( $2^{32}-1$ ) for compatibility reasons.
- The BGP protocol must be disabled (using the **ip bgp status** command) before using this command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst
-> no ip bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ip bgp always-compare-med** Forces BGP to consider MED values from external routes.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpGlobal
  alaBgpMissingMed
```

---

## ip bgp client-to-client reflection

Enables or disables this BGP speaker (router) to be a route reflector. Route reflectors advertise routing information to internal BGP peers, referred to as *clients*. BGP requires all internal routers to know all routes in an AS. This requirement demands a fully meshed (each router has a direct connection to all other routers in the AS) topology. Route reflection loosens the fully meshed restriction by assigning certain BGP routers as route reflectors, which take on the responsibility of advertising routing information to local BGP peers.

**ip bgp client-to-client reflection**

**no ip bgp client-to-client reflection**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable the speaker as a route reflector.
- In addition to defining this router as the route reflector, this command also enable route reflection for this cluster. After setting this command this reflector will begin using route reflection behavior when communicating to client and non-client peers.
- Once route reflectors are configured, you need to indicate the clients (those routers receiving routing updates from the reflectors) for each route reflector. Use the **ip bgp neighbor route-reflector-client** command to configure clients.
- The BGP protocol must be disabled (using the **ip bgp status** command) before using this command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp client-to-client reflection
-> no ip bgp client-to-client reflection
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

### **ip bgp status**

Administratively disables BGP in this router.

### **ip bgp neighbor route-reflector-client**

Configures a BGP peer to be a client to the this route reflector.

## MIB Objects

alaBgpGlobal

alaBgpRouteReflection

---

## ip bgp as-origin-interval

Specifies the frequency at which routes local to the autonomous system are advertised. These advertisements are also referred to as UPDATE messages. This interval applies to advertisements to internal peers.

**ip bgp as-origin-interval** *seconds*

**no ip bgp as-origin-interval**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* The update interval in seconds. The valid range is 1–65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	15

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to reset the feature to the default value.
- A lower value may increase the likelihood of route flapping as route status is updated more frequently.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp as-origin-interval 15
-> no ip bgp as-origin-interval
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip bgp neighbor advertisement-interval](#) Set the route advertisement interval for external peers.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpGlobal
  alaBgpAsOriginInterval
```

---

## ip bgp synchronization

Enables or disables synchronization of BGP prefixes with AS-internal routing information. Enabling this command will force the BGP speaker to advertise prefixes only if the prefixes are reachable through AS-internal routing protocols (IGPs like RIP and OSPF).

**ip bgp synchronization**

**no ip bgp synchronization**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable IGP synchronization.
- A BGP router is not supposed to advertise routes learned through internal BGP updates unless those routes are also known by the primary internal routing protocol (e.g, RIP or OSPF). However, requiring all routers in an AS to know all external routes places a heavy burden on routers focusing mainly on Intra-AS routing. Therefore, disabling synchronization avoids this extra burden on internal routers. As long as all BGP routers in an AS are fully meshed (each has a direct connection to all other BGP routers in the AS) then the problem of unknown external router should not be a problem and synchronization can be disabled.
- By default, synchronization is disabled and the BGP speaker can advertise a route without waiting for the IGP to learn it. When the autonomous system is providing transit service, BGP should not propagate IGP paths until the IGP prefixes themselves are known to be reachable through IGP. If BGP advertises such routes before the IGP routers have learned the path, they will drop the packets causing a blackhole.
- The BGP protocol must be disabled (using the **ip bgp status** command) before using this command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp synchronization  
-> no ip bgp synchronization
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****show ip bgp**

Displays the current global settings for the local BGP speaker.

**MIB Objects**

alaBgpGlobal

alaBgpIgpSynchStatus

---

## ip bgp confederation identifier

Sets a confederation identification value for the local BGP speaker (this router). A confederation is a grouping of sub-ASs into a single AS. To peers outside a confederation, the confederation appears to be a single AS. Within the confederation multiple ASs may exist and even exchange information with each other as using external BGP (EBGP).

**ip bgp confederation identifier** *value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*value* The confederation identification value. The valid range is 0–65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default value.
- A value of 0 means this local speaker is not a member of any confederation.
- The BGP protocol must be disabled (using the **ip bgp status** command) before using this command.
- Use this command in conjunction with the **ip bgp confederation neighbor** command to specify those peers that are a members of the same confederation as the local BGP speaker.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp confederation identifier 3
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- ip bgp autonomous-system** Sets the AS number for this router.
- ip bgp confederation neighbor** Specifies peers that are members of a confederation.

### MIB Objects

alaBgpGlobal  
alaBgpConfedId

---

## ip bgp maximum-paths

Enables or disables support for multiple equal paths. When multipath support is enabled and the path selection process determines that multiple paths are equal when the router-id is disregarded, then all equal paths are installed in the hardware forwarding table. When multipath support is disabled, only the best route entry is installed in the hardware forwarding table.

**ip bgp maximum-paths**

**no ip bgp maximum-paths**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable support for multiple equal cost paths.
- The BGP protocol must be disabled (using the **ip bgp status** command) before using this command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp maximum-paths
-> no ip bgp maximum-paths
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ip bgp** Displays the current global settings for the local BGP speaker.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpGlobal
  alaBgpMultiPath
```

---

## ip bgp log-neighbor-changes

Enables or disables the logging of peer state changes. If enabled, this logging tracks changes in the state of BGP peers from ESTABLISHED to IDLE and from IDLE to ESTABLISHED. Viewing peer state logging requires that certain debug parameters be set.

**ip bgp log-neighbor-changes**

**no ip bgp log-neighbor-changes**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The BGP protocol must be disabled (using the [ip bgp status](#) command) before using this command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp log-neighbor-changes
-> no ip bgp log-neighbor-changes
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip bgp status](#) Disables BGP within the router.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpGlobal
  alaBgpPeerChanges
```

---

## ip bgp dampening

Enables or disables BGP route dampening or the suppression of unstable routes. Route dampening helps to control the advertisement of routes that are going up and then down at an abnormally high rate. Routes that are changing states (available then unavailable) are said to be *flapping*.

**ip bgp dampening** [**half-life** *half\_life* **reuse** *reuse* **suppress** *suppress* **max-suppress-time** *max\_suppress\_time*]

**no ip bgp dampening**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>half_life</i>	The half-life duration, in seconds. The valid range is 0–65535.
<i>reuse</i>	The number of route withdrawals set for the re-use value. The valid range is 1–9999.
<i>suppress</i>	The dampening cutoff value. The valid range is 1–9999.
<i>max_suppress_time</i>	The maximum number of seconds a route can be suppressed. The valid range is 0–65535.

### Defaults

parameter	value
<i>half_life</i>	300
<i>reuse</i>	200
<i>suppress</i>	300
<i>max_suppress_time</i>	1800

This command is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable dampening.
- BGP dampening is disabled by default. When enabled, route dampening suppresses routes that are unstable, or “flapping,” and disrupting the network.
- BGP dampening of IPv6 route flaps is currently not supported.
- This command enables dampening and can also be used to change the default times for the dampening variables.
- Use the dampening variables to set penalties, suppression limits, and reuse values for flapping routes.



- The half-life value configures the half-life duration for a reachable route. After the time interval specified in this command, the penalty value for the route will be reduced by half. This command sets the duration in seconds during which the accumulated stability value is reduced by half if the route is considered reachable, whether suppressed or not. A larger value may be desirable for routes that are known for their instability. A larger value will also result in a longer suppression time if the route exceeds the flapping rate.
- The reuse value configures the number of route withdrawals necessary to begin readvertising a previously suppressed route. If the penalty value for a suppressed route fall below this value, then it will be advertised again. This command sets the reuse value, expressed as a number of route withdrawals. When the stability value for a route reaches or falls below this value, a previously suppressed route will be advertised again. The instability metric for a route is decreased by becoming more stable and by passing half-life time intervals.
- The suppress value configures the cutoff value, or number of route withdrawals, at which a flapping route is suppressed and no longer advertised to BGP peers. This value is expressed as a number of route withdrawals. When the stability value for a route exceeds this cutoff value, the route advertisement is suppressed.
- The max-suppress-time value configures the maximum time (in seconds) a route can be suppressed. This time is also known as the maximum holdtime or the maximum instability value. Once this time is reached the route flap history for a route will be deleted and the route will be advertised again (assuming it is still reachable). This maximum holdtime as applied on an individual route basis. Each suppressed route will be held for the amount of time specified in this command unless the route is re-advertised by falling below the reuse value.
- Entering the command with no variables returns the variables back to their defaults.

## Examples

```
-> ip bgp dampening
-> ip bgp dampening half-life 20 reuse 800 suppress 60 max-suppress-time 40
-> no ip bgp dampening
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">ip bgp dampening clear</a>	Clears the dampening history data for all routes on the router, resetting route flap counters and unsuppressing any routes that had been suppressed due to route flapping violations.
<a href="#">show ip bgp dampening</a>	Displays the BGP route dampening settings.
<a href="#">show ip bgp dampening-stats</a>	Displays BGP dampening statistics.

**MIB Objects**

alaBgpGlobal

- alaBgpDampening
- alaBgpDampMaxFlapHistory
- alaBgpDampHalfLifeReach
- alaBgpDampReuse
- alaBgpDampCutOff

---

## ip bgp dampening clear

Clears the dampening history data for all routes on the router, resetting route flap counters and unsuppressing any routes that had been suppressed due to route flapping violations.

**ip bgp dampening clear**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to clear all of the currently stored information on routes for dampening purposes. When this command is entered, all route information in regards to dampening is cleared.
- BGP dampening of IPv6 route flaps is currently not supported.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp dampening clear
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip bgp dampening](#) Enables or disables route dampening.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpGlobal  
  alaBgpDampeningClear
```

---

## ip bgp aggregate-address

Creates and deletes a BGP aggregate route. Aggregate routes are used to reduce the size of routing tables by combining the attributes of several different routes and allowing a single aggregate route to be advertised to peers.

The base command (**ip bgp aggregate-address**) may be used with other keywords to set up aggregate address configuration. These keywords are listed here and described as separate commands later in this chapter. In addition, some keywords have a **no** form to remove the parameter or return it to its default.

Note that only one of the following optional keywords is specified with each use of the base command. Keywords are not combined together in a single command.

```
ip bgp aggregate-address ip_address ip_mask  
    [status {enable | disable}]  
    [as-set]  
    [community string]  
    [local-preference value]  
    [metric metric]  
    [summary-only]
```

```
no ip bgp aggregate-address ip_address ip_mask
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	32-bit IP address to be used as the aggregate address.
<i>ip_mask</i>	32-bit subnet mask that determines how many bits of the IP address denote the network number.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete an aggregate route.
- This command allows administrative operations on a BGP aggregate. You must still enable the aggregate route through the **ip bgp aggregate-address status** command.
- You cannot aggregate an address (for example, 100.10.0.0) if you do not have at least one more-specific route of the address (for example, 100.10.20.0) in the BGP routing table.
- Only the aggregate is advertised unless aggregate summarization is disabled using the **ip bgp aggregate-address summary-only** command.

## Examples

```
-> ip bgp aggregate-address 172.22.2.0 255.255.255.0  
-> no ip bgp aggregate-address 172.22.2.0 255.255.255.0
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[ip bgp aggregate-address  
summary-only](#)

Enables or disables aggregate summarization, which suppresses more-specific routes.

## MIB Objects

```
alaBgpAggrAddr  
alaBgpAggrSet  
alaBgpAggrCommunity  
alaBgpAggrLocalPref  
alaBgpAggrMetric  
alaBgpAggrSummarize  
alaBgpAggrMask
```

---

## ip bgp aggregate-address status

Enables or disables a BGP aggregate route.

```
ip bgp aggregate-address ip_address ip_mask status {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	32-bit IP address for this aggregate route.
<i>ip_mask</i>	32-bit subnet mask that determines how many bits of the network address denote the network number.
<b>enable</b>	Enables this aggregate route.
<b>disable</b>	Disables this aggregate route.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Configure all aggregate route parameters before enabling the aggregate with this command. Use the **ip bgp aggregate-address** command to configure individual aggregate parameters.
- The **show ip bgp path** command displays every aggregate currently defined.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp aggregate-address 172.22.2.0 255.255.255.0 status enable
-> ip bgp aggregate-address 172.22.2.0 255.255.255.0 status disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**ip bgp aggregate-address**  
**show ip bgp path**

Creates an aggregate route.  
Displays aggregate routes.

**MIB Objects**

alaBgpAggrTable  
    alaBgpAggrAddr  
    alaBgpAggrMask

---

## ip bgp aggregate-address as-set

Specifies whether AS path aggregation is to be performed or not. AS path aggregation takes the AS path for all routes in this aggregate and creates a new AS path for the entire aggregate. This aggregated AS path includes all the ASs from the routes in the aggregate, but it does not repeat AS numbers if some routes in the aggregate include the same AS in their path.

**ip bgp aggregate-address** *ip\_address ip\_mask as-set*

**no ip bgp aggregate-address** *ip\_address ip\_mask as-set*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* 32-bit IP address.

*ip\_mask* 32-bit subnet mask that determines how many bits of the IP address denote the network number.

### Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable the **as-set** option.
- When AS path aggregation is disabled (the default), the AS path for the aggregate defaults to the AS number of the local BGP speaker (configured in the **ip bgp autonomous-system** command).
- If AS path aggregation is enabled, a flap in a more specific path's AS path will cause a flap in the aggregate as well.
- Do not use this command when aggregating many paths because of the numerous withdrawals and updates that must occur as path reachability information for the summarized routes changes.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp aggregate-address 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 as-set
-> no ip bgp aggregate-address 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 as-set
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ip bgp aggregate-address** Creates and deletes a BGP aggregate route.



**MIB Objects**

```
alaBgpAggrTable  
  alaBgpAggrAddr  
  alaBgpAggrMask  
  alaBgpAggrSet
```

---

## ip bgp aggregate-address community

Defines a community for an aggregate route created by the **ip bgp aggregate-address** command. Communities are a way of grouping BGP peers that do not share an IP subnet or an AS number.

**ip bgp aggregate-address** *ip\_address ip\_mask community string*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	32-bit IP address of the aggregate route.
<i>ip_mask</i>	32-bit subnet mask that determines how many bits of the IP address denote the network number.
<i>string</i>	Community name, e.g., CommListAIn, ranging from 0 to 70 characters, or a value of none. The Community name is case sensitive.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>string</i>	none

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

You can revert the aggregate community string to its default value by setting the community string to “none”. For example:

```
-> ip bgp aggregate-address 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 community none
```

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp aggregate-address 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 community no-export  
-> no ip bgp aggregate-address 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 community no-export
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip bgp aggregate-address](#) Creates and deletes a BGP aggregate route.

**MIB Objects**

alaBgpAggrTable

alaBgpAggrAddr

alaBgpAggrMask

    alaBgpAggrCommunity

---

## ip bgp aggregate-address local-preference

Configures the local preference attribute value for this BGP aggregate. This value will override the default local preference value; it is used when announcing this aggregate to internal peers.

**ip bgp aggregate-address** *ip\_address ip\_mask local-preference value*

**no ip bgp aggregate-address** *ip\_address ip\_mask local-preference value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	An IP address for the aggregate route.
<i>ip_mask</i>	A 32-bit subnet mask that determines how many bits of the IP address denote the network number.
<i>value</i>	The local preference attribute. The valid range is 0–4294967295

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to set the local preference back to the default value.
- You can specify that this route use the default local preference value for the AS by specifying zero (0). In this case the local preference for this route will take the default local preference value set for this AS (defined in the **ip bgp default local-preference** command).

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp aggregate-address 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 local-preference 200  
-> no ip bgp aggregate-address 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 local-preference 200
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ip bgp default local-preference** Sets the default local preference value for this AS.

**MIB Objects**

alaBgpAggrTable

alaBgpAggrAddr

alaBgpAggrMask

    alaBgpAggrLocalPref

---

## ip bgp aggregate-address metric

Configures the MED attribute value for a BGP aggregate. This value is used when announcing this aggregate to internal peers; it indicates the best exit point from the AS.

**ip bgp aggregate-address** *ip\_address ip\_mask metric value*

**no ip bgp aggregate-address** *ip\_address ip\_mask metric value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	A 32-bit IP address.
<i>ip_mask</i>	A 32-bit subnet mask that determines how many bits of the IP address denote the network number.
<i>value</i>	The MED attribute. The valid range is 0–4294967295.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to reset the aggregate metric back to its default value.
- The default value of zero indicates that a MED will not be sent for this aggregate. When a MED value is missing for a route, BGP will determine a MED value based upon the settings specified in the **ip bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst** command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp aggregate-address 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 metric 0
-> no ip bgp aggregate-address 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 metric 0
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst** Configures the MED for paths that do not contain a MED value.

**ip bgp always-compare-med** Forces BGP to use the MED for comparison of external routes.

## MIB Objects

```
alaBgpAggrTable  
  alaBgpAggrAddr  
  alaBgpAggrMask  
  alaBgpAggrMetric
```

---

## ip bgp aggregate-address summary-only

Enables or disables aggregate summarization, which suppresses more-specific routes. Disabling aggregate summarization means that more-specific routes will be announced to BGP peers (internal and external peers).

**ip bgp aggregate-address** *ip\_address ip\_mask summary-only*

**no ip bgp aggregate-address** *ip\_address ip\_mask summary-only*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	IP address for the aggregate route.
<i>ip_mask</i>	32-bit subnet mask that determines how many bits of the IP address denote the network number.

### Defaults

This command is enabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable this feature.
- This command specifies whether more-specific routes should be announced or suppressed.
- By default, aggregate summarization is enabled, which means that only the aggregate entry (for example, 100.10.0.0) is advertised. Advertisements of more-specific routes (for example, 100.10.20.0) are suppressed.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp aggregate-address 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 summary-only  
-> no ip bgp aggregate-address 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 summary-only
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ip bgp aggregate-address** Creates and deletes a BGP aggregate route.



**MIB Objects**

alaBgpAggrTable

  alaBgpAggrAddr

  alaBgpAggrMask

  alaBgpAggrSummarize

---

## ip bgp network

Creates or deletes a BGP network. A network must be known to the local BGP speaker; it also must originate from the local BGP speaker. The network may be directly connected, dynamically learned, or static.

In lieu of these options, the base command (**ip bgp network**) may be used with other keywords to set up network configuration. These keywords are listed here and described as separate commands later in this chapter. In addition, some keywords have a **no** form to remove the parameter or return it to its default.

**ip bgp network** *network\_address ip\_mask*

[**community** *string*]

[**local-preference** *value*]

[**metric** *metric*]

[**status** {**enable** | **disable**}]

**no ip bgp network** *network\_address ip\_mask*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*network\_address*

32-bit IP address.

*ip\_mask*

32-bit subnet mask that determines how many bits of the network address denote the network number.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a local network.
- Creating and enabling a network entry indicates to BGP that this network should originate from this router. The network specified must be known to the router, whether it is connected, static, or dynamically learned.
- You can create up to 200 network entries. The basic **show ip bgp path** command will display every network currently defined.
- This command allows administrative operations on a BGP network. You must still enable the network through the **ip bgp network status** command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp network 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0
-> no ip bgp network 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**ip bgp network status**            Enables a BGP network.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaBgpNetworkTable  
  alaBgpNetworkAddr  
  alaBgpNetworkMetric  
  alaBgpNetworkLocalPref  
  alaBgpNetworkCommunity  
  alaBgpNetworkMask
```

---

## ip bgp network status

Enables or disables a BGP network.

**ip bgp network** *network\_address* *ip\_mask* **status** {**enable** | **disable**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>network_address</i>	32-bit IP address.
<i>ip_mask</i>	32-bit subnet mask that determines how many bits of the network address denote the network number.
<b>enable</b>	Enables this network.
<b>disable</b>	Disables this network.

### Defaults

---

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Configure all network parameters before enabling this BGP network with this command. Use the **ip bgp network** command to configure individual aggregate parameters.
- You can create up to 200 network entries. The **show ip bgp path** command displays every network currently defined.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp network 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 status enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****ip bgp network**

Create a BGP network.

**show ip bgp path**

Display currently defined BGP networks.

**MIB Objects**

alaBgpNetworkTable

alaBgpNetworkAddr

    alaBgpNetworkMask

---

## ip bgp network community

Defines a community for a route created by the **ip bgp network** command. Communities are a way of grouping BGP peers that do not share an IP subnet or an AS.

**ip bgp network** *network\_address ip\_mask community string*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>network_address</i>	32-bit IP address of the network.
<i>ip_mask</i>	32-bit subnet mask that determines how many bits of the network address denote the network number.
<i>string</i>	Community name, e.g., CommListAIn, ranging from 0 to 70 characters, or a value of none. The Community name is case sensitive.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>string</i>	none

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

You can revert the network community string to its default value by setting the community string to “none”. For example:

```
-> ip bgp network 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 community none
```

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp network 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 community export
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip bgp network](#) Creates or deletes a BGP network

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpNetworkTable  
  alaBgpNetworkAddr  
  alaBgpNetworkMask  
  alaBgpNetworkCommunity
```

---

## ip bgp network local-preference

Defines the local preference value for a route generated by the **ip bgp network** command. This value will override the default local preference value; it is used when announcing this network to internal peers.

**ip bgp network** *network\_address ip\_mask local-preference value*

**no ip bgp network** *network\_address ip\_mask local-preference value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*network\_address* A 32-bit IP address.

*ip\_mask* A 32-bit subnet mask that determines how many bits of the network address denote the network number.

*value* The local preference attribute value. The valid range is 0–4294967295.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to return the local preference of the specified network to its default setting.
- You can specify that this route use the default local preference value for the AS by specifying zero (0). In this case the local preference for this route will take the default local preference value set for this AS (defined in the **ip bgp default local-preference** command).

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp network 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 local-preference 600
-> no ip bgp network 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 local-preference 600
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ip bgp network** Creates or deletes a BGP network.

**ip bgp default local-preference** Sets the default local preference for this AS.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaBgpNetworkTable  
  alaBgpNetworkAddr  
  alaBgpNetworkMask  
  alaBgpNetworkLocalPref
```

---



## ip bgp network metric

Configures the Multi-Exit Discriminator (MED) attribute value for an network generated by the **ip bgp network** command. This value is used when announcing this network to internal peers; it indicates the best exit point from the AS.

**ip bgp network** *network\_address ip\_mask metric value*

**no ip bgp network** *network\_address ip\_mask metric value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>network_address</i>	A 32-bit IP address.
<i>ip_mask</i>	A 32-bit subnet mask that determines how many bits of the network address denote the network number.
<i>value</i>	A MED attribute value. The valid range is 0–4294967295.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to return the metric for this network to its default value.
- The default value of zero indicates that a MED will not be sent for this network. When a MED value is missing for a route, BGP will determine a MED value based upon the settings specified in the **ip bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst** command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp network 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 metric 100
-> no ip bgp network 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 metric 100
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>ip bgp network</b>	Creates or deletes a BGP network.
<b>ip bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst</b>	Specifies the MED value when it is missing.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaBgpNetworkTable  
  alaBgpNetworkAddr  
  alaBgpNetworkMask  
  alaBgpNetwrokMetric
```

---

## ip bgp neighbor

Creates or deletes a BGP peer.

**ip bgp neighbor** *ip\_address*

**no ip bgp neighbor** *ip\_address*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* 32-bit IP address of the new BGP peer.

### Defaults

No peers configured.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a BGP peer.
- You must still enable a BGP peer after creating it. A BGP peer is enabled using the **ip bgp neighbor status** command.
- Once created, a BGP peer cannot be enabled until it is assigned an autonomous system number using the **ip bgp neighbor remote-as** command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115
-> no ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>ip bgp neighbor status</b>	Enable or disable a BGP peer.
<b>ip bgp neighbor remote-as</b>	Configure the AS number for the peer.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeerTable
  alaBgpPeerAddr
```

---

## ip bgp neighbor status

Enables or disables a BGP peer.

```
ip bgp neighbor ip_address status {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	32-bit IP address of the new BGP peer.
<b>enable</b>	Enables this peer.
<b>disable</b>	Disables this peer.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	disable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- You must first create a peer and assign it an IP address using the **ip bgp neighbor** command before enabling the peer.
- Configure all BGP peer related commands before enabling a peer using this command. Once you enable the peer it will begin sending BGP connection and route advertisement messages.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 status enable  
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 status disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>ip bgp neighbor</b>	Creates a BGP peer.
<b>show ip bgp neighbors</b>	Displays peer parameters.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeerTable  
  alaBgpPeerAddr
```

---

## ip bgp neighbor advertisement-interval

Configures the time interval for updates between external BGP peers.

**ip bgp neighbor** *ip\_address* **advertisement-interval** *value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* 32-bit IP address of the neighbor.

*value* An advertisement time interval in seconds. The valid range is 0–65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	30

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Internal peers sharing the same AS as the local BGP speaker (configured in the [ip bgp autonomous-system](#) command) use the global route advertisement update interval. This command sets the interval this peer uses to send BGP UPDATE messages to external peers.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 advertisement-interval 60
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip bgp neighbors](#) Displays BGP peer main status.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeerTable  
  alaBgpPeerAddr  
  bgpPeerMinRouteAdvertisementTinterval
```

---

## ip bgp neighbor clear

Restarts a BGP peer. The peer will be unavailable during this restart.

**ip bgp neighbor *ip\_address* clear**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*                      32-bit IP address of the neighbor.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command whenever changes occur to BGP-related access lists, weights, distribution lists, timer specifications, or administrative distance.
- Many peer commands restart the peer as soon as they are configured. The following commands restart the BGP peer for which they are configured:

**ip bgp neighbor remote-as**  
**ip bgp neighbor md5 key**  
**ip bgp neighbor passive**  
**ip bgp neighbor ebgp-multihop**  
**ip bgp neighbor maximum-prefix**  
**ip bgp neighbor update-source**  
**ip bgp neighbor next-hop-self**  
**ip bgp neighbor soft-reconfiguration**  
**ip bgp neighbor route-reflector-client**  
**ip bgp confederation neighbor**  
**ip bgp neighbor remove-private-as**  
**ip bgp neighbor update-source.**

- You do not need to issue the **ip bgp neighbor clear** command after issuing any of the above commands.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 clear
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip bgp neighbor auto-restart** Automatically attempts to restart a BGP peer session after a session terminates.

## MIB Objects

alaBgpPeerTable  
  alaBgpPeerAddr  
  alaBgpPeerRestart

---

## ip bgp neighbor route-reflector-client

Configures this peer as a client to the local route reflector.

```
ip bgp neighbor ip_address route-reflector-client
```

```
no ip bgp neighbor ip_address route-reflector-client
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* 32-bit IP address of the neighbor.

### Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove this peer as a client to the local route reflector.
- This command configures this peer as one of the clients to the local route reflector.
- All of the peers configured using this command become part of the client group. The remaining peers are members of the non-client group for the local route reflector.
- When route reflection is configured all of the internal BGP speakers in an autonomous system need not be fully meshed. The route reflector take responsibility for passing internal BGP-learned routes to its peers.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 route-reflector-client  
-> no ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 route-reflector-client
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip bgp client-to-client reflection](#) Configures the local BGP speaker as a route reflector

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeerTable  
    alaBgpPeerAddr  
    alaBgpPeerClientStatus
```

---



## ip bgp neighbor default-originate

Enables or disables BGP peer default origination.

**ip bgp neighbor** *ip\_address* **default-originate**

**no ip bgp neighbor** *ip\_address* **default-originate**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*    32-bit IP address of the neighbor.

### Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable this feature.
- When this command is enabled, the local BGP speaker advertises itself as a default to the peer. Such a default route overrides any learned default (propagation) and outbound policy. The default route 0.0.0.0 does not need to exist on the local router.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 default-originate
-> no ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 default-originate
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip bgp neighbor](#)    Creates or deletes a BGP peer.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeerTable
  alaBgpPeerAddr
  alaBgpPeerDefaultOriginate
```

---

## ip bgp neighbor timers

Configures the KEEPALIVE message interval and hold time interval (in seconds) with regards to the specified peer.

**ip bgp neighbor** *ip\_address* **timers** *keepalive holdtime*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	A 32-bit IP address for the BGP peer.
<i>keepalive</i>	The interval (in seconds) between KEEPALIVE messages. The valid values are zero (0) or the range 1–21845.
<i>holdtime</i>	The hold time interval between updates to peers, in seconds. The valid range is 0, 3–65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>keepalive</i>	30
<i>holdtime</i>	90

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Configures the time interval between KEEPALIVE messages sent by this peer. KEEPALIVE messages do not contain route updates or indicate a change in the status of the BGP peer; they serve only to tell the receiving BGP peer that the connection is still live and the peer is reachable.
- By default, the keep alive interval of 30 seconds is one-third the default hold-time interval of 90 seconds. The keep alive interval can never be more than one-third the value of the hold-time interval. When the hold interval is reached without receiving keep alive or other updates messages, the peer is considered dead.
- Setting the keep alive value to zero means no keep alive messages will be sent.
- Once a connection is established with a peer and a time period of the length specified in this command transpires with no messages from the remote peer, then the connection with that remote peer will be considered dead.
- Configures the tolerated hold time interval, in seconds, for messages to this peer from other peers. The hold timer is used during the connection setup process and in on-going connection maintenance with BGP peers. If this peer does not receive a KEEPALIVE, UPDATE, or NOTIFICATION message within this time period, then the BGP connection will be closed.
- By default, the hold-interval of 180 seconds is three times the default keep-alive interval of 60 seconds. The hold-interval can never be less than three times the keep-alive value.

- You must restart the peer (using the **ip bgp neighbor clear** command) after issuing this command before the new hold time interval takes effect.
- Both values must be set at the same time.
- Entering this command without the variables resets the variables to their default value.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 timers 80 240
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 timers
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

#### **ip bgp neighbor conn-retry-interval**

The interval, in seconds, between BGP retries to set up a connection via the transport protocol with another peer.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeerTable
  alaBgpPeerAddr
  bgpPeerHoldTimeConfigured
  bgpPeerKeepAliveConfigured
```

---

## ip bgp neighbor conn-retry-interval

The interval, in seconds, between BGP retries to set up a connection via the transport protocol with another peer. In the connect state, BGP tries to set up a connection with a remote peer. If the connection fails, then the connect retry interval is started. Once this interval elapses, BGP retries setting up the connection.

**ip bgp neighbor** *ip\_address* **conn-retry-interval** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	A 32-bit IP address for the neighbor.
<i>seconds</i>	The time interval (in seconds) between retries. The valid range is 0–65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	120

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The time interval is started when a connection to a peer is lost.
- Other BGP peers may automatically attempt to restart a connection with this peer if they have configured automatic peer session restart (using the **ip bgp neighbor auto-restart** command).
- You must restart the peer (using the **ip bgp neighbor clear** command) after issuing this command before the new connection retry interval takes effect.
- Entering this command without the *seconds* variable resets the variable to its default value.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 connect-interval 60
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 connect-interval
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- ip bgp neighbor auto-restart** Enable automatic session restart after a session termination.
- ip bgp neighbor clear** Restarts the peer.

**MIB Objects**

alaBgpPeerTable  
  alaBgpPeerAddr  
  bgpPeerConnectRetryInterval

---

## ip bgp neighbor auto-restart

Enables or disables BGP peer automatic restart. When enabled, this peer will automatically attempt to restart a session with another peer after a session with that peer terminates. When disabled, this peer will not try to re-establish a session with another peer after the session terminates; in such a case, the other peer will have to restart the session for the two peers to resume communication.

**ip bgp neighbor *ip\_address* auto-restart**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*                                32-bit IP address for the neighbor.

### Defaults

This command is enabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable automatic peer restart.
- After a session with another peer terminates, the local BGP speaker will wait 60 seconds before attempting to restart the session. If the session does not start on the first attempt a second attempt will be made after another 120 seconds (60x2). On each unsuccessful session attempt, the previous delay between restarts is multiplied by 2, up to a maximum delay of 240 seconds. An exception to this rule occurs when the peer session terminates on receipt of a NOTIFY message with 'unsupported option' code or 'unsupported capability' code; in these cases the delay between restart attempts will begin at 1 second and multiply by 2 after each unsuccessful restart attempt (up to a maximum of 240 second delay).
- Disabling this option can be helpful in cases where other peers are prone to frequent flapping or sending many NOTIFY messages. By not restarting sessions with unstable neighbors, the local BGP speaker forces those unstable neighbors to re-initialize the connection.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 auto-restart
-> no ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 auto-restart
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>ip bgp neighbor</b>	Creates a BGP peer.
<b>ip bgp neighbor status</b>	Enables a BGP peer.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaBgpPeerTable  
  alaBgpPeerAddr  
  alaBgpPeerAutoRestart
```

---

## ip bgp neighbor maximum-prefix

Configures the maximum number of prefixes, or paths, the local router can receive from this peer in UPDATE messages.

**ip bgp neighbor** *ip\_address* **maximum-prefix** *maximum* [**warning-only**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* A 32-bit IP address of the BGP peer.

*maximum* The maximum number of prefixes. The valid range is 0–4294967295.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>threshold</i>	5000

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When the number of prefixes sent by this peer reaches this limit, the peer is restarted.
- You can use BGP logging to receive a warning when the number of prefixes received from this peer reaches 80 percent of the value you configure in this command.
- If the **warning-only** prefix is used, the operator will be warned when the peer exceeds 80 percent of the configured number of maximum prefixes.
- The BGP peer is restarted after issuing this command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 maximum-prefix 1000
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 maximum-prefix 1000 warning only
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ip bgp neighbor clear** Restarts the BGP peer.



**MIB Objects**

alaBgpPeerTable

  alaBgpPeerAddr

  alaBgpPeerMaxPrefixWarnOnly

  alaBgpPeerMaxPrefix

---

## ip bgp neighbor md5 key

Sets an encrypted MD5 signature for TCP sessions with this peer in compliance with RFC 2385.

**ip bgp neighbor** *ip\_address* **md5 key** {*string* | **none**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	32-bit IP address of the BGP peer.
<i>string</i>	The MD5 public key. Maximum character length is 200.
<b>none</b>	Removes the MD5 public key.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>string</i>	no password

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Entering the keyword **none** in place of a key removes the password and disables authentication.
- Due to security concerns the actual password that you specify in this command is encrypted using a 3DES algorithm before it appears in a saved snapshot file. Also, if you were to view this command in a snapshot file, or **boot.cfg** file, it would appear in a different syntax. The syntax for this command used for snapshot files is as follows:

**ip bgp neighbor** *ip\_address* **md5 key-encrypt** *encrypted\_string*

However, you should not use this syntax to actually set an MD5 password; it will not work.

- The BGP peer is restarted after issuing this command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 md5 key openpeer5
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**ip bgp neighbor clear**                Restarts the BGP peer.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaBgpPeerTable  
  alaBgpPeerAddr  
  alaBgpPeerMD5Key
```

---

## ip bgp neighbor ebgp-multihop

Allows external peers to communicate with each other even when they are not directly connected. The absence of communication between disconnected peers can occur when a router that is not running BGP sits between two BGP speakers; in such a scenario the BGP speakers are multiple hops from each other. By enabling this command, you allow the BGP peers to speak to each other despite the non-BGP router that sits between them.

**ip bgp neighbor** *ip\_address* **ebgp-multihop** [*tll*]

**no ip bgp neighbor** *ip\_address* **ebgp-multihop**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* 32-bit IP address of the BGP peer.

*tll* The Time to Live for the multi-hop connection, in seconds. The range is 1 to 255.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>tll</i>	255

This command is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable multi-hop connections.
- By default an external BGP peer is on a directly connected subnet. This command allows you to configure an external BGP peer that is not directly connected and may be multiple hops away. It should be used with caution and only with the guidance of qualified technical support.
- As a safeguard against loops, the multi-hop connection will not be made if the only route to a multi-hop peer is the default route (0.0.0.0).
- The BGP peer is restarted after issuing this command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 ebgp-multihop 250
-> no ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 ebgp-multihop 50
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****ip bgp neighbor**

Creates or deletes a BGP peer.

**ip bgp neighbor next-hop-self**

Sets the BGP peer to use next hop processing behavior.

**MIB Objects**

alaBgpPeerTable

alaBgpPeerAddr

    alaBgpPeerMultiHop

---

## ip bgp neighbor description

Configures the BGP peer name.

**ip bgp neighbor** *ip\_address* **description** *string*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*                      32-bit IP address of the BGP peer.  
*string*                              Peer name (1 - 20 characters).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>string</i>	peer(ip_address)

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The peer name is a text identifier that, by default, follows the format “peer(x.x.x.x)” where x.x.x.x is the IP address of the BGP peer. For example, the default name of a peer at address 198.216.14.23 would be “peer(198.216.14.23)”.
- A peer name with embedded spaces must be enclosed in quotation marks.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 description "peer for building 3"
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ip bgp neighbor**                      Sets the IP address for the peer.

### MIB Objects

alaBgpPeerTable  
    alaBgpPeerAddr  
    alaBgpPeerName

---

## ip bgp neighbor next-hop-self

Sets the BGP peer to use next hop processing behavior. By default, the next-hop processing of BGP updates is disabled. Using this command to enable next-hop behavior may be useful in non-meshed networks where BGP peers do not have direct access to other peers.

**ip bgp neighbor *ip\_address* next-hop-self**

**no ip bgp neighbor *ip\_address* next-hop-self**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable next hop processing behavior.
- In partially meshed networks a BGP peer may not have direct connections to other peers. When such a peer receives route updates from these distant peers (via other peers), it may treat the remote peer as if it were the next hop in the routing path. Packet forwarding will not work in such a case because no direct connection exists. This command allows this peer to deem itself the next hop on the routing path so that the two non-connected peers can route packets. This peer would have a direct connection to both peers that want to exchange packets.
- The BGP peer is restarted after issuing this command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 next-hop-self  
-> no ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 next-hop-self
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****ip bgp neighbor**

Creates or deletes a BGP peer.

**MIB Objects**

alaBgpPeerTable

alaBgpPeerAddr

    alaBgpPeerNextHopSelf

---



## ip bgp neighbor passive

Configures the local BGP speaker to wait for this peer to establish a connection. When enabled, the local BGP speaker will not initiate a peer session with this peer; in this sense, the BGP speaker is “passive.” When disabled, the local BGP speaker will attempt to set up a session with this peer.

**ip bgp neighbor** *ip\_address* **passive**

**no ip bgp neighbor** *ip\_address* **passive**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*                                    32-bit IP address of the BGP peer.

### Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable passive peer behavior.
- By default BGP will initiate a session to a peer once the peer is configured, has an AS number, and is enabled. You can use this command to configure the local BGP speaker as passive and an outbound session will not be initiated to this peer. For such peers, BGP will always wait passively for the inbound session attempt.
- The BGP peer is restarted after issuing this command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 passive
-> no ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 passive
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip bgp neighbor](#)                                    Creates or deletes a BGP peer.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeerTable
  alaBgpPeerAddr
  alaBgpPeerPassive
```

---

## ip bgp neighbor remote-as

Assigns an AS number to this BGP peer.

```
ip bgp neighbor ip_address remote-as value
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* 32-bit IP address of the BGP peer.

*value* Autonomous system number in the range 1 - 65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	1

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- A BGP peer created with the **ip bgp neighbor** command cannot be enabled (**ip bgp neighbor status enable**) until it is assigned an autonomous system number. If the AS number matches the AS number assigned to the local BGP speaker (assigned using the **ip bgp autonomous-system** command), the peer is considered internal to the local autonomous system. Otherwise, the peer is considered external to the local BGP speaker's AS.
- This BGP peer may not be operational within this router and it may be in an external AS, but it must still be configured on this router before the local BGP speaker can establish a connection to the peer. The local BGP speaker does not auto-discover peers in other routers; it initially learns about peers through the peer commands.
- The BGP peer is restarted after issuing this command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 remote-as 100
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- ip bgp autonomous-system** Set the AS for the local BGP speaker.
- ip bgp neighbor** Create a BGP peer.
- ip bgp neighbor status enable** Enables a BGP peer.

**MIB Objects**

alaBgpPeerTable  
  alaBgpPeerAddr  
  alaBgpPeerAS

---

## ip bgp neighbor remove-private-as

Enables or disables the stripping of private autonomous system numbers from the AS path of routes destined to this peer.

**ip bgp neighbor** *ip\_address* **remove-private-as**

**no ip bgp neighbor** *ip\_address* **remove-private-as**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*                                  32-bit IP address of the BGP peer.

### Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable stripping of private AS numbers.
- By default all AS numbers in the AS path are passed to peers. Enabling this command strips any private AS numbers in the AS path before sending updates to this peer. AS numbers in the range 64512 to 65535 are considered private ASs; they intended for internal use within an organization (such as an enterprise network), but they are not intended for use on public networks (such as the Internet).
- This command has no effect if you are not using ASs in the range 64512 to 65535.
- The BGP peer is restarted after issuing this command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 remove-private-as
-> no ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 remove-private-as
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip bgp neighbor remote-as](#)                  Configures the AS number for this peer.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeerTable
  alaBgpPeerAddr
  alaBgpPeerRemovePrivateAs
```

---

## ip bgp neighbor soft-reconfiguration

Enables or disables BGP peer soft reconfiguration. Soft reconfiguration increases the stability of the peer by allowing you to reconfigure attributes that require peer resets without halting the TCP connection with other peers.

**ip bgp neighbor *ip\_address* soft-reconfiguration**

**no ip bgp neighbor *ip\_address* soft-reconfiguration**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*                      32-bit IP address of the BGP peer.

### Default

This command is enabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable this feature.
- This feature stores routes and other configuration information in local memory. When you make configuration changes that require a peer reset, the routing cache is not cleared and connections with other peers are not interrupted.
- By default BGP stores all paths from peers, even those that are policy rejected, in anticipation of policy changes in the future. Storing these paths consumes memory. You can use this command to disable the storing of these paths, or soft reconfiguration. However, if soft reconfiguration is disabled and the inbound policy changes, the peer will have to be restarted using the [ip bgp neighbor out-aspathlist](#) command.
- The BGP peer is restarted after issuing this command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 soft-reconfiguration
-> no ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 soft-reconfiguration
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- ip bgp neighbor clear** Restarts this BGP peer.
- ip bgp neighbor out-aspathlist** Resets inbound policies to this peer.

## MIB Objects

alaBgpPeerTable  
  alaBgpPeerAddr  
  alaBgpPeerSoftReconfig

---

## ip bgp neighbor stats-clear

Clears the statistics for a peer.

**ip bgp neighbor** *ip\_address* stats-clear

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*                          32-bit IP address of the BGP peer.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command clears the statistical variables for a peer so they can accumulate from a known point.
- The cleared statistics include the total messages sent and received from this peer, the total UPDATE messages sent and received from this peer, the total NOTIFY messages sent and received from this peer, and the total peer state transition messages sent and received from this peer. These statistics can be displayed through [show ip bgp neighbors statistics](#).

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 stats-clear
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip bgp neighbors statistics](#) Displays peer statistics.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeerTable  
  alaBgpPeerAddr  
  alaBgpPeerClearCounter
```

---

## ip bgp confederation neighbor

Configures this peer as a member of the same confederation as the local BGP speaker.

**ip bgp confederation neighbor** *ip\_address*

**no ip bgp confederation neighbor** *ip\_address*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*                                    32-bit IP address of the peer.

### Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable this feature.
- You must first assign a confederation number to the local BGP speaker before assigning peers to the confederation. Use the **ip bgp confederation identifier** command to assign a confederation number to the local BGP speaker.
- The BGP peer is restarted after issuing this command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp confederation neighbor 172.22.2.115  
-> no ip bgp confederation neighbor 172.22.2.115
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ip bgp confederation identifier** Sets a confederation identification value for the local BGP speaker (this router).

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeerTable  
  alaBgpPeerAddr  
  alaBgpPeerConfedStatus
```

---



## ip bgp neighbor update-source

Configures the local address from which this peer will be contacted. This local address can be configured for internal and external BGP peers.

```
ip bgp neighbor ip_address update-source [interface_address | interface_name]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The 32-bit IP address for this peer.
<i>interface_address</i>	The 32-bit IP address for the local BGP router. <i>This parameter is not supported in the 6.2.1 release.</i>
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>interface_address</i>	0.0.0.0

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This address does not override the router identification for this BGP peer (configured in the [ip bgp neighbor](#) command). It is the address through which this peer can be contacted within this router. The router identification for a peer, especially an external peer, may not exist in the local router, but that distant peer can still be contacted via this router. This command sets the local address through which this distant peer can be contacted.
- The default is restored by entering the command without a IP address.
- The BGP peer is restarted after issuing this command.
- The update-source is not related to the router-id, it specifies the interface to be used for the TCP connection endpoint. By default, the nearest interface is selected.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.5.115 update-source 172.22.2.117
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.5.115 update-source vlan-22
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.5.115 update-source
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.  
Release 6.2.1; *interface\_address* parameter deprecated.

**Related Commands****ip bgp neighbor**

Sets the router identification for a BGP peer.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaBgpPeerTable  
  alaBgpPeerAddr  
  alaBgpPeerLocalAddr  
  alaBgpPeerLocalIntfName
```

---

## ip bgp neighbor in-aspathlist

Assigns an inbound AS path list filter to a BGP peer.

```
ip bgp neighbor ip_address in-aspathlist {string | none}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	32-bit IP address of the BGP peer.
<i>string</i>	Inbound AS path list (0 to 70 characters). This name is case sensitive.
none	Removes this AS path list from the peer.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The AS path list name (**InboundASpath** in the example below) is created using the [ip bgp policy aspath-list](#) command. Any inbound routes from the BGP peer must match this AS path filter before being accepted or passed to inbound policy.
- To deassign an input AS path filter list, use this command to assign a value of **none**.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 in-aspathlist InboundASpath
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 in-aspathlist none
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip bgp policy aspath-list](#) Creates or removes an AS path list.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeerTable
  alaBgpPeerAspathListIn
```

---

## ip bgp neighbor in-communitylist

Assigns an inbound community list filter to a BGP peer.

```
ip bgp neighbor ip_address in-communitylist {string | none}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	32-bit IP address of the BGP peer.
<i>string</i>	Input community list (0 to 70 characters. This name is case sensitive).
<b>none</b>	Removes this community list from the peer.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The community filter list name (**InboundCommlist** in the example below) is created using the **ip bgp policy community-list** command. Any inbound routes from the BGP peer must match this community filter before being accepted or passed to inbound policy.
- To deassign an input community filter list, use this command to assign a value of “**none**.”

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 in-communitylist InboundCommlist  
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 in-communitylist none
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ip bgp policy community-list** Creates or deletes a community list.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeerTable  
  alaBgpPeerCommunityListIn
```

---

## ip bgp neighbor in-prefixlist

Assigns an inbound prefix filter list to a BGP peer.

```
ip bgp neighbor ip_address in-prefixlist {string | none}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	32-bit IP address.
<i>string</i>	Input prefix filter list (0 to 70 characters). This name is case sensitive.
none	Removes the prefix list from the peer.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The prefix list name (**InboundPrefix** in the example below) is created using the [ip bgp policy prefix-list](#) command. Any inbound routes from the BGP peer must match this prefix filter before being accepted or passed to inbound policy.
- To deassign an input prefix filter list, use this command to assign a value of “**none.**”

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 in-prefixlist InboundPrefix
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 in-prefixlist none
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip bgp policy prefix-list](#) Creates or deletes a prefix match list.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeerTable
  alaBgpPeerPrefixListIn
```

---

## ip bgp neighbor out-aspathlist

Assigns an outbound AS path filter list to a BGP peer.

```
ip bgp neighbor ip_address out-aspathlist {string | none}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	32-bit IP address of the BGP peer.
<i>string</i>	Outbound AS path list (0 - 70 characters).
none	Removes the AS path list from the peer.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The AS path list name (**OutboundASpath** in the example below) is created using the [ip bgp policy aspath-list](#) command. Any outbound routes from the BGP peer must match this AS path filter, or policy, before being advertised or passed to outbound policy.
- To deassign an output AS path filter list, use this command to assign a value of “**none**”.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 out-aspathlist OutboundASpath
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 out-aspathlist none
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip bgp policy aspath-list](#) Creates or removes an AS path list.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeerTable
  alaBgpPeerAspathListOut
```

---

## ip bgp neighbor out-communitylist

Assigns an outbound community filter list to a BGP peer.

```
ip bgp neighbor ip_address out-communitylist {string | none}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	32-bit IP address of the BGP peer.
<i>string</i>	Outbound community list (0 - 70 characters).
none	Removes the community list from the peer.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The community filter list name (**OutboundCommlist** in the example below) is created using the **ip bgp policy community-list** command. Any outbound routes from the BGP peer must match this community filter before being advertised or passed to outbound policy.
- To deassign an output community filter list, use this command to assign a value of “**none**”.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 out-communitylist OutboundCommlist
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 out-communitylist none
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ip bgp policy community-list** Creates or deletes a community list.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeerTable
  alaBgpPeerCommunityListOut
```

---

## ip bgp neighbor out-prefixlist

Assigns an outbound prefix filter list to a BGP peer.

```
ip bgp neighbor ip_address out-prefixlist {string | none}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	32-bit IP address of the BGP peer.
<i>string</i>	Output prefix filter list (0 - 70 characters).
none	Removes the prefix list from the peer.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The prefix list name (**OutboundPrefix** in the example below) is created using the [ip bgp policy prefix-list](#) command. Any outbound routes from the BGP peer must match this prefix filter before being advertised or passed to outbound policy.
- To deassign an output prefix filter list, use this command to assign a value of “none”.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 out-prefixlist OutboundPrefix
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 out-prefixlist none
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip bgp policy prefix-list](#) Creates or deletes a prefix match list.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeerTable
  alaBgpPeerPrefixListOut
```

---



## ip bgp neighbor route-map

Assigns an inbound policy map to a BGP peer.

```
ip bgp neighbor ip_address route-map {string | none} {in | out}
```

```
no ip bgp neighbor ip_address route-map {in | out}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	32-bit IP address of the peer.
<i>string</i>	Inbound policy map name (0 to 70 characters). This name is case sensitive.
<b>none</b>	Deletes the route map if entered rather than a text string.
<b>in</b>	Designates this route map policy as an inbound policy.
<b>out</b>	Designates this route map policy as an outbound policy.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to deassign an inbound map.
- The policy route map name (**peeringPointAMap** in the example below) is created using the **ip bgp policy route-map** command. Any inbound routes from the BGP peer must match this route map filter before being accepted or passed to inbound policy.
- It is also possible to deassign a route map by entering **none** in place of a route map name.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 route-map InboundRoute in
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 route-map OutboundRoute out
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 route-map none in
-> no ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 route-map in
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**ip bgp policy route-map**      Creates or deletes a policy route map.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaBgpPeerTable
  alaBgpPeerRouteMapOut
  alaBgpPeerRouteMapIn
```

---

## ip bgp neighbor clear soft

Invokes an inbound or outbound policy reconfiguration for a BGP peer.

**ip bgp neighbor** *ip\_address* **clear soft** {**in** | **out**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	32-bit IP address for the BGP peer.
<b>in</b>	Applies reconfiguration to the inbound policies.
<b>out</b>	Applies reconfiguration to the outbound policies.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command reconfigures (or reapplies) all inbound or outbound policies to existing routes without restarting the peer session.
- This command is useful if policies have been changed.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 clear soft in
-> ip bgp neighbor 172.22.2.115 clear soft out
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip bgp neighbor soft-reconfiguration](#) Enables or disables BGP peer soft reconfiguration.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeerTable
  alaBgpPeerReconfigureInBound
  alaBgpPeerReconfigureOutBound
```

---

## ip bgp policy aspath-list

Creates or removes an AS path list.

**ip bgp policy aspath-list** *name* “*regular\_expression*”

**no ip bgp policy aspath-list** *name* “*regular\_expression*”

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	AS path name, e.g., InboundAspath, ranging from 0 to 70 characters, or a value of none. The AS path name is case sensitive.
<i>regular_expression</i>	Regular expression, e.g., “^100 200\$” where 100 (followed by a space) represents the beginning of the list and 200 represents the end. The regular expression must be enclosed by quotation marks.

### Defaults

No IP BGP peer policy AS path-list exists.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove an AS path list.
- To create an AS path list, use the **ip bgp policy aspath-list** command.
- A regular expression consists of a character string presented in the form of a pattern, e.g., ^100 200\$. Valid regular expression characters (metacharacters) are shown in the table below. See also “Configuring BGP” in your Advanced Routing Guide for more information on using regular expressions in BGP commands.

---

Symbol	Description
^	Matches the beginning of the AS path list.
123	Matches the AS number 123.
.	Matches any single AS number.
?	Matches zero or one occurrence of the previous token, which must be an AS number, a dot, an alternation or a range.
+	Matches one or more occurrences of the previous token, which must be an AS number, a dot, an alternation or a range.
*	Matches zero or more occurrences of the previous token, which must be an AS number, a dot, an alternation or a range.
(	Begins an alternation sequence of AS numbers. It matches any AS number listed in the alternation sequence.

---

---

Symbol	Description
	Separates AS numbers in an alternation sequence.
)	Ends an alternation sequence of AS numbers.
[	Begins a range pair consisting of two AS numbers separated by a dash. It matches any AS number within that inclusive range.
-	Separates the endpoints of a range.
]	Ends a range pair.
\$	Matches the end of the AS path list.
,_	Commas, underscores and spaces are ignored.

---

- When using a regular expression in the CLI, the regular expression must be enclosed in quotation marks.
- This command creates AS path lists that can be applied to a peer's inbound and outbound routes using the **ip bgp neighbor in-aspathlist** and **ip bgp neighbor out-aspathlist** commands. The AS path list filters routes based on one or more regular expressions, as shown in the example below. If the route matches the AS path list filter, then the *permit* or *deny* action (i.e., policy) associated with the regular expression applies.
- If a BGP AS path list is configured to deny routes from a particular string of regular expression, then by default all of the routes coming from any AS would be denied. You must configure the policy instance in the same policy to allow other routes to come in, to be permitted from other ASs.
- General or more specific AS path list information can be displayed by varying the use of the **show ip bgp** command.

## Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy aspath-list InboundAspath "^100 200$"  
-> ip bgp policy aspath-list OutboundAspath "^300 400$"  
-> no ip bgp policy aspath-list InboundAspath "^100 200$"
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- ip bgp neighbor in-aspulist** Assigns an inbound AS path list filter to a BGP peer.
- ip bgp neighbor out-aspulist** Assigns an outbound AS path list filter to a BGP peer.
- ip bgp policy aspath-list action** Configures a policy action (either permit or deny a route from passing) to be taken for an AS path list when a match is found.
- ip bgp policy aspath-list priority** Configures priority for processing regular expressions in an AS path list.

## MIB Objects

alaBgpAspathMatchListTable  
  alaBgpAspathMatchListRowStatus

---

## ip bgp policy aspath-list action

Configures a policy action (either permit or deny a route from passing) to be taken for an AS path list when a match is found. Matching criteria are specified in the regular expression.

**ip bgp policy aspath-list** *name* "*regular\_expression*" **action** {**permit** | **deny**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	AS path name, e.g., InboundAspath, ranging from 0 to 70 characters, or a value of none. The AS path name is case sensitive.
<i>regular_expression</i>	Regular expression, e.g., " <sup>^</sup> 100 200\$" where 100 (followed by a space) represents the beginning of the list and 200 represents the end. The regular expression must be enclosed by quotation marks.
<b>permit</b>	Allows matching routes to pass.
<b>deny</b>	Stops matching routes from passing.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>permit</b>   <b>deny</b>	permit

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- A regular expression consists of a character string presented in the form of a pattern, e.g., <sup>^</sup>100 200\$. Refer to [ip bgp policy aspath-list](#) on page 35-94 for a table of valid regular expression characters (metacharacters). See also "Configuring BGP" in your Advanced Routing Guide for more information on using regular expressions in BGP commands.
- This command allows or stops AS path lists from being applied to a peer's inbound and outbound routes configured via the [ip bgp neighbor in-aspathlist](#) and [ip bgp neighbor out-aspathlist](#) commands. The AS path list filters routes based on one or more regular expressions, as shown in the example below. If the route matches the AS path list filter, then the *permit* or *deny* action (i.e., policy) associated with the regular expression applies.
- General or more specific AS path list information can be displayed by varying the use of the [show ip bgp](#) command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy aspath-list InboundAspath "^100 200$" action permit
-> ip bgp policy aspath-list OutboundAspath "^300 400$" action deny
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip bgp neighbor in-aspathlist</b>	Assigns an inbound AS path list filter to a BGP peer.
<b>ip bgp neighbor out-aspathlist</b>	Assigns an outbound AS path list filter to a BGP peer.
<b>ip bgp policy aspath-list</b>	Creates or removes an AS path list.
<b>ip bgp policy aspath-list priority</b>	Configures priority for processing regular expressions in an AS path list.

## MIB Objects

```
alaBgpAspathMatchListTable  
    alaBgpAspathMatchListAction
```

---



## ip bgp policy aspath-list priority

Configures the priority for processing regular expressions in an AS path list.

**ip bgp policy aspath-list** *name* "*regular\_expression*" **priority** *value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The AS path name, e.g., InboundAspath, ranging from 0 to 70 characters, or a value of none. The AS path name is case sensitive.
<i>regular_expression</i>	A regular expression, e.g., " <sup>^</sup> 100 200\$" where 100 (followed by a space) represents the beginning of the list and 200 represents the end. The regular expression must be enclosed by quotation marks.
<i>value</i>	A priority value, e.g., 1, assigned to the policy action. Valid priority range is from 1 - 255.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	1

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- A regular expression consists of a character string presented in the form of a pattern, e.g., <sup>^</sup>100 200\$. Refer to [ip bgp policy aspath-list](#) on page 35-94 for a table of valid regular expression characters (metacharacters). See also "Configuring BGP" in your Advanced Routing Guide for more information on using regular expressions in BGP commands.
- This command specifies the priority of an AS path list filter being applied to a peer's inbound and outbound routes configured via the [ip bgp neighbor in-aspathlist](#) and [ip bgp neighbor out-aspath-list](#) commands. The AS path list filters routes based on one or more regular expressions, as shown in the example below. If the route matches the AS path list filter, then the *permit* or *deny* action (i.e., policy) associated with the regular expression applies, but only in the order designated by the priority value.
- The higher the priority value specified in the command, the later the matching is processed. For example, regular expressions with a priority of 1 (the default) are processed before an expression assigned a priority of 3. When regular expressions have an equal priority, the processing order is indeterminate.
- General or more specific AS path list information can be displayed by varying the use of the [show ip bgp](#) command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy aspath-list InboundAspath "^100 200$" priority 1
-> ip bgp policy aspath-list OutboundAspath "^300 400$" priority 5
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>ip bgp neighbor in-aspathlist</b>    | Assigns an inbound AS path list filter to a BGP peer.  |
| <b>ip bgp neighbor out-aspathlist</b>   | Assigns an outbound AS path list filter to a BGP peer.   |
| <b>ip bgp policy aspath-list</b>        | Creates or removes an AS path list.  |
| <b>ip bgp policy aspath-list action</b> | Configures a policy action (either permit or deny a route from passing) to be taken for an AS path list when a match is found. |

## MIB Objects

alaBgpAspathMatchListTable  
    alaBgpAspathMatchListPriority

---

## ip bgp policy community-list

Creates or deletes a community list.

**ip bgp policy community-list** *name* {**none** | **no-export** | **no-advertise** | **no-export-subconfed** | *num:num*}

**no ip bgp policy community-list** *name* {**none** | **no-export** | **no-advertise** | **no-export-subconfed** | *num:num*}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	Community name, e.g., CommListAIn, ranging from 0 to 70 characters, or a value of none. The Community name is case sensitive.
<b>none</b>	Removes the community restrictions on the community section of the route map.
<b>no-export</b>	Routes in this community are advertised within the AS but not beyond the local AS.
<b>no-advertise</b>	Routes in this community are not advertised to any peer.
<b>no-export-subconfed</b>	Routes in this community are not advertised to any external BGP peer.
<i>num:num</i>	The community number, given in the form of the AS number and the community number, separated by a colon, as defined in RFC 1997.

### Defaults

No IP BGP peer policy community-list exists.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a community-list.
- This command creates community lists that can be applied to a peer's inbound and outbound routes using the **ip bgp neighbor in-communitylist** and **ip bgp neighbor out-communitylist** commands. The community list filters routes based on one or more community match list strings, as shown in the example below. If the route matches the community list filter, according to the matching type *exact* or *occur*, then the *permit* or *deny* policy action associated with the match list string applies.
- General or more specific community list information can be displayed by varying the use of the **show ip bgp** command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy community-list CommListAIn 40:40
-> ip bgp policy community-list CommListAOut 400:20
-> ip bgp policy community-list none
-> no ip bgp policy community-list CommListAIn 400:20
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip bgp neighbor in-communitylist</b>	Assigns an inbound AS community list filter to a BGP peer.
<b>ip bgp neighbor out-communitylist</b>	Assigns an outbound AS community list filter to a BGP peer.
<b>ip bgp policy community-list action</b>	Configures a policy action (either permit or deny a route from passing) to be taken for an AS community list filter when a match is found.
<b>ip bgp policy community-list match-type</b>	Configures type of matching to be performed with a community string list.
<b>ip bgp policy community-list priority</b>	Configures priority for processing multiple items in a community list filter.

## MIB Objects

```
alaBgpCommunityMatchListTable  
  alaBgpCommunityMatchListRowStatus
```

---

## ip bgp policy community-list action

Configures the action to be taken for a community list when a match is found.

```
ip bgp policy community-list name {none | no-export | no-advertise | no-export-subconfed | num:num}
action {permit | deny}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	Community name, e.g., CommListAIn, ranging from 0 to 70 characters, or a value of none. The Community name is case sensitive.
<b>none</b>	Removes the community restrictions on the community section of the route map.
<b>no-export</b>	Routes in this community are advertised within the AS but not beyond the local AS.
<b>no-advertise</b>	Routes in this community are not advertised to any peer.
<b>no-export-subconfed</b>	Routes in this community are not advertised to any external BGP peer.
<i>num:num</i>	The community number, given in the form of the AS number and the community number, separated by a colon, as defined in RFC 1997.
<b>permit</b>	Allows matching routes to pass.
<b>deny</b>	Stops matching routes from passing.

### Defaults

parameter	default
permit   deny	permit

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

By default, this command allows routes that match the criteria specified in the community list to pass.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy community-list commListAIn 600:1 action permit
-> ip bgp policy community-list commListAIn 600:1 action deny
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip bgp neighbor in-communitylist</b>	Assigns an inbound AS community list filter to a BGP peer.
<b>ip bgp neighbor out-communitylist</b>	Assigns an outbound AS community list filter to a BGP peer.
<b>ip bgp policy community-list match-type</b>	Configures type of matching to be performed with a community string list.
<b>ip bgp policy community-list priority</b>	Configures priority for processing multiple items in a community list filter.

## MIB Objects

alaBgpCommunityMatchListTable  
alaBgpCommunityMatchListAction

---

## ip bgp policy community-list match-type

Configures the type of matching to be performed with a community string list.

```
ip bgp policy community-list name {none | no-export | no-advertise | no-export-subconfed | num:num}
match-type {exact | occur}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	Community name, e.g., CommListAIn, ranging from 0 to 70 characters, or a value of none. The Community name is case sensitive.
<b>none</b>	Removes the community restrictions on the community section of the route map.
<b>no-export</b>	Routes in this community are advertised within the AS but not beyond the local AS.
<b>no-advertise</b>	Routes in this community are not advertised to any peer.
<b>no-export-subconfed</b>	Routes in this community are not advertised to any external BGP peer.
<i>num:num</i>	The community number, given in the form of the AS number and the community number, separated by a colon, as defined in RFC 1997.
<b>exact</b>	Checks for an exact match of the community string and the community attribute.
<b>occur</b>	Checks for an occurrence of the community string anywhere in the community attribute.

### Defaults

parameter	default
exact   occur	exact

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

By default, this command only allows routes to pass if the community string exactly matches the community attribute of the route.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy community-list commListC 600:1 match-type exact
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip bgp neighbor in-communitylist</b>	Assigns an inbound AS community list filter to a BGP peer.
<b>ip bgp neighbor out-communitylist</b>	Assigns an outbound AS community list filter to a BGP peer.
<b>ip bgp policy community-list action</b>	Configures a policy action (either permit or deny a route from passing) to be taken for an AS community list filter when a match is found.
<b>ip bgp policy community-list priority</b>	Configures priority for processing multiple items in a community list filter.

## MIB Objects

alaBgpCommunityMatchListTable  
alaBgpCommunityMatchListType

---



## ip bgp policy community-list priority

Configures the priority for processing multiple items in a community list filter.

**ip bgp policy community-list** *name* {**none** | **no-export** | **no-advertise** | **no-export-subconfed** | *num:num*}  
**priority** *value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	Community name, e.g., CommListAIn, ranging from 0 to 70 characters, or a value of none. The Community name is case sensitive.
<b>none</b>	Removes the community restrictions on the community section of the route map.
<b>no-export</b>	Routes in this community are advertised within the AS but not beyond the local AS.
<b>no-advertise</b>	Routes in this community are not advertised to any peer.
<b>no-export-subconfed</b>	Routes in this community are not advertised to any external BGP peer.
<i>num:num</i>	The community number, given in the form of the AS number and the community number, separated by a colon, as defined in RFC 1997.
<i>value</i>	Priority value in the range 0 - 255.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	1

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The higher the priority value specified in the command, the later the matching is processed. For example, items with a priority of 1 (the default) are processed before items assigned a priority of 3. When items have an equal priority, the processing order is indeterminate.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy community-list commListB 500:1 priority 3
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip bgp policy community-list</b>	Creates or deletes a community list.
<b>ip bgp policy community-list action</b>	Configures a policy action (either permit or deny a route from passing) to be taken for an AS community list filter when a match is found.
<b>ip bgp policy community-list match-type</b>	Configures type of matching to be performed with community string list.

## MIB Objects

```
alaBgpCommunityMatchListTable  
  alaBgpCommunityMatchListPriority
```

---

## ip bgp policy prefix-list

Creates or deletes a prefix match list.

**ip bgp policy prefix-list** *name ip\_address ip\_mask*

**no ip bgp policy prefix-list** *name ip\_address ip\_mask*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	Prefix list name.
<i>ip_address</i>	IP address for the prefix list.
<i>ip_mask</i>	Mask for the prefix list.

### Defaults

No IP BGP policy prefix-list exists.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command creates prefix lists that can be applied to a peer's inbound and outbound routes using the **ip bgp neighbor in-prefixlist** and **ip bgp neighbor out-prefixlist** commands. The prefix list filters routes based on one or more prefixes, as shown in the example below. If the route matches the prefix list filter, according to the **ge** (lower) and **le** (upper) limits defined, then the **permit** or **deny** action associated with the prefix applies.
- General or more specific prefix list information can be displayed by varying the use of the **show ip bgp** command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy prefix-list prefixListA 12.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- ip bgp policy prefix-list action** Configures action to be taken for a prefix list when a match is found.
- ip bgp policy prefix-list ge** Configures lower limit on length of prefix to be matched.
- ip bgp policy prefix-list le** Configures upper limit on length of prefix to be matched.

## MIB Objects

alaBgpPrefixMatchListTable  
  alaBgpPrefixMatchListRowStatus

---

## ip bgp policy prefix-list action

Configures the action to be taken for a prefix list when a match is found.

```
ip bgp policy prefix-list name ip_address ip_mask action {permit | deny}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	Prefix list name.
<i>ip_address</i>	IP address of the prefix list.
<i>ip_mask</i>	Mask for the prefix list.
<b>permit</b>	Allows matching routes to pass.
<b>deny</b>	Stops matching routes from passing.

### Defaults

parameter	default
permit   deny	permit

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Configures the action to be taken for a prefix list when a match is found.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy prefix-list prefixListA 12.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 action deny
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip bgp policy prefix-list</a>	Creates or deletes a prefix match list.
<a href="#">ip bgp policy prefix-list ge</a>	Configures lower limit on length of prefix to be matched.
<a href="#">ip bgp policy prefix-list le</a>	Configures upper limit on length of prefix to be matched.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPrefixMatchListTable
  alaBgpPrefixMatchListAction
```

---

## ip bgp policy prefix-list ge

Configures the lower limit on the length of the prefix to be matched.

```
ip bgp policy prefix-list name ip_address ip_mask ge value
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	Prefix list name.
<i>ip_address</i>	IP address of the prefix list.
<i>ip_mask</i>	Mask of the prefix list.
<i>value</i>	The lower limit value in the range 0 to 32.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	0

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The default value of zero indicates there is no lower limit on the length of the prefix to be matched.
- This command is used in conjunction with the **ip bgp policy prefix-list le** command to set the prefix matching range. The two commands can be combined, as show in the Example section below.
- The **ge** (lower limit) value must be greater than or equal to the prefix length (8 in the example below) and less than or equal to the **le** (upper limit) value.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy prefix-list prefixListA 14.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 ge 8 le 16
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>ip bgp policy prefix-list</b>        | Creates or deletes a prefix match list.                                |
| <b>ip bgp policy prefix-list action</b> | Configures action to be taken for a prefix list when a match is found. |
| <b>ip bgp policy prefix-list le</b>     | Configures upper limit on length of prefix to be matched.              |

**MIB Objects**

```
alaBgpPrefixMatchListTable  
  alaBgpPrefixMatchListGE
```

---

## ip bgp policy prefix-list le

Configures the upper limit on the length of the prefix to be matched.

**ip bgp policy prefix-list** *name ip\_address ip\_mask le value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	Prefix list name.
<i>ip_address</i>	Prefix list IP address for the prefix list.
<i>ip_mask</i>	Prefix list mask for the prefix list.
<i>value</i>	The upper limit value in the range of 0 to 32.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	0

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The default value of zero indicates there is no upper limit on the length of the prefix to be matched. This command is used in conjunction with **ip bgp policy prefix-list ge** to set the prefix matching range. The two commands can be combined, as show in the Example section below.
- The **ge** (lower limit) value must be greater than or equal to the prefix length (8 in the example below) and less than or equal to the **le** (upper limit) value.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy prefix-list prefixListA 14.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 ge 8 le 16
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



**Related Commands**

- ip bgp policy prefix-list** Creates or deletes a prefix match list.
- ip bgp policy prefix-list action** Configures action to be taken for a prefix list when a match is found.
- ip bgp policy prefix-list ge** Configures lower limit on length of prefix to be matched.

**MIB Objects**

alaBgpPrefixMatchListTable  
alaBgpPrefixMatchListLE

---

## ip bgp policy route-map

Creates or deletes a policy route map.

**ip bgp policy route-map** *name sequence\_number*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	Route map name. Case-sensitive.
<i>sequence_number</i>	Route map sequence number in the range of 1 to 255. The sequence number allows for multiple instances of the same route map name.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command creates policy route maps. Each route map can be configured using the following match commands to specify the match criteria by which routes are allowed to pass. Match criteria is examined in the order the commands are listed below.
  1. **ip bgp policy route-map aspath-list**
  2. **ip bgp policy route-map prefix-list**
  3. **ip bgp policy route-map community-list**
  4. **ip bgp policy route-map match-regexp**
  5. **ip bgp policy route-map match-prefix**
  6. **ip bgp policy route-map match-mask**
  7. **ip bgp policy route-map match-community**
- Each route map can also be configured using the following set commands to sequentially specify the actions to be taken when a match is found.
  - **ip bgp policy route-map community**
  - **ip bgp policy route-map community-mode**
  - **ip bgp policy route-map lpref**
  - **ip bgp policy route-map lpref-mode**
  - **ip bgp policy route-map med**
  - **ip bgp policy route-map med-mode**
  - **ip bgp policy route-map origin**

- **ip bgp policy route-map weight**
- Route maps can be referenced as a filtering mechanism for displaying paths using the **show ip bgp path** command. They are also referenced in filtering inbound and outbound routes for BGP peers using the **ip bgp neighbor route-map** commands.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ip bgp policy route-map action** Configures action to be taken for a route when a match is found.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpRouteMapTable  
  alaBgpRouteMapRowStatus
```

---

## ip bgp policy route-map action

Configures the action to be taken for a route when a match is found.

**ip bgp policy route-map** *name sequence\_number* **action** {**permit** | **deny**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	A route map name.
<i>sequence_number</i>	A route map sequence number. The valid range is 1–255.
<b>permit</b>	Allows matching routes to pass.
<b>deny</b>	Stops matching routes from passing. In addition, no further instances (sequence numbers) of the route map are examined.

### Defaultst

parameter	default
permit   deny	permit

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

By default, this command allows routes that match the criteria specified in the route map to pass. If no matching routes are found, any additional instances (sequence numbers) of the route map name are examined. When all instances have been examined with no match, the route is dropped.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 action deny
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip bgp policy route-map](#) Creates or deletes a policy route map.

### MIB Objects

alaBgpRouteMapTable  
alaBgpRouteMapAction

---

## ip bgp policy route-map aspath-list

Assigns an AS path matching list to the route map.

**ip bgp policy route-map** *name sequence\_number aspath-list as\_name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The route map name.
<i>sequence_number</i>	The route map sequence number. The valid range is 1–255.
<i>as_name</i>	The AS path list name or “none”.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>as_name</i>	none

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- By default, no AS path list is assigned to a route map.
- This default behavior can be reset by changing the value of the AS path list name to “**none**”.
- The **ip bgp policy aspath-list** and **ip bgp policy aspath-list action** commands are used to create and set permit/deny actions for an AS path list.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 aspath-list aspathlist1  
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 aspath-list none
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ip bgp policy route-map** Creates or deletes a policy route map.

### MIB Objects

alaBgpRouteMapTable  
alaBgpRouteMapAsPathMatchListId

---

## ip bgp policy route-map asprepend

Configures the AS path prepend action to be taken when a match is found.

**ip bgp policy route-map** *name sequence\_number asprepend path*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The route map name.
<i>sequence_number</i>	The route map sequence number. The valid range is 1–255.
<i>path</i>	The AS path to prepend or “none”. Note that multiple AS path entries must be enclosed in quotes (e.g., “500 600 700”).

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>path</i>	none

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

By default, no AS path is prepended. This command allows AS path numbers to be prepended (added to the beginning of the AS path list) to the AS path attribute of a matching route. The default behavior can be reset by changing the value to “none”.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 asprepend "700 800 900"
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip bgp policy route-map](#) Creates or deletes a policy route map.

### MIB Objects

alaBgpRouteMapTable  
    alaBgpRouteMapAsPrepend

---

## ip bgp policy route-map community

Configures the action to be taken on the community attribute when a match is found.

**ip bgp policy route-map** *name sequence\_number* **community** [**none** | **no-export** | **no-advertise** | **no-export-subconfed** | *num:num*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The route map name.
<i>sequence_number</i>	The route map sequence number. The valid range is 1–255.
<b>none</b>	Removes the community restrictions on the community section of the route map.
<b>no-export</b>	Routes in this community are advertised within the AS but not beyond the local AS.
<b>no-advertise</b>	Routes in this community are not advertised to any peer.
<b>no-export-subconfed</b>	Routes in this community are not advertised to any external BGP peer.
<i>num:num</i>	The community number, given in the form of the AS number and the community number, separated by a colon, as defined in RFC 1997.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>string</i>	none

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- By default, no action is taken on a community attribute when a match on a route is found.
- The default behavior can be reset by setting the value to “**none**”.
- The **ip bgp policy community-list** and **ip bgp policy community-list action** commands are used to create and set permit/deny actions for a community path list. This command is used in conjunction with **ip bgp policy route-map community-mode**.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 community 400:1 500:1
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 community 400:1 500:1 community-mode replace
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[ip bgp policy route-map](#)

Creates or deletes a policy route map.

[ip bgp policy route-map  
community-mode](#)

Configures the action to be taken for a community string when a match is found.

## MIB Objects

alaBgpRouteMapTable

alaBgpRouteMapCommunity

---



## ip bgp policy route-map community-list

Assigns a community matching list to the route map.

**ip bgp policy route-map** *name* *sequence\_number* **community-list** *name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The route map name.
<i>sequence_number</i>	The route map sequence number. The valid range is 1–255.
<i>name</i>	The community list name, or “none”.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>name</i>	none

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

By default, no community list is assigned to the route map. The default behavior can be reset by changing the value to “**none**”.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 community-list listB
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip bgp policy route-map](#) Creates or deletes a policy route map.

### MIB Objects

alaBgpRouteMapTable  
alaBgpRouteMapCommunityMatchListId

---

## ip bgp policy route-map community-mode

Configures the action to be taken for a community string when a match is found.

**ip bgp policy route-map** *name sequence\_number* **community-mode** {**add** | **replace**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The route map name.
<i>sequence_number</i>	The route map sequence number. The valid range is 1–255.
<b>add</b>	Adds the community string specified in the command <b>ip bgp policy route-map community</b> .
<b>replace</b>	Replaces the community string specified in the command <b>ip bgp policy route-map community</b> .

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>add</b>   <b>replace</b>	<b>add</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command is used in conjunction with **ip bgp policy route-map community**. The example on the next line shows the combined usage.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 community-mode replace
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 community 400:1 500:1 community-mode replace
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[ip bgp policy route-map](#)

Creates or deletes a policy route map.

[ip bgp policy route-map community](#)

Configures the action to be taken on the community attribute when a match is found.

## MIB Objects

alaBgpRouteMapTable

alaBgpRouteMapSetCommunityMode

---

## ip bgp policy route-map lpref

Configures the local preference value for the route map.

**ip bgp policy route-map** *name sequence\_number lpref value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The route map name.
<i>sequence_number</i>	The route map sequence number. The valid range is 1–255.
<i>value</i>	The local preference value. The valid range is 0–4294967295

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used in conjunction with [ip bgp policy route-map lpref-mode](#). The example on the next line shows the combined usage.
- In this example, the local preference value will be incremented for a matching route by 555.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 lpref 555
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 lpref 555 lpref-mode inc
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip bgp policy route-map</a>	Creates or deletes a policy route map.
<a href="#">ip bgp policy route-map lpref-mode</a>	Configures the action to be taken when setting local preference attribute for a local matching route.

### MIB Objects

alaBgpRouteMapTable  
 alaBgpRouteMapLocalPref

---

## ip bgp policy route-map lpref-mode

Configures the action to be taken when setting local preference attribute for a local matching route.

**ip bgp policy route-map** *name sequence\_number lpref-mode* {**none** | **inc** | **dec** | **rep**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>name</b>	The route map name.
<b>sequence_number</b>	The route map sequence number. The valid range is 1–255.
<b>none</b>	Do not set the local preference attribute.
<b>inc</b>	Increment the local preference attribute in the matching route by the value specified in the <b>ip bgp policy route-map med</b> command. No action is taken if no local preference attribute is found in the matching route.
<b>dec</b>	Decrement the local preference attribute in the matching route by the value specified in the <b>ip bgp policy route-map med</b> command. No action is taken if no local preference attribute is found in the matching route.
<b>rep</b>	Replace the local preference attribute in the matching route by the value specified in the <b>ip bgp policy route-map med</b> command even if no local preference attribute is found in the matching route.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>none</b>   <b>inc</b>   <b>dec</b>   <b>rep</b>	<b>none</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used in conjunction with **ip bgp policy route-map lpref**. The example below shows the combined usage.
- In this example, the local preference value is incremented for a matching route by 555.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 lpref-mode none
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 lpref 555 lpref-mode inc
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>ip bgp policy route-map</b>       | Creates or deletes a policy route map.                               |
| <b>ip bgp policy route-map lpref</b> | Configures the local preference value for the route map.             |
| <b>ip bgp policy route-map med</b>   | Configures the Multi-Exit Discriminator (MED) value for a route map. |

## MIB Objects

alaBgpRouteMapTable  
alaBgpRouteMapLocalPrefMode

---

## ip bgp policy route-map match-community

Configures a matching community primitive for the route map.

**ip bgp policy route-map** *name sequence\_number match-community* [**none** | **no-export** | **no-advertise** | **no-export-subconfed** | *num:num*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The route map name.
<i>sequence_number</i>	The route map sequence number. The valid range is 1–255.
<b>none</b>	Removes the community match from the route-map.
<b>no-export</b>	Routes in this community are advertised within the AS but not beyond the local AS.
<b>no-advertise</b>	Routes matching the community restricting advertisement to any peer.
<b>no-export-subconfed</b>	Routes matching the community restricting advertisement to any external BGP peer.
<i>num:num</i>	The community number, given in the form of the AS number and the community number, separated by a colon, as defined in RFC 1997.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>community_string</i>	none

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command allows a matching community string primitive to be placed directly in the route map. By default, no community string is specified. The default behavior can be reset by changing the value to “**none**”.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 match-community 400:1 500 700:1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**ip bgp policy route-map**      Creates or deletes a policy route map.

**MIB Objects**

alaBgpRouteMapTable  
  alaBgpRouteMapMatchCommunity

---



## ip bgp policy route-map match-mask

Configures a matching mask primitive in the route map.

**ip bgp policy route-map** *name sequence\_number match-mask ip\_address*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The route map name.
<i>sequence_number</i>	The route map sequence number. The valid range is 1–255.
<i>ip_address</i>	The 32-bit IP address of the matching mask or “none”.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>ip_address</i>	0.0.0.0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command allows a matching mask primitive to be placed directly in the route map. By default, no mask primitive is specified. The default behavior can be reset by changing the value to “**none**”.
- The example on the next line shows usage combined with the [ip bgp policy route-map match-prefix](#) command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 match-mask 255.255.0.0
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 match-prefix 17.0.0.0 match-mask 255.255.0.0
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- [ip bgp policy route-map](#) Creates or deletes a policy route map.
- [ip bgp policy route-map match-prefix](#) Configures a matching prefix primitive in the route map.

### MIB Objects

alaBgpRouteMapTable  
alaBgpRouteMapMatchMask

---

## ip bgp policy route-map match-prefix

Configures a matching prefix primitive in the route map.

```
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number match-prefix ip_address
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The route map name.
<i>sequence_number</i>	The route map sequence number. The valid range is 1–255.
<i>ip_address</i>	The 32-bit IP address of the matching prefix.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>ip_address</i>	0.0.0.0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command allows a matching prefix primitive to be placed directly in the route map. By default, no prefix primitive is specified. The default behavior can be reset by changing the value to “**none**”.
- The example on the next line shows usage combined with the [ip bgp policy route-map match-mask](#) command.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 match-prefix 17.0.0.0  
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 match-prefix 17.0.0.0 match-mask 255.255.0.0
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip bgp policy route-map match-mask](#) Configures a matching prefix primitive in the route map.

[ip bgp policy route-map](#) Configures an AS path matching regular expression primitive in the route map.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpRouteMapTable  
  alaBgpRouteMapMatchPrefix
```

---

## ip bgp policy route-map match-regexp

Configures an AS path matching regular expression primitive in the route map.

```
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number match-regexp "regular_expression"
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The route map name.
<i>sequence_number</i>	The route map sequence number. The valid range is 1–255.
<i>regular_expression</i>	Regular expression or “none”. The regular expression must be enclosed by quotation marks.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>regular_expression</i>	none

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command allows a regular expression matching directive to be placed directly in the route map. By default, no matching regular expression is specified. Regular expressions are defined in [ip bgp policy aspath-list](#) on page 35-94.
- When using regular expressions in the CLI, the regular expression must be enclosed by quotation marks.
- The default behavior can be reset by changing the value to “none”.
- See the *OmniSwitch 6800/6850/9000 Advanced Routing Configuration Guide* for more information on the use of regular expressions in BGP commands.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 match-regexp "500 .* 400$"
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****ip bgp policy route-map**

Configures an AS path matching regular expression primitive in the route map.

**MIB Objects**

alaBgpRouteMapTable

alaBgpRouteMapMatchAsRegExp

---

## ip bgp policy route-map med

Configures the Multi-Exit Discriminator (MED) value for a route map.

**ip bgp policy route-map** *name sequence\_number med value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The route map name.
<i>sequence_number</i>	The route map sequence number. The valid range is 1–255.
<i>value</i>	The MED value. The valid range is 0–4294967295.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command is used in conjunction with [ip bgp policy route-map med-mode](#) command. The first example below shows the combined usage. In the second example, the MED value is incremented for a matching route by 5.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 med 555
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 med 555 med-mode inc
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip bgp policy route-map med-mode</a>	Configures Multi-Exit Discriminator (MED) value for a route map.
<a href="#">ip bgp policy route-map</a>	Configures an AS path matching regular expression primitive in the route map.

### MIB Objects

alaBgpRouteMapTable  
alaBgpRouteMapMed

---

## ip bgp policy route-map med-mode

Configures the action to be taken when setting the Multi-Exit Discriminator (MED) attribute for a matching route.

**ip bgp policy route-map** *name sequence\_number med-mode* {**none** | **inc** | **dec** | **rep**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The route map name.
<i>sequence_number</i>	The route map sequence number. The valid range is 1–255.
<b>none</b>	Do not set the MED.
<b>inc</b>	Increment the MED in the matching route by the value specified in the <b>ip bgp policy route-map med</b> command. No action is taken if no MED is found in the matching route.
<b>dec</b>	Decrement the MED in the matching route by the value specified in the <b>ip bgp policy route-map med</b> command. No action is taken if no MED is found in the matching route.
<b>rep</b>	Replace the MED in the matching route by the value specified in the <b>ip bgp policy route-map med</b> command even if no MED is found in the matching route.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>none</b>   <b>inc</b>   <b>dec</b>   <b>rep</b>	<b>none</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command is used in conjunction with **ip bgp policy route-map med**. The first example below shows the combined usage. In the second example, the MED value is incremented for a matching route by 5.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 med-mode inc
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 med 5 med-mode inc
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- ip bgp policy route-map med** Configures action to take when setting Multi-Exit Discriminator (MED) attribute for a matching route.
- ip bgp policy route-map** Configures an AS path matching regular expression primitive in the route map.

## MIB Objects

alaBgpRouteMapTable  
alaBgpRouteMapMedMode

---

## ip bgp policy route-map origin

Configures the action to be taken on the origin attribute when a match is found.

```
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number origin {igp | egp| incomplete | none}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	Route map name.
<i>sequence_number</i>	Route map sequence number. Valid range 1–255.
<b>igp</b>	Sets the origin attribute to remote internal BGP (IGP).
<b>egp</b>	Sets the origin attribute to local external BGP (EGP).
<b>incomplete</b>	Sets the origin attribute to incomplete, meaning the origin is unknown.
<b>none</b>	Sets the origin attribute to “none”.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>igp   egp  incomplete   none</b>	<b>none</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

By default, no action is taken on the origin attribute when a match is found. The default behavior can be reset by changing the value to “**none**”.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 origin egp
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

**ip bgp policy route-map origin** Configures action to take on origin attribute when a match is found.

**ip bgp policy route-map** Configures an AS path matching regular expression primitive in the route map.

## MIB Objects

alaBgpRouteMapTable

alaBgpRouteMapOrigin

---

## ip bgp policy route-map prefix-list

Assigns a prefix matching list to the route map.

**ip bgp policy route-map** *name sequence\_number prefix-list prefix\_name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The route map name.
<i>sequence_number</i>	The route map sequence number. The valid range is 1–255.
<i>prefix_name</i>	The prefix list name or “none”.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>prefix_name</i>	none

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- By default, no prefix list is assigned to the route map. The default behavior can be reset by changing the value to “**none**”.
- The [ip bgp policy prefix-list](#), [ip bgp policy prefix-list action](#), [ip bgp policy prefix-list ge](#), and [ip bgp policy prefix-list le](#) commands are used to create and set permit/deny actions for a prefix path list.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 prefix-list listC
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>ip bgp policy prefix-list</b>	Assigns a prefix matching list to the route map.
<b>ip bgp policy prefix-list action</b>	Configures action to be taken for a prefix list when a match is found.
<b>ip bgp policy route-map</b>	Configures an AS path matching regular expression primitive in the route map.

**MIB Objects**

alaBgpRouteMapTable  
    alaBgpRouteMapPrefixMatchListId

---

## ip bgp policy route-map weight

Configures a BGP weight value to be assigned to inbound routes when a match is found.

**ip bgp policy route-map** *name sequence\_number weight value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The route map name.
<i>sequence_number</i>	The route map sequence number. The valid range is 1–255.
<i>value</i>	The weight value. The valid range is 0–65535.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	0

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command sets the weight value for routes that pass the route map match criteria. It is only applicable for the inbound policy. The default value of zero means that the weight is not changed by the route map.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 weight 500
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip bgp policy route-map](#) Configures an AS path matching regular expression primitive in the route map.

### MIB Objects

alaBgpRouteMapTable  
  alaBgpRouteMapWeight

---

## ip bgp policy route-map community-strip

Configures the value to strip from the community attribute of the routes matched by this route map instance (sequence number).

**ip bgp policy route-map** *name* *sequence\_number* **community-strip** *community\_list*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The route map name.
<i>sequence_number</i>	The route map sequence number. The valid range is 1–255.
<i>community_list</i>	The community list name.

### Defaults

No IP BGP policy route-map community list exists.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Configures the value to strip from the community attribute of the routes matched by this route map instance (sequence number).

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp policy route-map routemap1 1 community_strip communitylist
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip bgp policy route-map](#) Configures an AS path matching regular expression primitive in the route map.

### MIB Objects

alaBgpRouteMapTable  
alaBgpRouteMapCommunityStrip

---

## ip bgp redistrib-filter

Creates or deletes a local redistribution filter. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new **ip redistrib** and **ip route map** commands described in the “IP Commands” chapter.*

In lieu of these options, the base command (**ip bgp redistrib-filter**) may be used with other keywords to set up redistribution filter configuration. These keywords are listed here and described as separate commands later in this chapter. In addition, some keywords have a **no** form to remove the parameter or return it to its default.

**ip bgp redistrib-filter** {**local** | **static** | **rip** | **ospf**} *ip\_address ip\_mask*

[**community** *string*]

[**local-preference** *value*]

[**metric** *metric*]

[**effect** {**permit** | **deny**}]

[**subnets**]

[**status** {**enable** | **disable**}]

**no ip bgp redistrib-filter** {**local** | **static** | **rip** | **ospf**} *ip\_address ip\_mask*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>local</b>	Redistributes local routes.
<b>static</b>	Redistributes static routes.
<b>rip</b>	Redistributes routes using the RIP protocol.
<b>ospf</b>	Redistributes routes using the OSPF protocol.
<i>ip_address</i>	The destination IP address.
<i>ip_mask</i>	The destination mask.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command sets up a filter to redistribute routes from one routing domain to another routing domain by specifying a source protocol and a destination IP address. The operation of the redistribution filter can be controlled using the following commands:

- [ip bgp redistrib-filter effect](#)
- [ip bgp redistrib-filter subnets](#)

The redistribution filter can also be configured using the following commands to set certain values when a route is redistributed.

- [ip bgp redist-filter community](#)
- [ip bgp redist-filter local-preference](#)
- [ip bgp redist-filter metric](#)

Notice the use of the **show** command in the example below to display the distribution filters in a summary table or, by specifying the protocol and destination address, as a detailed list.

## Examples

```
-> ip bgp redist-filter local 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0
-> no ip bgp redist-filter local 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">ip bgp redist-filter community</a>	Configures the community string attribute for the local redistribution filter.
<a href="#">ip bgp redist-filter effect</a>	Specifies the local redistribution filter action for route importation.
<a href="#">ip bgp redist-filter local-preference</a>	Configures the local preference value for the local redistribution filter.
<a href="#">ip bgp redist-filter metric</a>	Configures the metric value for the local redistribution filter.
<a href="#">ip bgp redist-filter subnets</a>	Enables or disables local subnet redistribution.

## MIB Objects

alaBgpRedistRouteTable

alaBgpRedistRouteRowStatus

---

## ip bgp redist-filter community

Configures the community string attribute for the local redistribution filter. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new **ip redist** and **ip route map** commands described in the “IP Commands” chapter.*

**ip bgp redist-filter** {local | static | rip | ospf} *ip\_address ip\_mask* **community** *community\_string*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>local</b>	Redistributes local routes.
<b>static</b>	Redistributes static routes.
<b>rip</b>	Redistributes routes using the RIP protocol.
<b>ospf</b>	Redistributes routes using the OSPF protocol.
<i>other</i>	Redistributes routes using protocols other than RIP, OSPF, or BGP.
<i>ip_address</i>	Destination IP address.
<i>ip_mask</i>	Destination mask.
<i>community_string</i>	Community string or “none”.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>community_string</i>	none

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command is used to set the community string attribute for routes generated by the redistribution filter. You can unset the community attribute by specifying the default value of “**none**”.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp redist-filter local 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 community no-export
-> ip bgp redist-filter local 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 community none
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.



## Related Commands

<b>ip bgp redist-filter</b>	Creates or deletes a local redistribution filter.
<b>ip bgp redist-filter effect</b>	Specifies the local redistribution filter action for route importation.
<b>ip bgp redist-filter local-preference</b>	Configures the local preference value for the local redistribution filter.
<b>ip bgp redist-filter metric</b>	Configures the metric value for the local redistribution filter.
<b>ip bgp redist-filter subnets</b>	Enables or disables local subnet redistribution.

## MIB Objects

alaBgpRedistRouteTable  
alaBgpRedistRouteCommunity

---

## ip bgp redist-filter effect

Specifies the local redistribution filter action for route importation. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new **ip redist** and **ip route map** commands described in the “IP Commands” chapter.*

**ip bgp redist-filter** {local | static | rip | ospf} *ip\_address ip\_mask* effect {permit | deny}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>local</b>	Redistributes local routes.
<b>static</b>	Redistributes static routes.
<b>rip</b>	Redistributes routes using the RIP protocol.
<b>ospf</b>	Redistributes routes using the OSPF protocol.
<i>other</i>	Redistributes routes using protocols other than RIP, OSPF, or BGP.
<i>ip_address</i>	Destination IP address.
<i>ip_mask</i>	Destination mask.
<b>permit</b>	Permits the specified routes to be redistributed.
<b>deny</b>	Stops the specified routes from being redistributed.

### Defaults

parameter	default
permit   deny	permit

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

By default, this command allows routes that match the criteria specified in the filter to be redistributed. By specifying **deny**, these same routes will be dropped.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp redist-filter local 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 effect permit
-> ip bgp redist-filter local 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 effect deny
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

## Related Commands

<b>ip bgp redist-filter</b>	Creates or deletes a local redistribution filter.
<b>ip bgp redist-filter community</b>	Configures the community string attribute for the local redistribution filter.
<b>ip bgp redist-filter local-preference</b>	Configures the local preference value for the local redistribution filter.
<b>ip bgp redist-filter metric</b>	Configures the metric value for the local redistribution filter.
<b>ip bgp redist-filter subnets</b>	Enables or disables local subnet redistribution.

## MIB Objects

alaBgpRedistRouteTable  
alaBgpRedistRouteEffect

---

## ip bgp redist-filter local-preference

Configures the local preference value for the local redistribution filter. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new **ip redist** and **ip route map** commands described in the “IP Commands” chapter.*

**ip bgp redist-filter** {local | static | rip | ospf} *ip\_address ip\_mask* **local-preference** *value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>local</b>	Redistributes local routes.
<b>static</b>	Redistributes static routes.
<b>rip</b>	Redistributes routes using the RIP protocol.
<b>ospf</b>	Redistributes routes using the OSPF protocol.
<i>ip_address</i>	Destination IP address.
<i>ip_mask</i>	Destination mask.
<i>value</i>	The local preference attribute value. The valid range is 0–4294967295

### Defaults

---

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<i>value</i>	0

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to set the local preference value for routes generated by the redistribution filter.
- You can unset the local preference value by specifying the default value of zero.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp redist-filter local 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 local-preference 0
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

## Related Commands

<b>ip bgp redist-filter</b>	Creates or deletes a local redistribution filter.
<b>ip bgp redist-filter community</b>	Configures the community string attribute for the local redistribution filter.
<b>ip bgp redist-filter effect</b>	Specifies the local redistribution filter action for route importation.
<b>ip bgp redist-filter metric</b>	Configures the metric value for the local redistribution filter.
<b>ip bgp redist-filter subnets</b>	Enables or disables local subnet redistribution.

## MIB Objects

alaBgpRedistRouteTable  
alaBgpRedistRouteLocalPref

---

## ip bgp redist-filter metric

Configures the metric value for the local redistribution filter. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new **ip redist** and **ip route map** commands described in the “IP Commands” chapter.*

**ip bgp redist-filter** {**local** | **static** | **rip** | **ospf**} *ip\_address ip\_mask metric value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>local</b>	Redistributes local routes.
<b>static</b>	Redistributes static routes.
<b>rip</b>	Redistributes routes using the RIP protocol.
<b>ospf</b>	Redistributes routes using the OSPF protocol.
<i>other</i>	Redistributes routes using protocols other than RIP, OSPF, or BGP.
<i>ip_address</i>	Destination IP address.
<i>ip_mask</i>	Destination mask.
<i>value</i>	The metric value. The valid range is 0–2147483647

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command sets the metric value for routes generated by the redistribution filter. You can unset the metric value by specifying the default value of zero.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp redist-filter local 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 metric 0
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

## Related Commands

<b>ip bgp redist-filter</b>	Creates or deletes a local redistribution filter.
<b>ip bgp redist-filter community</b>	Configures the community string attribute for the local redistribution filter.
<b>ip bgp redist-filter effect</b>	Specifies the local redistribution filter action for route importation.
<b>ip bgp redist-filter local-preference</b>	Configures the local preference value for the local redistribution filter.
<b>ip bgp redist-filter subnets</b>	Enables or disables local subnet redistribution.

## MIB Objects

alaBgpRedistRouteTable  
alaBgpRedistRouteMetric

---

## ip bgp redist-filter subnets

Enables or disables local subnet redistribution. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new ip redist and ip route map commands described in the “IP Commands” chapter.*

```
ip bgp redist-filter {local | static | rip | ospf} ip_address ip_mask subnets
```

```
no ip bgp redist-filter {local | static | rip | ospf} ip_address ip_mask subnets
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>local</b>	Redistributes local routes.
<b>static</b>	Redistributes static routes.
<b>rip</b>	Redistributes routes using the RIP protocol.
<b>ospf</b>	Redistributes routes using the OSPF protocol.
<b>bgp</b>	Redistributes routes using the BGP protocol.
<i>ip_address</i>	Destination IP address.
<i>ip_mask</i>	Destination mask.

### Defaults

This command is enabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Enabling this command allows the more specific subnets to be redistributed by the redistribution filter.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp redist-filter local 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0 subnets
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.



## Related Commands

<b>ip bgp redist-filter</b>	Creates or deletes a local redistribution filter.
<b>ip bgp redist-filter community</b>	Configures the community string attribute for the local redistribution filter.
<b>ip bgp redist-filter effect</b>	Specifies the local redistribution filter action for route importation.
<b>ip bgp redist-filter local-preference</b>	Configures the local preference value for the local redistribution filter.
<b>ip bgp redist-filter metric</b>	Configures the metric value for the local redistribution filter.

## MIB Objects

alaBgpRedistRouteTable  
alaBgpRedistRouteSubnetMatch

---

## show ip bgp

Displays the current global settings for the local BGP speaker.

**show ip bgp**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Most of the parameters in this display can be altered through BGP global commands. See the output definitions below for references to the CLI commands used to configure individual parameters.

### Examples

```
-> show ip bgp
Admin Status                = disabled,
Operational Status         = down,
Autonomous system Number   = 1,
BGP Router Id              = 128.0.1.4,
Confederation Id           = 0,
IGP Synchronization Status = disabled,
Minimum AS origin interval (seconds) = 15,
Default Local Preference   = 100,
Route Reflection           = disabled,
Cluster Id                 = 0.0.0.0,
Missing MED Status         = Best,
Aspath Comparison          = enabled,
Always Compare MED         = disabled,
Fast External Fail Over    = disabled,
Log Neighbor Changes       = disabled,
Multi path                 = disabled,
Graceful Restart           = enabled,
Graceful Restart Status    = Not Restarting,
Configured Graceful Restart Interval = 90s,
IPv4 Unicast               = enabled,
IPv6 Unicast               = disabled
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Admin Status</b>	Indicates whether the BGP protocol has been enabled or disabled through the <b>ip bgp status</b> command.
<b>Operational Status</b>	Indicates if the local BGP speaker is actively participating in BGP messages, update, routing advertisements.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Autonomous system Number</b>	The AS assigned to the local BGP speaker through the <b>ip bgp autonomous-system</b> command.
<b>BGP Router Id</b>	The IP address for the local BGP speaker.
<b>Confederation Id</b>	Shows the confederation number assigned to the local BGP speaker. If the BGP speaker does not belong to a confederation, then this value will be zero (0). Confederation numbers are assigned through the <b>ip bgp confederation identifier</b> command.
<b>IGP Synchronization Status</b>	Indicates whether BGP is synchronizing its routing tables with those on non-BGP routers handling IGP traffic (such as a RIP or OSPF router). This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp synchronization</b> command.
<b>Minimum AS origin interval</b>	The frequency, in seconds, at which routes local to the autonomous system are advertised. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp as-origin-interval</b> command.
<b>Default Local Preference</b>	The local preference that will be assigned to routes that do not already contain a local preference value. This default value is configured through the <b>ip bgp default local-preference</b> command.
<b>Route Reflection</b>	Indicates whether the local BGP speaker is acting as a route reflector for its AS. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp client-to-client reflection</b> command.
<b>Cluster Id</b>	The IP address for cluster in route reflector configurations using multiple, redundant route reflectors. A value of 0.0.0.0 indicates that a cluster is not set up. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp cluster-id</b> command.
<b>Missing MED Status</b>	Indicates the MED value that will be assigned to paths that do not contain MED values. Missing MED values will either be assigned to the worst possible value ( $2^{32}-1$ ) or the best possible value (0). This value is set using the <b>ip bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst</b> command. By default, missing MED values are treated as <b>best</b> .
<b>Aspath Comparison</b>	Indicates whether the AS path will be in used in determining the best route. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp bestpath as-path ignore</b> command.
<b>Always Compare MED</b>	Indicates whether multi-exit discriminator (MED) values are being compared only for internal peers or also for external peers. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp always-compare-med</b> command.
<b>Fast External Fail Over</b>	Indicates whether Fast External Failover has been enabled or disabled. When enabled a BGP sessions will be reset immediately after a connection to a directly connected external peer goes down. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp fast-external-failover</b> command.
<b>Log Neighbor Changes</b>	Indicates whether logging of peer state changes is enabled or disabled. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp log-neighbor-changes</b> command.
<b>Multi path</b>	Indicates whether support for multiple equal cost paths is enabled or disabled. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp maximum-paths</b> command.
<b>Graceful Restart</b>	Indicates whether graceful restart is enabled or disabled.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Graceful Restart Status</b>	Indicates the graceful restart state. This feature is not supported in Multiprotocol BGP.
<b>Configured Graceful Restart Interval</b>	Indicates the timer for achieving a graceful restart.
<b>IPv4 Unicast</b>	Indicates whether IPv4 unicast is enabled or disabled.
<b>IPv6 Unicast</b>	Indicates whether IPv6 unicast is enabled or disabled.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.5; fields added.

**Related Commands**

<b>ip bgp unicast</b>	Enables or disables unicast IPv4 updates for the BGP routing process.
<b>ipv6 bgp unicast</b>	Enables or disables unicast IPv6 updates for the BGP routing process.
<b>show ip bgp statistics</b>	Displays BGP global statistics.

**MIB Objects**

```

alabgpMIBGlobalsGroup
  alaBgpProtoStatus
  alaBgpAutonomousSystemNumber
  alaBgpIgpSynchStatus
  alaBgpProtoOperState
  alaBgpNumActiveRoutes
  alaBgpNumEstabExternalPeers
  alaBgpNumEstabInternalPeers
  alaBgpClusterId
  alaBgpDefaultLocalPref
  alaBgpFastExternalFailOver
  alaBgpMedAlways
  alaBgpMissingMed
  alaBgpRouterId
  alaBgpRouteReflection
  alaBgpAsOriginInterval
  alaNumIgpSyncWaitPaths
  alaBgpManualTag
  alaBgpPromiscuousneighbors
  alaBgpConfedId
  alaBgpMultiPath
  alaBgpMaxPeers
  alaBgpPeersChanges

```

---

## show ip bgp statistics

Displays BGP global statistics.

**show ip bgp statistics**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command show various BGP statistics for the router, such as number of neighbors, active prefixes, number of paths, etc.

### Examples

```
-> show ip bgp statistics
# of Active Prefixes Known           = 0,
# of EBGP Neighbors in Established State = 0,
# of IBGP Neighbors in Established State = 0,
# of Feasible Paths                  = 0,
# of Dampened Paths                  = 0,
# of Unsynchronized Paths            = 0,
# of Policy unfeasible paths         = 0,
Total Number of Paths                 = 0
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b># of Active Prefixes Known</b>	The number of prefixes, or route paths, currently known to the local BGP speaker, that are currently up and active.
<b># of EBGP Neighbors in Established State</b>	The number of peers outside the AS of the local BGP speaker that the local BGP speaker can route to.
<b># of IBGP Neighbors in Established State</b>	The number of peers in the same AS as the local BGP speaker that the local BGP speaker can route to.
<b># of Feasible Paths</b>	The number of route paths that are not active due to one of the following reasons: the route is dampened, the route is not permitted based on BGP policies, or the route is waiting to be synchronized with the IGP protocol.
<b># of Dampened Paths</b>	The number of route paths that are not active because they have violated dampening parameters.
<b># of Unsynchronized Paths</b>	The number of route paths that are not active because they are waiting to be synchronized with the IGP routing protocol.

***output definitions (continued)***

---

<b># of Unfeasible Paths</b>	The number of route paths that are not active because they are not permitted based on a configured BGP policy.
<b>Total Number of Paths</b>	The total number of paths known to the speaker, active or not.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**show ip bgp** Displays the current global settings for the local BGP speaker.

**MIB Objects**

alaBgpStatsTable

---

## show ip bgp dampening

Displays the BGP route dampening settings.

**show ip bgp dampening**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command shows the setting for dampening on the router, assuming it is enabled.

### Examples

```
-> show ip bgp dampening
Admin Status           = disabled,
Half life value (seconds) = 300,
Reuse value           = 200
Suppress value        = 300,
Max suppress time (seconds) = 1800,
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Admin Status</b>	Indicates whether route dampening is enabled or disabled. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp dampening</b> command.
<b>Half life value</b>	The half-life interval, in seconds, after which the penalty value for a reachable route will be reduced by half. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp dampening</b> command.
<b>Reuse value</b>	The value that the route flapping metric must reach before this route is re-advertised. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp dampening</b> command.
<b>Suppress value</b>	The number of route withdrawals necessary to begin readvertising a previously suppressed route. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp dampening</b> command.
<b>Max Suppress time</b>	The maximum time (in seconds) that a route will be suppressed. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp dampening</b> command.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **ip bgp dampening**

Enables or disables BGP route dampening or the suppression of unstable routes.

## MIB Objects

```
alaBgpDampTable  
  alaBgpDampEntry  
  alaBgpDampCeil  
  alaBgpDampCutOff  
  alaBgpDampMaxFlapHistory  
  alaBgpDampReuse  
  alaBgpDampening  
  alaBgpDampeningClear
```

---



## show ip bgp dampening-stats

Displays BGP dampening statistics.

```
show ip bgp dampening-stats [ip_address ip_mask] [peer_address]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	A 32-bit IP address.
<i>ip_mask</i>	A 32-bit subnet mask number that determines how many bits of the IP address parameter denote the network number.
<i>peer_address</i>	A 32-bit IP address of peer (neighbor).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays various statistics on routes that have flapped, and are thus subject to the settings of the dampening feature.

### Examples

```
-> show ip bgp dampening-stats
```

Network	Mask	From	Flaps	Duration	FOM
155.132.44.73	255.255.255.255	192.40.4.121	8	00h:00m:35s	175

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Network</b>	The IP address for the local BGP speaker that is responsible for route dampening in this router.
<b>Mask</b>	The mask for the local BGP speaker that is responsible for route dampening in this router.
<b>From</b>	The IP address for the route that is flapping.
<b>Flaps</b>	The number of times this route has moved from an UP state to a DOWN state or from a DOWN state to an UP state. If the route goes down and then comes back up, then this statistics would count 2 flaps.

***output definitions (continued)***

---

<b>Duration</b>	The time since the first route flap occurred. In the above example, this route has flapped 8 times in a 35 second period.
<b>FOM</b>	The Figure Of Merit, or instability metric, for this route. This value increases with each unreachable event. If it reaches the cutoff value (configured in <a href="#">ip bgp dampening</a> ), then this route will no longer be advertised.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[ip bgp dampening](#) Enables and disables route dampening.

---

## show ip bgp path

Displays BGP paths.

### show ip bgp path

```
[ip_addr ip_address ip_mask]
[peer_addr peer_address]
[aspath-list aspathlist_name]
[community-list community_list_name]
[prefix-list prefix_name]
[route-map routemap_name]
[cidr-only]
[community community_number]
[neighbor_rcv rcv_peer_address]
[neighbor_adv adv_peer_addr]
[regexp "regular_expression"]
[best]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	A 32-bit IP address of the path.
<i>ip_mask</i>	A 32-bit subnet mask of the path.
<i>peer_address</i>	A 32-bit IP address of the path on which to filter.
<i>aspathlist_name</i>	AS path on which to filter.
<i>community_list_name</i>	Community name on which to filter.
<i>prefix_name</i>	Prefix on which to filter.
<i>routemap_name</i>	Route map on which to filter.
<b>cidr-only</b>	Filter out everything except CIDR routes.
<i>community_number</i>	Community number on which to filter.
<i>rcv_peer_address</i>	Filter all except paths received from this path.
<i>adv_peer_addr</i>	Filter all except paths sent to this path.
<i>regular_expression</i>	Regular expression on which to filter. Regular expressions must be enclosed by quotes. For example, "\$100".
<b>best</b>	Show only the best path.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

The basic command displays every path currently in the table. Since the number of paths may run into the thousands, this command provides a number of parameters for displaying a specific path or matching entries for a portion of a path or peer address.

## Examples

```
-> show ip bgp path
```

```
Legends: Sta      = Path state
```

```
      >          = best, F = feasible
```

```
      P          = policy changing, U = un-synchronized
```

```
      D          = dampened, N = none
```

```
      Nbr        = Neighbor
```

```
      (O)        = Path Origin (? = incomplete, i = igp, e = egp)
```

```
      degPref    = degree of preference
```

Sta	Network	Mask	Nbr address	Next Hop	(O)	degPref
>	192.40.4.0	255.255.255.0	192.40.4.29	192.40.4.29	i	100
>	192.40.6.0	255.255.255.248	192.40.4.29	192.40.4.29	i	100
>	192.40.6.8	255.255.255.248	192.40.4.29	192.40.4.29	i	100
U	110.100.10.0	255.255.255.0	2001:100:3:4::1	110.100.10.20	?	100
U	110.100.11.0	255.255.255.0	2001:100:3:4::1	110.100.10.20	?	100
U	110.100.12.0	255.255.255.0	2001:100:3:4::1	110.100.10.20	?	100
U	110.100.13.0	255.255.255.0	2001:100:3:4::1	110.100.10.20	?	100
U	110.100.14.0	255.255.255.0	2001:100:3:4::1	110.100.10.20	?	100

### output definitions

<b>Sta</b>	Status flag. A greater-than sign (>) indicates this is the best route to the destination.
<b>Network</b>	The IP address for this route path. This is the destination of the route.
<b>Mask</b>	The mask for this route path.
<b>Nbr address</b>	The IP or IPv6 address of the BGP peer that is advertising this path.
<b>Next Hop</b>	The next hop along the route path.
<b>(O)</b>	The origin attribute of this route path. A question mark (?) indicates incomplete, and <b>i</b> indicates IGP, and an <b>e</b> indicates EGP.
<b>degPref</b>	The local preference value assigned to this route path.

```
-> show ip bgp path ip-addr 192.40.6.72 255.255.255.248
```

```
BGP Path parameters
```

```
Path address = 192.40.6.72
```

```
Path mask = 255.255.255.248
```

```
Path protocol = ebgp
```

```
Path peer = 192.40.4.29
```

```
  Path nextHop = 192.40.4.29,
```

```
  Path origin = igp,
```

```
  Path local preference = -1,
```

```
  Path state = active,
```

```
  Path weight = 0,
```

```
  Path preference degree = 100,
```

```
  Path autonomous systems = [nAs=2] : 3 2 ,
```

```
  Path MED = -1,
```

```

Path atomic          = no,
Path AS aggregator  = <none>,
Path IPaddr aggregator = <none>,
Path community      = <none>,
Path unknown attribute = <none>

```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Path address</b>	The IP address for route path.
<b>Path mask</b>	The mask for this route path.
<b>Path protocol</b>	The protocol from which this route path was learned. Possible values for this field are as follows: <b>local</b> , <b>static</b> , <b>directhost</b> , <b>rip</b> , <b>ospf</b> , <b>isis</b> , <b>ibgp</b> , <b>ebgp</b> , and <b>other</b> .
<b>Path peer</b>	The IP address of the peer that is advertising this route path.
<b>Path nextHop</b>	The next hop along the route path.
<b>Path origin</b>	The BGP origin attribute. Possible values will be <b>igp</b> , <b>egp</b> , <b>incomplete</b> , and <b>none</b> . The origin attribute is considered during the route decision process.
<b>Path local preference</b>	The local preference value for this route as received in an UPDATE message. A negative value (for example, the <b>-1</b> in the above display) indicates that the local preference value is missing for this route path.
<b>Path state</b>	Path state indicates the state of the path. The possible states are <b>best</b> , <b>feasible</b> , <b>policy-wait</b> , <b>un-synchronized</b> , <b>dampened</b> , or <b>none</b> . When path state is <b>none</b> , it indicates that there are no paths to this prefix and the route is being purged from the system.
<b>Path weight</b>	The path weight as assigned through inbound and outbound policies.
<b>Path preference degree</b>	The local preference assigned to this route through an inbound or outbound policy, or, if the local preference value is missing, the default local preference (which is assigned through the <b>ip bgp default local-preference</b> ).
<b>Path autonomous systems</b>	The AS path for this route. These numbers show the ASs through which the route has traversed with the most recent AS listed first. In the above example, this route began its path in AS 2 and then traveled through AS 3.
<b>Path MED</b>	The multi-exit discriminator (MED) value for this route path. A negative value (for example, the <b>-1</b> in the above display) indicates that the MED value is missing for this route path.
<b>Path atomic</b>	Indicates whether the ATOMIC-AGGREGATE attribute has been set for this route. When set (this field would read <b>yes</b> ), this attribute indicates that an aggregate has caused a loss of information for this route (a less specific route was chosen over a more specific route included in the aggregate).
<b>Path AS aggregator</b>	Part of the AGGREGATOR attribute. This field indicates the AS for the BGP speaker that created the aggregate. A value of <b>&lt;none&gt;</b> indicates this is not an aggregate route.
<b>Path IPaddr aggregator</b>	Part of the AGGREGATOR attribute. This field indicates the IP address for the BGP speaker that created the aggregate. A value of <b>&lt;none&gt;</b> indicates that this is not an aggregate route.

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Path community</b>	Indicates the community to which this route path belongs, if applicable. A value of <b>&lt;none&gt;</b> indicates that this route does not belong to a community.
<b>Path unknown attribute</b>	Indicates BGP attributes found in UPDATE messages which the router does not support. For example, multi-protocol attributes are not supported by the router in this release, but it is possible for these attributes to appear in a BGP route.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[show ip bgp routes](#) Displays BGP route details.

**MIB Objects**

alaBgpPathTable  
alaBgpPathEntry

---

## show ip bgp routes

Displays BGP route details.

**show ip bgp routes** [*network\_address ip\_mask*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*network\_address* A 32-bit IP address.

*ip\_mask* A 32-bit subnet mask number that determines how many bits of the IP address parameter denote the network number

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays all the routes in the routing table with details.

### Examples

-> show ip bgp routes

Legends: ECL = EBGp change list, ICC = IBGP client change list

ICL = IBGP change list, LCL = local change list

AGG = Aggregation, AGC = Aggregation contribution

AGL = Aggregation list, GDL = Deletion list

AGW = Aggregation waiting, AGH = Aggregation hidden

DMP = Dampening, ACT = Active route

Address	Mask	ECL	ICC	ICL	LCL	AGG	AGC	AGL	AGW	AGH	GDL	DMP	ACT
192.40.4.0	255.255.255.0	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
192.40.6.0	255.255.255.248	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
192.40.6.8	255.255.255.248	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
192.40.6.72	255.255.255.248	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
192.40.6.80	255.255.255.248	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
192.40.6.104	255.255.255.248	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
192.40.6.112	255.255.255.248	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
192.40.6.144	255.255.255.248	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes

### output definitions

---

<b>Address</b>	The route destination network address.
<b>Mask</b>	The route destination network mask.
<b>ECL</b>	External BGP change list. When Yes, this route will be advertised as soon as the route advertisement timer expires.
<b>ICC</b>	Internal BGP client change list. When Yes, this route will be advertised to internal non-clients.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>ICL</b>	Internal BGP change list. When Yes, this route has changes that need to be advertised.
<b>LCL</b>	Local change list. When Yes, this route is local.
<b>AGG</b>	Aggregation. When Yes, this route is an aggregate route.
<b>AGC</b>	Aggregation contribution. When Yes, this route is part of an aggregate route.
<b>AGL</b>	Aggregation list. When Yes, this route is placed on an aggregate list.
<b>AGW</b>	Aggregation waiting. When Yes, this route is waiting for an aggregate contributor.
<b>AGH</b>	Aggregation hidden. When Yes, this route is hidden as part of an aggregate route.
<b>GDL</b>	Deletion list. When Yes, this route will be deleted.
<b>DMP</b>	Dampening. Indicate whether this route has been dampened. If 'Yes', then this route has been dampened and a dampening history exists.
<b>ACT</b>	Active route. When Yes, the route is active.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[show ip bgp path](#) Displays BGP paths.

**MIB Objects**

alaBgpRouteTable  
alaBgpRouteEntry

---



## show ip bgp aggregate-address

Displays aggregate route status.

**show ip bgp aggregate-address** [*ip\_address ip\_mask*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*

The 32-bit IP address of the aggregate address.

*ip\_mask*

The 32-bit subnet mask number that determines how many bits of the IP address parameter denote the network number.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays a specific aggregate address, or all aggregate addresses on the router.

### Examples

```
-> show ip bgp aggregate-address
Network          Mask          Summarize As-Set  Admin state Oper state
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
155.132.44.73   255.255.255.255 disabled  disabled disabled  not_active
192.40.6.0       255.255.255.255 disabled  disabled disabled  not_active
```

```
-> show ip bgp aggregate-address 192.40.6.0 255.255.255.255
Aggregate address      = 192.40.6.0,
Aggregate mask         = 255.255.255.255,
Aggregate admin state  = disabled,
Aggregate oper state   = not_active,
Aggregate as-set       = disabled,
Aggregate summarize    = disabled,
Aggregate metric       = 0,
Aggregate local preference = 0,
Aggregate community string = 0:500 400:1 300:2
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Network or Aggregate address</b>	The IP address for this aggregate route. This value is configured through the <a href="#">ip bgp aggregate-address</a> command.
<b>Mask or Aggregate mask</b>	The mask for this aggregate route. This value is configured through the <a href="#">ip bgp aggregate-address</a> command.
<b>Summarize or Aggregate summarize</b>	Indicates whether aggregate summarization is enabled or disabled for this aggregate route. This value is configured through the <a href="#">ip bgp aggregate-address summary-only</a> command.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>As-Set or Aggregate as-set</b>	Indicates whether AS path aggregate is enabled or disabled. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp aggregate-address as-set</b> command.
<b>Admin State or Aggregate admin state</b>	Indicates whether this aggregate route is administratively enabled or disabled. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp aggregate-address status</b> command.
<b>Oper State or Aggregate oper state</b>	Indicates whether this aggregate route is operational and participating in BGP message exchanges.
<b>Aggregate metric</b>	The multi-exit discriminator (MED) value configured for this aggregate route. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp aggregate-address metric</b> command.
<b>Aggregate local preference</b>	The local preference value for this aggregate route. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp aggregate-address local-preference</b> command.
<b>Aggregate community string</b>	The community string value for this aggregate route. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp aggregate-address community</b> command.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip bgp aggregate-address** Creates and deletes a BGP aggregate route.

## MIB Objects

```
alabgpMIBAggrGroup
  alaBgpAggrSet
  alaBgpAggrLocalPref
  alaBgpAggrMetric
  alaBgpAggrSummarize
  alaBgpAggrCommunity
```

---

## show ip bgp network

Displays currently defined network configurations.

**show ip bgp network** [*network\_address ip\_mask*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*network\_address* A 32-bit IP address.

*ip\_mask* A 32-bit subnet mask number that determines how many bits of the IP address parameter denote the network number

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays all the configured networks, or a single network.

### Examples

```
-> show ip bgp network
Network      Mask                Admin state Oper state
-----+-----+-----+-----
155.132.1.2  255.255.255.255 disabled    not_active
155.132.1.3  255.255.255.255 disabled    not_active
```

```
-> show ip bgp network 155.132.1.2 255.255.255.255
Network address      = 155.132.1.2,
Network mask         = 255.255.255.255,
Network admin state  = disabled,
Network oper state   = not_active,
Network metric       = 0,
Network local preference = 0,
Network community string = 0:500 400:1 300:2
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Network</b> or <b>Network address</b>	The IP address configured for this local BGP network. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp network</b> command.
<b>Mask</b> or <b>Network mask</b>	The mask configured for this local BGP network. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp network</b> command.
<b>Admin state</b> or <b>Network admin state</b>	Indicates whether this local BGP network is administratively enabled or disabled. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp network status</b> command.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Oper state or Network oper state</b>	Indicates whether this BGP local network is operationally active or inactive.
<b>Network metric</b>	The multi-exit discriminator (MED) value configured for this local BGP network. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp network metric</b> command.
<b>Network local preference</b>	The local preference value for this local BGP network. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp network local-preference</b> command.
<b>Network community string</b>	The community string value for this local BGP network. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp network community</b> command.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**ip bgp network** Configures a local BGP network.

**MIB Objects**

alabgpMIBNetworkGroup

alaBgpNetworkEntry

---

## show ip bgp neighbors

Displays the configured IPv4 BGP peers.

**show ip bgp neighbors** [*ip\_address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*                      A 32-bit IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

There are two output options for this command. If you specify `show ip bgp peer` without a peer IP address, then you see summary information for all peers known to the local BGP speaker. If you enter a specific peer IP address with the command, then you see detailed parameter information for that peer only.

### Examples

```
-> show ip bgp neighbors
Legends:Nbr = Neighbor
```

```
      As = Autonomous System
Nbr address      As      Admin state Oper state      BgpId              Up/Down
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
192.40.4.29      3      enabled    estab           192.40.4.29        00h:14m:48s
192.40.4.121    5      disabled   idle            0.0.0.0            00h:00m:00s
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Nbr address</b>	The IP address for this BGP peer. Assign this address through the <b>ip bgp neighbor</b> command.
<b>As</b>	The autonomous system to which this peer belongs. A peer's AS number is assigned through the <b>ip bgp neighbor remote-as</b> command.
<b>Admin state</b>	Indicates whether this peer has been enabled or disabled through the <b>ip bgp neighbor status</b> command.
<b>Oper state</b>	The current BGP state for this peer. Possible states are <b>idle</b> , <b>connect</b> , <b>active</b> , <b>opensent</b> , <b>openconfirm</b> , and <b>established</b> .
<b>BgpId</b>	The unique BGP identifier of the peer. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp neighbor update-source</b> command.
<b>Up/Down</b>	The time since this peer has transitioned to its current UP or DOWN state. If the peer is currently Established, then this is the time that the peer has been UP. If the peer is currently Idle, then this is the time the peer has been DOWN.

---

```

-> show ip bgp neighbors 0.0.0.1
Neighbor address                = 0.0.0.1,
Neighbor autonomous system     = 1,
Neighbor Admin state           = enabled,
Neighbor Oper state            = connect,
Neighbor passive status        = disabled,
Neighbor name                   = peer(0.0.0.1),
Neighbor local address         = vlan-215,
Neighbor EBGP multiHop         = enabled,
Neighbor next hop self         = disabled,
Neighbor Route Refresh         = enabled,
Neighbor Ipv4 unicast          = enabled,
Neighbor Ipv4 multicast        = disabled,
Neighbor type                   = internal,
Neighbor auto-restart          = enabled,
Neighbor route-reflector-client = disabled,
Neighbor confederation status  = disabled,
Neighbor remove private AS     = disabled,
Neighbor default originate     = disabled,
Neighbor maximum prefixes      = 5000,
Neighbor max prefixes warning  = enabled,
# of prefixes received         = 0,
Neighbor MD5 key                = <none>,
Neighbor local port            = 0,
Neighbor TCP window size       = 32768
Graceful Restart State         = None,
Advertised Restart Interval    = 0s,
Forwarding State during restart = NotPreserved,
Activate IPv6 unicast          = enabled,
Configured IPv6 NextHop Address = ::,
Neighbor Ipv6 unicast          = advertised

```

### *output definitions*

<b>Neighbor address</b>	The IP address for this BGP peer. Assign this address through the <b>ip bgp neighbor</b> command.
<b>Neighbor autonomous system</b>	The autonomous system to which this peer belongs. A peer's AS number is assigned through the <b>ip bgp neighbor remote-as</b> command.
<b>Neighbor Admin state</b>	Indicates whether this peer has been enabled or disabled through the <b>ip bgp neighbor status</b> command.
<b>Neighbor Oper state</b>	The current BGP state for this peer. Possible states are <b>idle</b> , <b>connect</b> , <b>active</b> , <b>opensent</b> , <b>openconfirm</b> , and <b>established</b> .
<b>Neighbor passive status</b>	Indicates whether the local BGP speaker is "passive" (i.e., waiting for this peer to initiate a session). This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp neighbor passive</b> command.
<b>Neighbor name</b>	The name assigned to this peer through the <b>ip bgp neighbor description</b> command.
<b>Neighbor local address</b>	The interface assigned to this peer. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp neighbor update-source</b> command.
<b>Neighbor EBGP multihop</b>	Indicates whether BGP multi-hop support is enabled or disabled. This supports allows external BGP peers to communicate with each other even when they are not directly connected. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp neighbor ebgp-multihop</b> command.

*output definitions (continued)*

<b>Neighbor next hop self</b>	Indicates whether this peer is using next hop processing. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp neighbor next-hop-self</b> command.
<b>Neighbor Route Refresh</b>	Indicates whether this peer supports Route Refresh capability as defined in RFC 2918. This capability is an alternative to soft-reconfiguration that can save CPU and memory resources. It allows peers to dynamically request the re-advertisement of BGP routing tables. Since this router supports route refresh all BGP peers are automatically enabled for this capability.
<b>Neighbor Ipv4 unicast</b>	Indicates whether this peer is multi-protocol IP version 4 unicast capable. This router is IPv4 unicasts capable so all peers will be enabled for this capability.
<b>Neighbor Ipv4 multicast</b>	Indicates whether this peer is multi-protocol IP version 4 multicast capable. This router is not IPv4 multicasts capable so all peers will be disabled for this capability.
<b>Neighbor type</b>	Indicates whether this peer is internal or external to the router.
<b>Neighbor auto-restart</b>	Indicates whether peer auto-restart is enabled or disabled. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp neighbor auto-restart</b> command.
<b>Neighbor route-reflector-client</b>	Indicates whether this peer is a client to the local route reflector, if configured. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp neighbor route-reflector-client</b> command.
<b>Neighbor confederation status</b>	Indicates whether this peer is a member of a BGP confederation. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp confederation neighbor</b> command.
<b>Neighbor remove private AS</b>	Indicates whether the stripping of private AS numbers (64512 to 65535) from AS paths is enabled or disabled. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp neighbor remove-private-as</b> command.
<b>Neighbor default originate</b>	Indicates whether peer default origination is enabled or disabled. When enabled, the local BGP speaker advertises itself as a default to the peer. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp neighbor default-originate</b> command.
<b>Neighbor maximum prefixes</b>	The maximum number of prefixes the local router can receive in UPDATE from this peer. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp neighbor maximum-prefix</b> command.
<b>Neighbor max prefixes warning</b>	Indicates whether a warning will be issued when this peer exceeds 80 percent of the maximum prefix value. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp neighbor update-source</b> command.
<b># of prefixes received</b>	Displays the total number of prefixes received by this neighbor.
<b>Neighbor MD5 key [32- 47]</b>	When present, shows an encrypted version of the MD5 password. When not present, and MD5 password has not been configured. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp neighbor md5 key</b> command.
<b>Neighbor local port</b>	The TCP port used for the session with this peer.
<b>Neighbor TCP window size</b>	The size of the TCP window for this BGP session. This value will always be 32768 as that is the maximum size of a BGP message.
<b>Graceful Restart State</b>	Indicates the graceful restart state. This feature is not supported in Multiprotocol BGP.
<b>Advertised Restart Interval</b>	Indicates the restart interval in seconds.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Forwarding State during restart</b>	Indicates whether the peer has preserved the forwarding state during the graceful restart.
<b>Activate IPv6 unicast</b>	Indicates if the IPv6 unicast updates are enabled or not. Options include <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> .
<b>Configured IPv6 NextHop Address</b>	Specifies the IPv6 nexthop address. This is specified using the <b>ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6-nexthop</b> command.
<b>Neighbor Ipv6 unicast</b>	Indicates whether Multiprotocol IPv6 Unicast capability is enabled or disabled between the peers.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.5; fields added.

**Related Commands**

**ip bgp neighbor** Creates or deletes a BGP peer.

**MIB Objects**

```

alabgpMIBPeerGroup
  alaBgpPeerAddr
  alaBgpPeerAS
  alaBgpPeerPassive
  alaBgpPeerName
  alaBgpPeerMultiHop
  alaBgpPeerMaxPrefix
  alaBgpPeerMaxPrefixWarnOnly
  alaBgpPeerNextHopSelf
  alaBgpPeerSoftReconfig
  alaBgpPeerInSoftReset
  alaBgpPeerIpv4Unicast
  alaBgpPeerIpv4Multicast
  alaBgpPeerRcvdRtRefreshMsgs
  alaBgpPeerSentRtRefreshMsgs
  alaBgpPeerRouteMapOut
  alaBgpPeerRouteMapIn
  alaBgpPeerLocalAddr
  alaBgpPeerLastDownReason
  alaBgpPeerLastDownTime
  alaBgpPeerLastReadTime
  alaBgpPeerRcvdNotifyMsgs
  alaBgpPeerSentNotifyMsgs
  alaBgpPeerLastSentNotifyReason
  alaBgpPeerLastRecvNotifyReason
  alaBgpPeerRcvdPrefixes
  alaBgpPeerDownTransitions
  alaBgpPeerType
  alaBgpPeerAutoReStart
  alaBgpPeerClientStatus
  alaBgpPeerConfedStatus
  alaBgpPeerRemovePrivateAs
  alaBgpPeerClearCounter

```



alaBgpPeerTTL  
alaBgpPeerAspathListOut  
alaBgpPeerAspathListIn  
alaBgpPeerPrefixListOut  
alaBgpPeerPrefixListIn  
alaBgpPeerCommunityListOut  
alaBgpPeerCommunityListIn  
alaBgpPeerRestart  
alaBgpPeerDefaultOriginate  
alaBgpPeerReconfigureInBound  
alaBgpPeerReconfigureOutBound  
alaBgpPeerMD5Key  
alaBgpPeerMD5KeyEncrypt  
alaBgpPeerRowStatus  
alaBgpPeerUpTransitions  
alaBgpPeerLocalIntfName

---

## show ip bgp neighbors policy

Displays BGP peer policy information.

```
show ip bgp neighbors policy [ip_address]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*                      A 32-bit IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays all of the configured policies for the router, or the policies configured for a specific peer.

### Examples

```
-> show ip bgp neighbors policy
Neighbor address = 0.0.0.0,
  Neighbor autonomous system      = 1,
  Neighbor output policy map name = <none>,
  Neighbor input policy map name  = <none>,
  Neighbor output aspath-list name = <none>,
  Neighbor input aspath-list name = <none>,
  Neighbor output prefix-list name = <none>,
  Neighbor input prefix-list name = <none>,
  Neighbor output community-list name = <none>,
  Neighbor input community-list name = <none>,
  Neighbor soft reconfiguration   = enabled
Neighbor address = 0.0.0.1,
  Neighbor autonomous system      = 1,
  Neighbor output policy map name = <none>,
  Neighbor input policy map name  = <none>,
  Neighbor output aspath-list name = <none>,
  Neighbor input aspath-list name = <none>,
  Neighbor output prefix-list name = <none>,
  Neighbor input prefix-list name = <none>,
  Neighbor output community-list name = <none>,
  Neighbor input community-list name = <none>,
  Neighbor soft reconfiguration   = enabled
```

---

*output definitions*

---

<b>Neighbor autonomous system</b>	The AS to which the peer is assigned. This can be assigned by using the <b>ip bgp neighbor remote-as</b> command.
<b>Neighbor output policy map name</b>	The outbound route map policy for the peer. This can be assigned by using the <b>ip bgp neighbor route-map</b> command.
<b>Neighbor input policy map name</b>	The inbound route map policy for the peer. This can be assigned by using the <b>ip bgp neighbor route-map</b> command.
<b>Neighbor output aspath-list name</b>	The outbound AS path list policy for the peer. This can be assigned by using the <b>ip bgp neighbor out-aspathlist</b> command.
<b>Neighbor input aspath-list name</b>	The inbound AS path list policy for the peer. This can be assigned by using the <b>ip bgp neighbor in-aspathlist</b> command.
<b>Neighbor output prefix-list name</b>	The outbound prefix list policy for the peer. This can be assigned by using the <b>ip bgp neighbor out-prefixlist</b> command.
<b>Neighbor input prefix-list name</b>	The inbound prefix list policy for the peer. This can be assigned by using the <b>ip bgp neighbor in-prefixlist</b> command.
<b>Neighbor output community-list name</b>	The outbound community list policy for the peer. This can be assigned by using the <b>ip bgp neighbor out-communitylist</b> command.
<b>Neighbor input community-list name</b>	The inbound community list policy for the peer. This can be assigned by using the <b>ip bgp neighbor in-communitylist</b> command.
<b>Neighbor soft reconfiguration</b>	Lists whether soft reconfigurations are enabled or disabled for this peer. This is configured using the <b>ip bgp neighbor soft-reconfiguration</b> command.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show ip bgp neighbors** Displays BGP peer main status.

---

## show ip bgp neighbors timer

Displays BGP peer timer statistics.

**show ip bgp neighbors timer** [*ip\_address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*                      A 32-bit IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays the timer values for all peer associated with this speaker, or for a specific peer.

### Examples

```
-> show ip bgp neighbors timer
Legends: Nbr      = Neighbor
          As       = Autonomous System
          RtAdv    = Route Advertisement
          Kalive   = Keep Alive (actual)
          Ka(C)    = Configured Keep Alive
```

Nbr	address	As	Hold	Hold(C)	RtAdv	Retry	Kalive	Ka(C)
192.40.4.29		3	90	90	30	120	30	30
192.40.4.121		5	0	90	30	120	0	30

### output definitions

---

<b>Nbr address</b>	The IP address for this BGP peer. Assign this address through the <b>ip bgp neighbor</b> command.
<b>As</b>	The autonomous system to which this peer belongs. A peer's AS number is assigned through the <b>ip bgp neighbor remote-as</b> command.
<b>Hold</b>	The current count for the holdtime value.
<b>Hold(C)</b>	The holdtime value configured through the <b>ip bgp neighbor timers</b> command.
<b>RtAdv</b>	The route advertisement interval, in seconds, for updates between external BGP peers. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp neighbor advertisement-interval</b> command.
<b>Retry</b>	The interval, in seconds, between retries by this peer to set up a connection via TCP with another peer. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp neighbor timers</b> command.

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Kalive</b>	The current count, in seconds, between keepalive messages. Keepalive messages do not contain route or status updates; they serve only to tell other peers that the connection is still live and this peer is reachable.
<b>Ka(C)</b>	The keepalive interval as configured through the <b>ip bgp neighbor timers</b> command.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**show ip bgp neighbors** Displays BGP peer main status.

---

## show ip bgp neighbors statistics

Displays BGP peer message statistics.

**show ip bgp neighbors statistics** [*ip\_address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*                      A 32-bit IP address of the peer.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays message statistics for all peers associated with this speaker, or with a specific peer.

### Examples

```
-> show ip bgp neighbors statistics
```

```
Legends: RMSGS = number of received messages, SMSGS = number of sent messages
         RUPDS = number of Update messages received,
         SUPDS = number of Update messages sent,
         RNOFY = number of Notify messages received,
         SNOFY = number of Notify messages sent
         RPFXS = number of prefixes received
         UPTNS = number of UP transitions
         DNTNS = number of DOWN transitions
```

Nbr	address	As	RMSGS	SMSGS	RUPDS	SUPDS	RNOFY	SNOFY	RPFXS	UPTNS	DNTNS
192.40.4.29		3	110	123	5	0	0	1	8	2	2
192.40.4.121		5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### output definitions

---

<b>Nbr address</b>	The IP address for this peer. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp neighbor</b> command.
<b>As</b>	The autonomous system to which this peer belongs. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp neighbor remote-as</b> command.
<b>RMSGS</b>	Total number of messages (UPDATE, NOTIFY, OPEN, KEEPALIVE) received by this peer.
<b>SMSGS</b>	Total number of messages (UPDATE, NOTIFY, OPEN, KEEPALIVE) sent by this peer.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>RUPDS</b>	The number of route UPDATE messages received by this peer. UPDATE messages contain route reachability information, BGP attributes, and route feasibility information.
<b>SUPDS</b>	The number of route UPDATE messages sent by this peer. UPDATE messages contain route reachability information, BGP attributes, and route feasibility information.
<b>RNOFY</b>	The number of NOTIFY messages received by this peer. NOTIFY messages contain error information, such as unsupported parameters, invalid attributes, and holdtime expirations.
<b>SNOFY</b>	The number of NOTIFY messages sent by this peer. NOTIFY messages contain error information, such as unsupported parameters, invalid attributes, and holdtime expirations.
<b>RPFXS</b>	The number of unique route prefixes received by this peer.
<b>UPTNS</b>	The number of times this peer has come up, operationally.
<b>DNTNS</b>	Number of times this peer has gone down, operationally.

---

```

-> show ip bgp neighbors statistics 0.0.0.1
Neighbor address                = 0.0.0.1,
# of UP transitions             = 0,
Time of last UP transition      = 00h:00m:00s,
# of DOWN transitions           = 0,
Time of last DOWN transition    = 00h:00m:00s,
Last DOWN reason                = none,
# of msgs rcvd                 = 0,
# of Update msgs rcvd          = 0,
# of prefixes rcvd             = 0,
# of Route Refresh msgs rcvd   = 0,
# of Notification msgs rcvd    = 0,
Last rcvd Notification reason   = none [none]
Time last msg was rcvd         = 00h:00m:00s,
# of msgs sent                 = 0,
# of Update msgs sent          = 0,
# of Route Refresh msgs sent   = 0,
# of Notification msgs sent     = 0,
Last sent Notification reason   = none [none]
Time last msg was sent         = 00h:00m:00s,

```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Neighbor address</b>	The IP address for this peer. This value is configured through the <b>ip bgp neighbor</b> command.
<b># of UP transitions</b>	The number of times this peer has come up, operationally.
<b>Time of last UP transition</b>	The duration that this peer has been up.
<b># of DOWN transitions</b>	Number of times this peer has gone down, operationally.
<b>Time of last DOWN transition</b>	The duration since this peer last went down.

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Last DOWN reason</b>	Provides a message as the last reason why a peer went down. The possible reasons for going down are:  user_request - user initiated conn_timeout - connection timer expired hold_timeout - hold timer expired bad_msg - received a bad message from neighbor fsm_blink - BGP FSM error peer_closed - neighbor closed connection peer_notify - neighbor sent fatal notification tcp_error - Fatal TCP error none - None
<b># of msgs rcvd</b>	Total number of messages (UPDATE, NOTIFY, OPEN, KEEPALIVE) received from this peer.
<b># of Update msgs rcvd</b>	The number of route UPDATE messages received from this peer. UPDATE messages contain route reachability information, BGP attributes, and route feasibility information.
<b># of prefixes rcvd</b>	The number of unique route prefixes received by this peer.
<b># of Route Refresh msgs rcvd</b>	The number of route refresh requests this peer has received. Route refresh requests all routes learned by a peer.
<b># of Notification msgs rcvd</b>	The number of NOTIFY messages received from this peer. NOTIFY messages contain error information, such as unsupported parameters, invalid attributes, and holdtime expirations.



*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Last rcvd Notification reason</b>	<p>NOTIFY messages include errors codes. These error codes are listed in this field. They apply to the last NOTIFY message received from this peer. The notification reasons are listed in two parts separated by a dash (-). The following are possible notification reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>message header error - synchronization loss</li> <li>message header error - bad length</li> <li>message header error - bad type</li> <li>open message error - unsupported version</li> <li>open message error - bad peer autonomous system</li> <li>open message error - bad peer bgp id</li> <li>open message error - unsupported option</li> <li>open message error - authentication failure</li> <li>open message error - unacceptable hold time</li> <li>open message error - unsupported capability</li> <li>update message error - malformed attribute</li> <li>update message error - unknown attribute</li> <li>update message error - missing wellknown attribute</li> <li>update message error - attribute flags error</li> <li>update message error - attribute length error</li> <li>update message error - invalid origin</li> <li>update message error - as loop</li> <li>update message error - invalid nexthop</li> <li>update message error - optional attribute error</li> <li>update message error - invalid network</li> <li>update message error - malformed aspath</li> <li>cease - maximum number of prefixes reached</li> <li>cease - administrative shutdown</li> <li>cease - peer de-configured</li> <li>cease- administrative reset</li> <li>cease- connection rejected</li> <li>cease - other configuration change</li> <li>cease - connection collision resolution</li> <li>cease - out of resources</li> <li>hold time out - none</li> <li>fsm error - none</li> <li>none - none</li> </ul>
<b>Time last msg was rcvd</b>	The duration since a message was received from this peer.
<b># of msgs sent</b>	Total number of messages (UPDATE, NOTIFY, OPEN, KEEPALIVE) sent to this peer.
<b># of Update msgs sent</b>	The number of route UPDATE messages sent to this peer. UPDATE messages contain route reachability information, BGP attributes, and route feasibility information.
<b># of Route Refresh msgs sent</b>	The number of route refresh requests this peer has sent. Route refresh requests request all routes learned be a peer.
<b># of Notification msgs sent</b>	The number of NOTIFY messages sent to this peer. NOTIFY messages contain error information, such as unsupported parameters, invalid attributes, and holdtime expirations.

***output definitions (continued)***

---

<b>Last sent Notification reason</b>	NOTIFY messages include errors codes. These error codes are listed in this field. They apply to the last NOTIFY message sent by this peer. The notification reasons are listed in two parts separated by a dash (-). See the list of possible notification reasons under the description for the <b>Peer last received notification reason</b> field above.
<b>Time last msg was sent</b>	The duration since a message was sent to this peer.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[ip bgp neighbor](#) Creates or deletes a BGP peer.

---

## show ip bgp policy aspath-list

Displays AS path list parameters.

```
show ip bgp policy aspath-list [name] ["regular_expression"]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	An AS path name.
<i>regular_expression</i>	A regular expression. The regular expression must be enclosed by quotation marks.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command displays a list of all of the AS path policies for the router, or a single policy selected by the list name or regular expression.
- Regular expressions are defined in the [ip bgp policy aspath-list](#) command on page 35-94.
- When using regular expressions in the CLI, the regular expression must be enclosed by quotation marks.

### Examples

```
-> show ip bgp policy aspath-list
Aspath List Name      Aspath regular expression
-----+-----
aspl1                  (500 | 400) ? 300$
aspl2                  (500 | 400)
```

```
-> show ip bgp policy aspath-list aspl1
Aspath List name = aspl1
Aspath Regexp    = (500 | 400) ? 300$
Admin state      = disabled,
Priority          = 1,
Action           = deny,
Primary index    = 0,
```

#### output definitions

---

<b>Aspath List name</b>	The name of the AS path list. This is defined using the <a href="#">ip bgp policy aspath-list</a> command.
<b>Aspath regular expression</b>	The regular expression that defines the AS path list. This is defined using the <a href="#">ip bgp policy aspath-list</a> command.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Admin state</b>	The administration state of the AS path policy. It is either enable or disable.
<b>Priority</b>	The AS path list priority. This is defined using the <b>ip bgp policy aspath-list priority</b> command.
<b>Action</b>	The AS path list action, either permit or deny. This is defined using the <b>ip bgp policy aspath-list action</b> command.
<b>Primary index</b>	The instance identifier for the AS path list. This value is not configurable.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**ip bgp policy aspath-list**           Creates or removes an AS path list.

**MIB Objects**

```
alabgpMIBAspathListGroup
  alaBgpAspathMatchListId
  alaBgpAspathMatchListRegExp
  alaBgpAspathMatchListPriority
  alaBgpAspathMatchListAction
  alaBgpAspathMatchListRowStatus
```

---

## show ip bgp policy community-list

Displays community list parameters.

**show ip bgp policy community-list** [*name*] [*string*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*name*                                      Community name.

*string*                                     Community match list string

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays a list of the community policies for the speaker, or a specific policy defined by its name or community match string.

### Examples

```
-> show ip bgp policy community-list
Community list name      Community string
-----+-----
adfasdf                  0:0
```

```
-> show ip bgp policy community-list coml1
Community List name = coml1
Community string    = 600:1
  Admin state       = disabled,
  Match type        = exact,
  Priority           = 1,
  Action            = deny,
  Primary index     = 0
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Community List name</b>	The community list name. This is defined using the <a href="#">ip bgp policy community-list</a> command.
<b>Community string</b>	The community list definition. This is defined using the <a href="#">ip bgp policy community-list</a> command.
<b>Admin state</b>	The administration state of the community list policy, either enabled or disabled.
<b>Match type</b>	The match type of the community list. This is defined using the <a href="#">ip bgp policy community-list match-type</a> command.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Priority</b>	The community list priority. This is defined using the <b>ip bgp policy community-list priority</b> command.
<b>Action</b>	The community list action. This is defined using the <b>ip bgp policy community-list action</b> command.
<b>Primary index</b>	The instance identifier for the community list. This value is not configurable.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**ip bgp policy community-list** Creates or deletes a community list.

**MIB Objects**

```
alabgpMIBCommunityListGroup
  alaBgpCommunityMatchListId
  alaBgpCommunityMatchListString
  alaBgpCommunityMatchListPriority
  alaBgpCommunityMatchListType
  alaBgpCommunityMatchListAction
  alaBgpCommunityMatchListRowStatus
```

---

## show ip bgp policy prefix-list

Displays prefix list parameters.

```
show ip bgp policy prefix-list [name] [ip_address ip_mask]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	A prefix list name.
<i>ip_address</i>	A prefix list IP address.
<i>ip_mask</i>	An IP address mask.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays the list of prefix-list policies configured for the speaker, or a specific list determined by the list name or IP address and mask.

### Examples

```
-> show ip bgp policy prefix-list
Prefix List name      Prefix address  Prefix mask
-----+-----+-----
pfxl1                 155.132.33.0   255.255.255.0
pfxl2                 155.148.32.0   255.255.255.0
```

```
-> show ip bgp policy prefix-list pfxl1
Prefix List name = pfxl1
Address          = 155.132.33.0
Mask             = 255.255.255.0
  Admin state    = disabled,
  Match Mask >= (GE) = 0,
  Match Mask <= (LE) = 0,
  Action         = deny
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Prefix List name</b>	The name of the prefix list. This is defined using the <a href="#">ip bgp policy prefix-list</a> command.
<b>Address</b>	The IP address of the prefix list. This is defined using the <a href="#">ip bgp policy prefix-list</a> command.
<b>Mask</b>	The mask of the prefix list. This is defined using the <a href="#">ip bgp policy prefix-list</a> command.
<b>Admin state</b>	The administrative state of the prefix list, either enabled or disabled.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Match Mask &gt;= (GE)</b>	The GE match mask of the prefix list. This is defined using the <b>ip bgp policy prefix-list ge</b> command.
<b>Match Mask &lt;= (LE)</b>	The LE match mask of the prefix list. This is defined using the <b>ip bgp policy prefix-list le</b> command.
<b>Action</b>	The action of the prefix list. This is defined using the <b>ip bgp policy prefix-list action</b> command.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**ip bgp policy prefix-list**           Creates or deletes a prefix match list.

**MIB Objects**

```
alabgpMIBPrefixListGroup
  alaBgpPrefixMatchListId
  alaBgpPrefixMatchListAddr
  alaBgpPrefixMatchListMask
  alaBgpPrefixMatchListGE
  alaBgpPrefixMatchListLE
  alaBgpPrefixMatchListAction
  alaBgpPrefixMatchListRowStatus
```

---



## show ip bgp policy route-map

Displays policy route map parameters.

**show ip bgp policy route-map** [*name*] [*sequence\_number*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*name*                                      Route map name.

*sequence\_number*                        A sequence number. The valid range is 1–255.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The route map is displayed as a summary table by entering only the route map name, or as a detailed list by specifying the sequence number.

### Examples

```
-> show ip bgp policy route-map
RouteMap name      Instance
-----+-----
rmap1              1
rmap1              2
rmap2              1

-> show ip bgp policy route-map rmap1
RouteMap name      = rmap1
RouteMap instance = 1
  Admin state      = disabled,
  Local pref (mode/value) = <none> / 0,
  Route map action = permit,
  Origin           = <none>,
  MED (mode/value) = <none> / 0,
  Weight          = 0,
  Aspath-List name = aspl1,
  Aspath prepend  = <none>,
  Aspath match primitive = 500 .* 400$,
  Prefix-List name = <none>,
  Prefix match primitive = 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0,
  Community-List name = coml2,
  Community match primitive = <none>,
  Community string [mode] = [Additive]
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>RouteMap name</b>	The name of the route map policy. This is determined using the <b>ip bgp policy route-map</b> command.
<b>RouteMap instance</b>	The instance of the route map policy. This is determined using the <b>ip bgp policy route-map</b> command.
<b>Admin state</b>	The administrative state of the route map policy, either enabled or disabled.
<b>Local pref (mode/value)</b>	The local preference of the route map policy. This is determined using the <b>ip bgp policy route-map lpref</b> command.
<b>Route map action</b>	The action of the route map policy. This is determined using the <b>ip bgp policy route-map action</b> command.
<b>Origin</b>	The origin of the route map policy. This is determined using the <b>ip bgp policy route-map origin</b> command.
<b>MED (mode/value)</b>	The MED of the route map policy. This is determined using the <b>ip bgp policy route-map med</b> command.
<b>Weight</b>	The weight of the route map policy. This is determined using the <b>ip bgp policy route-map weight</b> command.
<b>Aspath-List name</b>	The name of the AS path list attached to this route map. This is set using the <b>show ip bgp policy aspath-list</b> command.
<b>Aspath prepend</b>	The value to prepend to the AS_PATH attribute of the routes matched by this RouteMap instance (Empty quotes indicates no AS_PATH prepending is to be done).
<b>Aspath match primitive</b>	The regular expression used to match AS Path for this route map.
<b>Prefix-List name</b>	The name of the prefix list attached to this route map. This is set using the <b>show ip bgp policy prefix-list</b> command.
<b>Prefix match primitive</b>	The prefix to match for this route map.
<b>Community-List name</b>	The name of the community list attached to this route map. This is set using the <b>show ip bgp policy community-list</b> command.
<b>Community match primitive</b>	The community string to match for this route map.
<b>Community string [mode]</b>	The name of the community mode attached to this route map. This is set using the <b>ip bgp policy route-map community-mode</b> command.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**ip bgp policy route-map** Creates or deletes a policy route map.

**MIB Objects**

```
alabgpMIBRouteMapGroup
  alaBgpRouteMapName
  alaBgpRouteMapInst
  alaBgpRouteMapAsPathMatchListId
  alaBgpRouteMapPrefixMatchListId
  alaBgpRouteMapCommunityMatchListId
  alaBgpRouteMapOrigin
  alaBgpRouteMapLocalPref
  alaBgpRouteMapLocalPrefMode
  alaBgpRouteMapMed
  alaBgpRouteMapMedMode
  alaBgpRouteMapAsPrepend
  alaBgpRouteMapSetCommunityMode
  alaBgpRouteMapCommunity
  alaBgpRouteMapMatchAsRegExp
  alaBgpRouteMapMatchPrefix
  alaBgpRouteMapMatchMask
  alaBgpRouteMapMatchCommunity
  alaBgpRouteMapWeight
  alaBgpRouteMapAction
  alaBgpRouteMapRowStatus
```

---

## show ip bgp redistrib-filter

Displays redistribution filter parameters for all protocols or a specific protocol. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new **ip redistrib** and **ip route map** commands described in the “IP Commands” chapter.*

**show ip bgp redistrib-filter [local] [static] [rip] [ospf]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>local</b>	Shows the redistributed local routes.
<b>static</b>	Shows the redistributed static routes.
<b>rip</b>	Shows the redistributed routes using the RIP protocol.
<b>ospf</b>	Shows the redistributed routes using the OSPF protocol.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays the redistributed routes for the speaker, or a select group of redistributed routes based on a protocol.

### Examples

```
-> show ip bgp redistrib-filter
Protocol  Address          Mask                Metric      Subnets  Effect Admin
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
STATIC    1.2.3.4          255.255.255.255    0           enabled  permit disabled
RIP       155.132.0.0      255.255.0.0        0           enabled  permit disabled
OSPF      192.40.0.0       255.255.0.0        0           enabled  permit disabled
```

```
-> show ip bgp redistrib-filter rip
Addr      Mask            Metric      Subnets  Effect Admin state
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
155.132.0.0  255.255.0.0    0           enabled  permit disabled
```

```
-> show ip bgp redistrib-filter rip 155.132.0.0 255.255.0.0
Filter protocol      = OSPF,
Filter address       = 155.132.0.0,
Filter mask          = 255.255.0.0,
Filter admin state   = disabled,
Filter metric        = 0,
Filter local preference = 0,
Filter community string = <none>,
Filter subnet        = enabled,
Filter effect        = deny
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Protocol</b>	The protocol type of the route redistribution, which is one of the following: static, local, RIP, or OSPF.
<b>Address</b>	The destination address of the route.
<b>Mask</b>	The destination mask of the route.
<b>Metric</b>	The assigned metric of the redistributed route. This command is set using the <b>ip bgp redist-filter metric</b> command.
<b>Subnets</b>	Shows whether the redistribution of subnets is enabled or disabled. This is set using the <b>ip bgp redist-filter subnets</b> command.
<b>Effect</b>	The effect of the redistribution on this route. This is set using the <b>ip bgp redist-filter effect</b> command.
<b>Admin</b>	The administrative state of the redistribution filter. This is set using the <b>ip bgp redist-filter</b> command.
<b>Filter local preference</b>	The value to override the default local preference sent to internal peers. If 0, then no override is applied.
<b>Filter community string</b>	The value to set the community attribute when advertising this network.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; command was deprecated.

**Related Commands**

**ip bgp redist-filter**                      Creates or deletes a local redistribution filter.

**MIB Objects**

```

alabgpMIBRedistRouteGroup
  alaBgpRedistRouteProto
  alaBgpRedistRouteDest
  alaBgpRedistRouteMask
  alaBgpRedistRouteMetric
  alaBgpRedistRouteLocalPref
  alaBgpRedistRouteCommunity
  alaBgpRedistRouteSubnetMatch
  alaBgpRedistRouteEffect
  alaBgpRedistRouteRowStatus
  alaBgpRedistRouteSubnetMatch

```

---

## ip bgp graceful-restart

Configures support for the graceful restart feature on a BGP router.

**ip bgp graceful-restart**

**no ip bgp graceful-restart**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

Graceful restart is enabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable support for the graceful restart feature on a BGP router. It has only unplanned graceful restart.
- The minimum hardware configuration for this command is a redundant CMM configuration. This command is not supported on an OmniSwitch 9000 with a single CMM or on an OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 in a standalone configuration.
- On an OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850, a graceful restart is supported only on active ports (i.e., interfaces) that are on the secondary or idle modules in a stack during a takeover. It is not supported on ports on a primary element in a stack.
- Note that graceful restart does not support IPv6 prefixes at this time.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp graceful restart  
-> no ip bgp graceful restart
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****show ip bgp**

Displays the current global settings for the local BGP speaker.

**MIB Objects**

alaBgpGlobal

alaBgpGracefulRestart

    alaBgpRestartInterval

---

## ip bgp graceful-restart restart-interval

Configures the grace period for achieving a graceful BGP restart.

**ip bgp graceful-restart restart-interval** [*seconds*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds*                      The hitless restart timeout interval, in seconds. The valid range is 1–3600.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	90

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The minimum hardware configuration for this command is a redundant CMM configuration. This command is not supported on an OmniSwitch 9000 with a single CMM or on an OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850 in a standalone configuration.
- On an OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850, a graceful restart is supported only on active ports (i.e., interfaces) that are on the secondary or idle modules in a stack during a takeover. It is not supported on ports on a primary element in a stack.
- Note that graceful restart does not support IPv6 prefixes at this time.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp graceful-restart restart-interval 600
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip bgp](#)                      Displays the current global settings for the local BGP speaker.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpGlobal  
  alaBgpGracefulRestart  
  alaBgpRestartInterval
```

---



## ip bgp unicast

Enables or disables unicast IPv4 advertisements for the BGP routing process.

**ip bgp unicast**

**no ip bgp unicast**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

By default, BGP IPv4 advertisements are enabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to turn off IPv4 unicast advertisements.
- BGP should be disabled before enabling or disabling IPv4 unicast advertisements.
- IPv4 unicast advertisements may be turned off on homogenous IPv6 networks that are not aware of IPv4 routing. In such cases, the command, **ip router router-id**, must be used to explicitly configure the 32-bit unique router identifier.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp unicast  
-> no ip bgp unicast
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ipv6 bgp unicast</a>	Enables or disables unicast IPv6 updates for the BGP routing process.
<a href="#">show ip bgp</a>	Displays the current global settings for the local BGP speaker.
<a href="#">ip router router-id</a>	Configures the router ID for the router.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpGlobal  
  alaBgpMultiProtocolIpv4
```

---

## ipv6 bgp unicast

Enables or disables unicast IPv6 advertisements for the BGP routing process.

**ipv6 bgp unicast**

**no ipv6 bgp unicast**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

By default, IPv6 BGP advertisements are disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to turn off IPv6 unicast advertisements.
- BGP should be disabled before enabling or disabling IPv6 unicast advertisements.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 bgp unicast  
-> no ipv6 bgp unicast
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip bgp unicast</a>	Enables or disables unicast IPv4 updates for the BGP routing process.
<a href="#">show ip bgp</a>	Displays the current global settings for the local BGP speaker.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpGlobal  
  alaBgpMultiProtocolIpv6
```

---

## ip bgp neighbor activate-ipv6

Enables or disables the exchange of IPv6 unicast routes between BGP peer routers identified by their IPv4 addresses.

**ip bgp neighbor** *ip\_address* **activate-ipv6**

**no ip bgp neighbor** *ip\_address* **activate-ipv6**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*                      The 32-bit IPv4 address of the neighbor.

### Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to disable the exchange of IPv6 unicast routes between BGP peer routers identified by their IPv4 addresses.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 1.0.0.1 activate-ipv6
-> no ip bgp neighbor 1.0.0.1 activate-ipv6
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip bgp neighbors](#)                      Displays BGP peer main status.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeerTable
  alaBgpPeerAddr
  alaBgpPeerIpv6Unicast
```

---

## ip bgp neighbor ipv6-nexthop

Configures the IPv6 next hop addresses for the IPv6 prefixes advertised between BGP peers. These BGP peers are identified by their IPv4 addresses.

```
ip bgp neighbor ip_address ipv6-nexthop ipv6_address
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The 32-bit IPv4 address of the neighbor.
<i>ipv6_address</i>	A 128-bit global IPv6 address to be used as the next hop for IPv6 routes being advertised to this BGP speaker.

### Defaults

By default, the IPv6 next hop value is set to all zeros.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- To reset the IPv6 next hop value, enter an all-zero address.
- For internal BGP (IBGP) peers, the IPv6 next hop is used only if the peer **next-hop-self** option is configured.
- For external BGP (EBGP) peers, the IPv6 next hop is used for all the advertised IPv6 routes.

### Examples

```
-> ip bgp neighbor 1.0.0.1 ipv6-nexthop 2001:100:3:4::1  
-> ip bgp neighbor 1.0.0.1 ipv6-nexthop ::
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 bgp neighbors](#) Displays the configured IPv6 BGP peers.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeerTable  
  alaBgpPeerAddr  
  alaBgpPeerIpv6NextHop
```

---

## show ipv6 bgp path

Displays the known IPv6 BGP paths for all the routes or a specific route.

**show ipv6 bgp path** [**ipv6-addr** *ipv6\_address/prefix\_length*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipv6_address</i>	The 128-bit IPv6 address.
<i>/prefix_length</i>	The number of bits that are significant in the IPv6 address (mask) (3..128).

### Defaults

By default, IPv6 BGP paths for all the routes will be displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the *ipv6\_address/prefix\_length* parameter to display the IPv6 BGP paths for a specified route.

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 bgp path
Legends: Sta      = Path state
          >       = best, F = feasible, S = stale
          U       = un-synchronized
          Nbr     = Neighbor
          (O)     = Path Origin (? = incomplete, i = igp, e = egp)
          degPref = degree of preference
```

Sta	Prefix	Nbr Address	(O)	degPref
>	2020:100:200:1::/64	2001:100:3:4::1	i	100
>	2020:100:200:2::/64	2001:100:3:4::1	i	100
>	2020:100:200:3::/64	2001:100:3:4::1	i	100
>	2020:100:200:4::/64	2001:100:3:4::1	i	100
>	2020:100:200:5::/64	2001:100:3:4::1	i	100
>	2525:2525:1::/48	100.3.4.1	i	100
>	2525:2525:2::/48	100.3.4.1	i	100
>	2525:2525:3::/48	100.3.4.1	i	100
>	2525:2525:4::/48	100.3.4.1	i	100
>	2525:2525:5::/48	100.3.4.1	i	100

### output definitions

---

<b>Sta</b>	Status flag. A greater-than sign (>) indicates this is the best route to the destination.
<b>Prefix</b>	The destination address of the IPv6 route in the hexadecimal format.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Nbr Address</b>	The IP or IPv6 address of the BGP peer that advertises this path.
<b>(0)</b>	The origin attribute of this route path. A question mark (?) indicates incomplete, and <b>i</b> indicates IGP, and an <b>e</b> indicates EGP.
<b>degPref</b>	The local preference value assigned to this route path.

---

```
-> show ipv6 bgp path ipv6-addr 2020:100:200:1::/64
```

```
BGP Path parameters
```

```
Path address      = 2020:100:200:1::
Path Length       = 64
Path protocol     = ibgp
Path neighbor     = peer(2001:100:3:4::1)
  Path nextHop    = 2001:100:3:4::1,
  Path origin     = igp,
  Path local preference = 100,
  Path state      = active,
  Path weight     = 0,
  Path preference degree = 100,
  Path autonomous systems = [nAs=0] : <none>,
  Path MED        = <none>,
  Path atomic     = no,
  Path AS aggregator = <none>,
  Path IPAddr aggregator = <none>,
  Path community  = <none>,
  Path Originator Id = <none>,
  Path Cluster List = <none>,
  Path unknown attribute = <none>
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Path address</b>	The IPv6 address for route path.
<b>Path Length</b>	The prefix length of the IPv6 path.
<b>Path protocol</b>	The protocol from which this route path was learned. Possible values for this field are as follows: <b>local</b> , <b>static</b> , <b>directhost</b> , <b>rip</b> , <b>ospf</b> , <b>isis</b> , <b>ibgp</b> , <b>ebgp</b> , and <b>other</b> .
<b>Path neighbor</b>	The IPv6 address of the BGP peer.
<b>Path nextHop</b>	The next hop along the route path.
<b>Path origin</b>	The BGP origin attribute. Possible values will be <b>igp</b> , <b>egp</b> , <b>incomplete</b> , and <b>none</b> . The origin attribute is considered during the route decision process.
<b>Path local preference</b>	The local preference value for this route as received in an UPDATE message. A negative value (for example, the <b>-1</b> in the above display) indicates that the local preference value is missing for this route path.
<b>Path state</b>	Indicates the state of the path. The possible states are <b>best</b> , <b>feasible</b> , <b>policy-wait</b> , <b>un-synchronized</b> , <b>dampened</b> , or <b>none</b> . When path state is <b>none</b> , it indicates that there are no paths to this prefix and the route is being purged from the system.
<b>Path weight</b>	The path weight as assigned through inbound and outbound policies.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Path preference degree</b>	The local preference assigned to this route through an inbound or outbound policy, or, if the local preference value is missing, the default local preference (which is assigned through the <b>ip bgp default local-preference</b> ).
<b>Path autonomous systems</b>	The AS path for this route. These numbers show the ASs through which the route has traversed with the most recent AS listed first. In the above example, this route began its path in AS 2 and then traveled through AS 3.
<b>Path MED</b>	The multi-exit discriminator (MED) value for this route path. A negative value (for example, the <b>-1</b> in the above display) indicates that the MED value is missing for this route path.
<b>Path atomic</b>	Indicates whether the ATOMIC-AGGREGATE attribute has been set for this route. When set (this field would read <b>yes</b> ), this attribute indicates that an aggregate has caused a loss of information for this route (a less specific route was chosen over a more specific route included in the aggregate).
<b>Path AS aggregator</b>	Part of the AGGREGATOR attribute. This field indicates the AS for the BGP speaker that created the aggregate. A value of <b>&lt;none&gt;</b> indicates this is not an aggregate route.
<b>Path IPaddr aggregator</b>	Part of the AGGREGATOR attribute. This field indicates the IP address for the BGP speaker that created the aggregate. A value of <b>&lt;none&gt;</b> indicates that this is not an aggregate route.
<b>Path community</b>	Indicates the community to which this route path belongs, if applicable. A value of <b>&lt;none&gt;</b> indicates that this route does not belong to a community.
<b>Path Originator Id</b>	The Router Id of the BGP4 speaker that performed route reflection.
<b>Path Cluster List</b>	Sequence of Cluster Id values representing the reflection path that the route has passed, if this is a reflected route in the local AS.
<b>Path unknown attribute</b>	Indicates BGP attributes found in UPDATE messages which the router does not support. For example, multi-protocol attributes are not supported by the router in this release, but it is possible for these attributes to appear in a BGP route.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**show ipv6 bgp routes** Displays the known IPv6 BGP routes.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaBgpPath6Table
  alaBgpPath6Addr
  alaBgpPath6MaskLen
  alaBgpPath6PeerBgpId
  alaBgpPath6SrcProto
  alaBgpPath6Weight
  alaBgpPath6Pref
  alaBgpPath6State
  alaBgpPath6Origin
  alaBgpPath6NextHop
  alaBgpPath6As
  alaBgpPath6LocalPref
  alaBgpPath6Med
  alaBgpPath6Atomic
  alaBgpPath6AggregatorAs
  alaBgpPath6AggregatorAddr
  alaBgpPath6Community
  alaBgpPath6UnknownAttr
```

---



## show ipv6 bgp routes

Displays the known IPv6 BGP routes.

**show ipv6 bgp routes**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

-> show ipv6 bgp routes

Legends: ECL = EBGp change list, ICC = IBGP client change list  
 ICL = IBGP change list, LCL = local change list  
 AGG = Aggregation, AGC = Aggregation contribution  
 AGL = Aggregation list, GDL = Deletion list  
 AGW = Aggregation waiting, AGH = Aggregation hidden  
 DMP = Dampening, ACT = Active route

Prefix	ECL	ICC	ICL	LCL	AGG	AGC	AGL	AGW	AGH	GDL	DMP	ACT
2020:100:200:1::/64	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
2020:100:200:2::/64	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
2020:100:200:3::/64	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
2020:100:200:4::/64	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
2020:100:200:5::/64	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
2525:2525:1::/48	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
2525:2525:2::/48	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
2525:2525:3::/48	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
2525:2525:4::/48	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
2525:2525:5::/48	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Prefix</b>	The destination address of the IPv6 route in the hexadecimal format.
<b>ECL</b>	External BGP change list. When Yes, this route will be advertised as soon as the route advertisement timer expires.
<b>ICC</b>	Internal BGP client change list. When Yes, this route will be advertised to internal non-clients.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>ICL</b>	Internal BGP change list. When Yes, this route has changes that need to be advertised.
<b>LCL</b>	Local change list. When Yes, this route is local.
<b>AGG</b>	Aggregation. When Yes, this route is an aggregate route.
<b>AGC</b>	Aggregation contribution. When Yes, this route is part of an aggregate route.
<b>AGL</b>	Aggregation list. When Yes, this route is placed on an aggregate list.
<b>AGW</b>	Aggregation waiting. When Yes, this route is waiting for an aggregate contributor.
<b>AGH</b>	Aggregation hidden. When Yes, this route is hidden as part of an aggregate route.
<b>GDL</b>	Deletion list. When Yes, this route will be deleted.
<b>DMP</b>	Dampening. Indicate whether this route has been dampened. If 'Yes', then this route has been dampened and a dampening history exists.
<b>ACT</b>	Active route. When Yes, the route is active.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**show ipv6 bgp path** Displays the known IPv6 BGP paths for all the routes or a specific route.

**MIB Objects**

```

alaBgpRoute6Table
  alaBgpRoute6Addr
  alaBgpRoute6MaskLen
  alaBgpRoute6IsAggregateList
  alaBgpRoute6IsAggregateWait
  alaBgpRoute6IsOnEbgpChgList
  alaBgpRoute6IsOnIbgpClientChgList
  alaBgpRoute6IsOnIbgpChgList
  alaBgpRoute6IsOnLocalChgList
  alaBgpRoute6IsOnDeleteList
  alaBgpRoute6IsDampened

```

---

## ipv6 bgp network

Advertises a locally reachable IPv6 address as an IPv6 BGP network to other BGP peers.

```
ipv6 bgp network ipv6_address/prefix_length
```

```
no ipv6 bgp network ipv6_address/prefix_length
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipv6_address</i>	The 128-bit IPv6 address.
<i>/prefix_length</i>	The number of bits that are significant in the IPv6 address (mask) (3..128).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to turn off the advertisement of locally reachable IPv6 networks.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 bgp network 2001::1/64  
-> no ipv6 bgp network 2001::1/64
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ipv6 bgp network status</a>	Enables or disables a BGP network.
<a href="#">show ipv6 bgp network</a>	Displays the status of all the IPv6 BGP networks or a specific IPv6 BGP network

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpNetwork6Table  
  alaBgpNetwork6Addr  
  alaBgpNetwork6MaskLen
```

---

## ipv6 bgp network community

Defines a community for a route created by the **ipv6 bgp network** command. Communities are a way of grouping BGP peers that do not share an IPv6 subnet or an AS.

```
ipv6 bgp network ipv6_address/prefix_length [community {none | num | num:num}]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipv6_address</i>	The 128-bit IPv6 address.
<i>/prefix_length</i>	The number of bits that are significant in the IPv6 address (mask) (3..128).
<b>none</b>	Removes a prefix from a community.
<i>num</i>	The community attribute number.
<i>num:num</i>	Community attribute in the AA : NN format. AA indicates the autonomous system and NN indicates the community number.

### Defaults

By default, a route is not assigned to a community.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The IPv6 BGP route created with the **ipv6 bgp network** command should exist before the **community** attribute is defined.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 bgp network 2004::2/64 community 23:20
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>ipv6 bgp network</b>	Advertises a locally reachable IPv6 address as an IPv6 BGP network to other BGP peers.
<b>show ipv6 bgp network</b>	Displays the status of all the IPv6 BGP networks or a specific IPv6 BGP network.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaBgpNetwork6Table
  alaBgpNetwork6Addr
  alaBgpNetwork6MaskLen
  alaBgpNetwork6Community
```

---

## ipv6 bgp network local-preference

Defines the local preference value for a route generated by the **ipv6 bgp network** command. This value will override the default local preference value; it is used when announcing this network to internal peers.

```
ipv6 bgp network ipv6_address/prefix_length [local-preference num]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipv6_address</i>	The 128-bit IPv6 address.
<i>/prefix_length</i>	The number of bits that are significant in the IPv6 address (mask) (3..128).
<i>num</i>	The local preference attribute value. The valid range is 0–4294967295.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>num</i>	0

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The IPv6 BGP route created with the **ipv6 bgp network** command should exist before the **local-preference** attribute is defined.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 bgp network 2004::1/24 local-preference 6
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>ipv6 bgp network</b>	Advertises a locally reachable IPv6 address as an IPv6 BGP network to other BGP peers.
<b>show ipv6 bgp network</b>	Displays the status of all the IPv6 BGP networks or a specific IPv6 BGP network.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaBgpNetwork6Table  
  alaBgpNetwork6Addr  
  alaBgpNetwork6MaskLen  
  alaBgpNetwork6LocalPref
```

---

## ipv6 bgp network metric

Configures the Multi-Exit Discriminator (MED) attribute value for an network generated by the **ipv6 bgp network** command. This value is sent from routers of one AS to another to indicate the path that the remote AS can use to send data to the local AS.

```
ipv6 bgp network ipv6_address/prefix_length [metric num]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipv6_address</i>	The 128-bit IPv6 address.
<i>/prefix_length</i>	The number of bits that are significant in the IPv6 address (mask) (3..128).
<i>num</i>	The MED attribute value. The valid range is 0–4294967295.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>num</i>	0

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The IPv6 BGP route created with the **ipv6 bgp network** command should exist before the **metric** attribute is defined for the same route.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 bgp network 2001::1/64 metric 20
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>ipv6 bgp network</b>	Advertises a locally reachable IPv6 address as a IPv6 BGP network to other BGP peers.
<b>show ipv6 bgp network</b>	Displays the status of all the IPv6 BGP networks or a specific IPv6 BGP network.



**MIB Objects**

```
alaBgpNetwork6Table  
  alaBgpNetwork6Addr  
  alaBgpNetwork6MaskLen  
  alaBgpNetwork6Metric
```

---

## ipv6 bgp network status

Enables or disables a BGP network. The BGP status must be manually enabled after configuring all the BGP neighbor and network parameters.

```
ipv6 bgp network ipv6_address/prefix_length [status {enable | disable}]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipv6_address</i>	The 128-bit IPv6 address.
<i>/prefix_length</i>	The number of bits that are significant in the IPv6 address (mask) (3..128).
<b>enable</b>	Enables the BGP network.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the BGP network.

### Defaults

By default, the BGP network is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The IPv6 BGP route created with the **ipv6 bgp network** command should exist before the **status** attribute is defined.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 bgp network 2001::1/64 status enable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ipv6 bgp network** Displays the status of all the IPv6 BGP networks or a specific IPv6 BGP network.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpNetwork6Table  
  alaBgpNetwork6Addr  
  alaBgpNetwork6MaskLen  
  alaBgpNetwork6RowStatus
```

---

## show ipv6 bgp network

Displays the status of all the IPv6 BGP networks or a specific IPv6 BGP network.

**show ipv6 bgp network** [*ipv6\_address/prefix\_length*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipv6_address</i>	The 128-bit IPv6 address.
<i>/prefix_length</i>	The number of bits that are significant in the IPv6 address (mask) (3..128).

### Defaults

By default, all IPv6 BGP networks and their status will be displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the *ipv6\_address/prefix\_length* parameter to display the status of a specific IPv6 BGP network.

### Examples

```
show ipv6 bgp network
Network                               Admin state Oper state
-----+-----+-----
2525:500:600::/64                     enabled     active
```

```
show ipv6 bgp network 2525:500:600::/64
Network address      = 2525:500:600::/64,
Network admin state  = enabled,
Network oper state   = active,
Network metric       = 0,
Network local preference = 0,
Network community string = <none>
```

### output definitions

<b>Network</b> or <b>Network address</b>	The IPv6 address configured for this local BGP network. This value is configured through the <b>ipv6 bgp network</b> command.
<b>Admin state</b> or <b>Network admin state</b>	Indicates whether this local BGP network is administratively enabled or disabled. This value is configured through the <b>ipv6 bgp network status</b> command.
<b>Oper state</b> or <b>Network oper state</b>	Indicates whether this BGP local network is operationally active or inactive.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Network metric</b>	The multi-exit discriminator (MED) value configured for this local BGP network. This value is configured through the <b>ipv6 bgp network metric</b> command.
<b>Network local preference</b>	The local preference value for this local BGP network. This value is configured through the <b>ipv6 bgp network local-preference</b> command.
<b>Network community string</b>	The community string value for this local BGP network. This value is configured through the <b>ipv6 bgp network community</b> command.

---

## Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ipv6 bgp network** .Advertises a locally reachable IPv6 address as an IPv6 BGP network to other BGP peers.

## MIB Objects

```
alaBgpNetwork6Table
  alaBgpNetwork6Addr
  alaBgpNetwork6MaskLen
  alaBgpNetwork6State
  alaBgpNetwork6Metric
  alaBgpNetwork6LocalPref
  alaBgpNetwork6Community
  alaBgpNetwork6RowStatus
```

---

## ipv6 bgp neighbor

Creates or deletes a BGP peer relationship using IPv6 addresses.

**ipv6 bgp neighbor** *ipv6\_address*

**no ipv6 bgp neighbor** *ipv6\_address*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipv6\_address*                      The 128-bit IPv6 address of the new BGP peer.

### Defaults

By default, no BGP peers are configured in the BGP network.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a BGP peer.
- To establish a BGP session, the BGP peer should be reachable.
- You must manually enable a BGP peer after creating it. A BGP peer is enabled using the **ipv6 bgp neighbor status** command.
- Once created, a BGP peer must be assigned an autonomous system number using the **ipv6 bgp neighbor remote-as** command.
- Use **update-source** keyword to configure the IPv6 interface when link-local address is used as neighbor address.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001::1  
-> no ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001::1
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- ipv6 bgp neighbor status** Enables or disables the BGP peer status.
- ipv6 bgp neighbor remote-as** Assigns an AS number to the BGP peer.

**MIB Objects**

alaBgpPeer6Table  
  alaBgpPeer6Addr

---

## ipv6 bgp neighbor activate-ipv6

Enables the exchange of IPv6 unicast routes between BGP peer routers identified by their IPv6 addresses.

```
ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [activate-ipv6]
```

```
no ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [activate-ipv6]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipv6\_address*                      The 128-bit IPv6 address.

### Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to disable the exchange of IPv6 unicast routes between BGP peer routers identified by their IPv6 addresses.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 bgp neighbor 1.0.0.1 activate-ipv6  
-> no ipv6 bgp neighbor 1.0.0.1 activate-ipv6
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 bgp neighbors](#)              Displays the configured IPv6 BGP peers.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeer6Table  
  alaBgpPeer6Addr  
  alaBgpPeer6Ipv6Unicast
```

---

## ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6-next-hop

Configures the IPv6 next hop addresses for IPv6 prefixes advertised between BGP peers. These BGP peers are identified by their IPv6 addresses.

```
ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [ipv6-next-hop ipv6_address]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipv6\_address*                      The 128-bit IPv6 address of the next hop router.

### Defaults

By default, the IPv6 next hop address is set to all zeros.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- To reset the IPv6 next hop value, enter an all-zero address.
- For internal BGP (IBGP) peers, the IPv6 next hop is used only if the peer **next-hop-self** option is configured.
- For external BGP (EBGP) peers, the IPv6 next hop is used for all the advertised IPv6 routes.
- For BGP peers configured with their link-local addresses, the configured IPv6 next hop is used while advertising IPv6 prefixes.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001::1 ipv6-next-hop fe80::/24  
-> no ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001::1 ipv6-next-hop fe80::/24
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 bgp neighbors](#)      Displays the configured IPv6 BGP peers.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeer6Table  
  alaBgpPeer6Addr  
  alaBgpPeerIpv6NextHop
```

---



## ipv6 bgp neighbor status

Enables or disables the BGP peer status. These peers are identified by their IPv6 addresses.

```
ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [status {enable | disable}]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipv6_address</i>	The 128-bit IPv6 address of the new BGP peer.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the BGP peer.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the BGP peer.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- You should first create a BGP peer and assign it an IPv6 address using the [ipv6 bgp neighbor](#) command before enabling the peer.
- You should configure all the BGP peer related commands before enabling a BGP peer. Once you have enabled the peer, it will begin sending BGP connection and route advertisement messages.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001::1 status enable  
-> ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001::1 status disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 bgp neighbors](#) Displays the configured IPv6 BGP peers.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeer6Table  
  alaBgpPeer6Addr  
  alaBgpPeer6RowStatus
```

---

## ipv6 bgp neighbor remote-as

Assigns an AS number to the BGP peer.

```
ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [remote-as num]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipv6\_address*                      The 128-bit IPv6 address of the BGP peer.

*num*                                      Autonomous system number in the range 1–65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>num</i>	1

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- A BGP peer created with the **ipv6 bgp neighbor** command cannot be enabled until it is assigned an autonomous system number. If the AS number assigned to the peer matches the AS number of the local BGP speaker (assigned using the **ip bgp autonomous-system** command), the peer is considered internal to the local autonomous system. Otherwise, the peer is considered external to the local BGP speaker's AS.
- The BGP peer is restarted after issuing this command.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001::1 remote-as 100
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ip bgp autonomous-system**       Sets the AS for the local BGP speaker.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeer6Table  
  alaBgpPeer6Addr  
  alaBgpPeer6AS
```

---

## ipv6 bgp neighbor timers

Configures the KEEPALIVE message interval and hold time interval (in seconds) with regards to the specified BGP peer.

```
ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [timers num num]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipv6_address</i>	A 128-bit IPv6 address for the BGP peer.
<i>num</i>	The KEEPALIVE message interval in seconds.
<i>num</i>	The hold time interval in seconds.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>num</i> (keepalive)	30 seconds
<i>num</i> (holdtime)	90 seconds

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- KEEPALIVE messages do not contain route updates or indicate a change in the status of the BGP peer; they indicate to the receiving BGP peer that the connection is still live and the peer is reachable.
- By default, the KEEPALIVE interval of 30 seconds is one-third the default hold time interval of 90 seconds. The KEEPALIVE interval can never be more than one-third the value of the hold time interval. When the hold time interval is reached without receiving KEEPALIVE or other updates messages, the peer is considered dead.
- Setting the KEEPALIVE value to zero means no KEEPALIVE messages will be sent.
- Once a connection is established with a peer and a time period of the length specified in this command transpires with no messages from the remote peer, then the connection with that remote peer will be considered dead.
- The hold timer is used during the connection setup process and for on-going connection maintenance with BGP peers. If the peer does not receive a KEEPALIVE, UPDATE, or NOTIFICATION message within this time period, then the BGP connection will be closed.
- Both the KEEPALIVE and hold time interval should be set at the same time.
- Using this command without the variables resets the variables to their default value.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001::1 timers 80 240
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ipv6 bgp neighbor conn-retry-interval** The interval, in seconds, between BGP retries to set up a connection with another peer via the transport protocol.

## MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeer6Table
  alaBgpPeer6Addr
  alaBgpPeer6HoldTime
  alaBgpPeer6KeepAlive
```

---

## ipv6 bgp neighbor maximum-prefix

Configures the maximum number of prefixes, or paths, the local router can receive from a BGP peer in UPDATE messages.

```
ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [maximum-prefix num [warning-only]]
```

```
no ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [maximum-prefix num [warning-only]]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipv6\_address* A 128-bit IPv6 address for the BGP peer.

*num* The number of prefixes. The valid range is 0–4294967295.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>num</i>	5000

By default, **warning-only** is enabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When the number of prefixes sent by the BGP peer reaches the maximum limit, the peer is restarted.
- You can use BGP logging to receive a warning when the number of prefixes received from the peer reaches 80 percent of the value you configure in this command.
- If the **warning-only** prefix is used, the operator will be warned when the peer exceeds 80 percent of the configured number of maximum prefixes.
- The BGP peer is restarted after issuing this command.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001::2 maximum-prefix 1000 warning-only  
-> no ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001::2 maximum-prefix 1000
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ipv6 bgp neighbors** Displays the configured IPv6 BGP peers.

**MIB Objects**`alaBgpPeer6Table``alaBgpPeer6Addr``alaBgpPeer6MaxPrefix``alaBgpPeer6MaxPrefixWarnOnly`

---

## ipv6 bgp neighbor next-hop-self

Configures router to advertise its peering address as the next hop address for the specified neighbor.

```
ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [next-hop-self]
```

```
no ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [next-hop-self]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipv6\_address* A 128-bit IPv6 address for the BGP peer.

### Defaults

By default, the **next-hop-self** parameter of BGP updates is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable the **next-hop-self** parameter.
- In meshed networks, the BGP peer may not have direct connections to other peers. When such a peer receives route updates from these distant peers (via other peers), it may treat the remote peer as if it were the next hop in the routing path. Packet forwarding will not work in such a case because no direct connection exists. This command allows the peer to deem itself the next hop on the routing path so that the two non-connected peers can route packets. This peer would have a direct connection to both peers that want to exchange packets.
- The BGP peer is restarted after issuing this command.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001::2 next-hop-self  
-> no ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001::2 next-hop-self
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 bgp neighbors](#) Displays the configured IPv6 BGP peers.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeer6Table  
  alaBgpPeer6Addr  
  alaBgpPeer6NextHopSelf
```

---

## ipv6 bgp neighbor conn-retry-interval

The interval, in seconds, between BGP retries to set up a connection with another peer via the transport protocol. In the connect state, BGP tries to set up a connection with a remote peer. If the connection fails, then the connection retry interval starts. Once this interval elapses, BGP retries setting up the connection.

**ipv6 bgp neighbor *ipv6\_address* [conn-retry-interval *num*]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipv6_address</i>	A 128-bit IPv6 address for the BGP neighbor.
<i>num</i>	The time interval (in seconds) between retries. The valid range is 0–65535.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>num</i>	120

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The connection retry time interval starts when a connection to a peer is lost.
- Using this command without the *num* variable resets the variable to its default value.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001::2 conn-retry-interval 60
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 bgp neighbors](#) Displays the configured IPv6 BGP peers.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeer6Table  
  alaBgpPeer6Addr  
  alaBgpPeer6ConnRetryInterval
```

---



## ipv6 bgp neighbor default-originate

Enables or disables the BGP local speaker to advertise a default route to the peer.

```
ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [default-originate]
```

```
no ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [default-originate]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipv6\_address*                      The 128-bit IPv6 address for the neighbor.

### Defaults

This **default-originate** parameter is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable the BGP peer default origination.
- When this command is enabled, the local BGP speaker advertises the default route to the peer. Such a default route overrides any learned default (propagation) and outbound policy. The default route `::/0` does not need to exist on the local router.
- If the peer is capable of exchanging IP as well as IPv6 prefixes, the default route for both IP and IPv6 is advertised.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001::1 default-originate  
-> no ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001::1 default-originate
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 bgp neighbors](#)    Displays the configured IPv6 BGP peers.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeer6Table  
  alaBgpPeer6Addr  
  alaBgpPeer6DefaultOriginate
```

---

## ipv6 bgp neighbor update-source

Configures the local IPv6 interface from which a BGP peer will be connected. This local IPv6 interface can be configured for internal and external BGP peers.

```
ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [update-source interface_name]
```

```
no ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [update-source interface_name]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipv6\_address*

The 128-bit IPv6 address for the BGP peer.

*interface\_name*

The name of the local IPv6 interface that provides the TCP connection for this BGP peer.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The BGP peer is restarted after issuing this command.
- If a BGP peer is configured with its link-local address, use the **update-source** parameter to specify the name of the IPv6 interface from which this peer is reachable. This is required to establish a BGP peering session.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 bgp neighbor 2004::1 update-source bgp_ipv6  
-> no ipv6 bgp neighbor 2004::1 update-source bgp_ipv6
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- [show ipv6 bgp neighbors](#) Displays the configured IPv6 BGP peers.
- [ipv6 interface](#) Configures an IPv6 interface on a VLAN or IPv6 tunnel.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeer6Table  
  alaBgpPeer6Addr  
  alaBgpPeer6LocalIntfName
```

---

## ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv4-nexthop

Configures the IPv4 next hop addresses for IPv4 prefixes advertised between BGP peers. These BGP peers are identified by their IPv6 addresses.

```
ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [ipv4-nexthop ip_address]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipv6\_address*                      The 128-bit IPv6 address for the BGP peer.

*ip\_address*                        The 32-bit IP address of the next hop.

### Defaults

By default, the IPv4 next hop value is set to all zeros.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

To reset the IPv4 next hop value, enter an all-zero address.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 bgp neighbor 2004::1 ipv4-nexthop 172.22.2.115
-> ipv6 bgp neighbor 2004::1 ipv4-nexthop 0.0.0.0
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ipv6 bgp neighbors](#)    .Displays the configured IPv6 BGP peers.

### MIB Objects

```
alaBgpPeer6Table
  alaBgpPeer6Addr
  alaBgpPeer6Ipv4NextHop
```

---

## show ipv6 bgp neighbors

Displays the configured IPv6 BGP peers.

**show ipv6 bgp neighbors** [*ipv6\_address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipv6\_address*                      The 128-bit IPv6 address of the BGP neighbor.

### Defaults

By default, all the configured IPv6 BGP peers will be displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the *ipv6\_address* parameter to display the details of a specified IPv6 BGP peer.

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 bgp neighbors
```

```
Legends: Nbr = Neighbor
```

```
      As = Autonomous System
```

Nbr	address	As	Admin state	Oper state	BGP Id	Up/Down
2001:100:3:4::1		30	enabled	established	11.4.0.1	01h:42m:08s
fe80::200:57ff:fe28:7e89		10	enabled	established	11.5.0.1	01h:40m:58s

```
-> show ipv6 bgp neighbors 2001:100:3:4::1
```

```
Neighbor address                      = 2001:100:3:4::1,
Neighbor autonomous system            = 30,
Neighbor Admin state                   = enabled,
Neighbor Oper state                    = established,
Neighbor passive status                = disabled,
Neighbor name                          = peer(2001:100:3:4::1),
Neighbor local address                 = 2001:100:3:4::10,
Neighbor EBGP multiHop                 = disabled,
Neighbor next hop self                 = disabled,
Neighbor Route Refresh                 = enabled,
Neighbor Ipv4 unicast                 = enabled,
Neighbor Ipv4 multicast                = disabled,
Neighbor type                          = internal,
Neighbor auto-restart                  = enabled,
Neighbor route-reflector-client        = disabled,
Neighbor confederation status          = disabled,
Neighbor remove private AS             = disabled,
Neighbor default originate             = disabled,
Neighbor maximum prefixes              = 5000,
Neighbor max prefixes warning          = enabled,
# of prefixes received                 = 10,
```

```

Neighbor MD5 key           = <none>,
Neighbor local port       = 49154,
Neighbor TCP window size  = 32768,
Graceful Restart State    = None,
Advertised Restart Interval = 0s,
Forwarding State during restart = NotPreserved,
Activate IPv6 unicast     = enabled,
Configured IPv4 NextHop Address = 0.0.0.0,
Configured IPv6 NextHop Address = ::,
Neighbor Ipv6 unicast     = advertised

```

### output definitions

<b>Nbr address or Neighbor address</b>	The IPv6 address for this BGP peer. Assign this address through the <b>ipv6 bgp neighbor</b> command.
<b>As or Neighbor autonomous system</b>	The autonomous system to which this peer belongs. A peer's AS number is assigned through the <b>ipv6 bgp neighbor remote-as</b> command.
<b>Admin state or Neighbor Admin state</b>	Indicates whether this peer has been enabled or disabled through the <b>ipv6 bgp neighbor status</b> command.
<b>Oper state or Neighbor Oper state</b>	The current BGP state for this peer. Possible states are <b>idle</b> , <b>connect</b> , <b>active</b> , <b>opensent</b> , <b>openconfirm</b> , and <b>established</b> .
<b>BGP Id</b>	The unique BGP identifier of the peer.
<b>Up/Down</b>	The time since this peer has transitioned to its current UP or DOWN state. If the peer is currently Established, then this is the time that the peer has been UP. If the peer is currently Idle, then this is the time the peer has been DOWN.
<b>Neighbor passive status</b>	Indicates whether the local BGP speaker is "passive" (i.e., waiting for this peer to initiate a session).
<b>Neighbor name</b>	The name assigned to this peer.
<b>Neighbor local address</b>	The interface assigned to this peer. This value is configured through the <b>ipv6 bgp neighbor update-source</b> command.
<b>Neighbor EBGp multiHop</b>	Indicates whether BGP multi-hop support is enabled or disabled. This supports allows external BGP peers to communicate with each other even when they are not directly connected.
<b>Neighbor next hop self</b>	Indicates whether this peer is using next hop processing. This value is configured through the <b>ipv6 bgp neighbor next-hop-self</b> command.
<b>Neighbor Route Refresh</b>	Indicates whether this peer supports Route Refresh capability as defined in RFC 2918. This capability is an alternative to soft-reconfiguration that can save CPU and memory resources. It allows peers to dynamically request the re-advertisement of BGP routing tables. Since this router supports route refresh all BGP peers are automatically enabled for this capability.
<b>Neighbor Ipv4 unicast</b>	Indicates whether this peer is multiprotocol IPv4 unicast capable.
<b>Neighbor Ipv4 multicast</b>	Indicates whether this peer is multiprotocol IPv4 multicast capable.
<b>Neighbor type</b>	Indicates whether this peer is internal or external to the AS.
<b>Neighbor auto-restart</b>	Indicates whether peer auto-restart is enabled or disabled.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Neighbor route-reflector-client</b>	Indicates whether this peer is a client to the local route reflector, if configured.
<b>Neighbor confederation status</b>	Indicates whether this peer is a member of a BGP confederation.
<b>Neighbor remove private AS</b>	Indicates whether the stripping of private AS numbers (64512 to 65535) from AS paths is enabled or disabled.
<b>Neighbor default originate</b>	Indicates whether peer default origination is enabled or disabled. When enabled, the local BGP speaker advertises the default route to the peer. This value is configured through the <b>ipv6 bgp neighbor default-originate</b> command.
<b>Neighbor maximum prefixes</b>	The maximum number of prefixes the local router can receive in UPDATE from this peer. This value is configured through the <b>ipv6 bgp neighbor maximum-prefix</b> command.
<b>Neighbor max prefixes warning</b>	Indicates whether a warning will be issued when this peer exceeds 80 percent of the maximum prefix value. This value is configured through the <b>ipv6 bgp neighbor update-source</b> command.
<b># of prefixes received</b>	Displays the total number of prefixes received by this neighbor.
<b>Neighbor MD5 key</b>	When present, shows an encrypted version of the MD5 password. When not present, and MD5 password has not been configured.
<b>Neighbor local port</b>	The TCP port used for the session with this peer.
<b>Neighbor TCP window size</b>	The size of the TCP window for this BGP session. This value will always be 32768 as that is the maximum size of a BGP message.
<b>Graceful Restart State</b>	Indicates the graceful restart state. This feature does not support IPv6 prefixes.
<b>Advertised Restart Interval</b>	Indicates the restart interval in seconds.
<b>Forwarding State during restart</b>	Indicates whether the peer has preserved the forwarding state during the graceful restart.
<b>Activate IPv6 unicast</b>	Indicates whether or not IPv6 unicast advertisements are enabled. Options include <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> .
<b>Configured IPv4 NextHop Address</b>	Specifies the IPv4 nexthop address. This is specified using the <b>ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv4-nexthop</b> command.
<b>Configured IPv6 NextHop Address</b>	Specifies the IPv6 nexthop address. This is specified using the <b>ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6-nexthop</b> command.
<b>Neighbor Ipv6 unicast</b>	Indicates whether or not IPv6 unicast capability is advertised between the peers. Options include <b>enabled</b> or <b>disabled</b> .

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ipv6 bgp neighbor**

Creates or deletes a BGP peer relationship using IPv6 addresses.

**ipv6 bgp neighbor status**

Enables or disables the BGP peer status.

## MIB Objects

alaBgpPeer6Table

- alaBgpPeer6Addr
- alaBgpPeer6AS
- alaBgpPeer6Passive
- alaBgpPeer6Name
- alaBgpPeer6MultiHop
- alaBgpPeer6MaxPrefix
- alaBgpPeer6MaxPrefixWarnOnly
- alaBgpPeer6NextHopSelf
- alaBgpPeer6SoftReconfig
- alaBgpPeer6InSoftReset
- alaBgpPeer6Ipv4Unicast
- alaBgpPeer6Ipv4Multicast
- alaBgpPeer6RcvdRtRefreshMsgs
- alaBgpPeer6SentRtRefreshMsgs
- alaBgpPeer6RouteMapOut
- alaBgpPeer6RouteMapIn
- alaBgpPeer6LocalAddr
- alaBgpPeer6LastDownReason
- alaBgpPeer6LastDownTime
- alaBgpPeer6LastReadTime
- alaBgpPeer6RcvdNotifyMsgs
- alaBgpPeer6SentNotifyMsgs
- alaBgpPeer6LastSentNotifyReason
- alaBgpPeer6LastRecvNotifyReason
- alaBgpPeer6RcvdPrefixes
- alaBgpPeer6DownTransitions
- alaBgpPeer6Type
- alaBgpPeer6AutoRestart
- alaBgpPeer6ClientStatus
- alaBgpPeer6ConfedStatus
- alaBgpPeer6RemovePrivateAs
- alaBgpPeer6ClearCounter
- alaBgpPeer6TTL
- alaBgpPeer6AspathListOut
- alaBgpPeer6AspathListIn
- alaBgpPeer6PrefixListOut
- alaBgpPeer6PrefixListIn
- alaBgpPeer6CommunityListOut
- alaBgpPeer6CommunityListIn
- alaBgpPeer6Restart
- alaBgpPeer6DefaultOriginate
- alaBgpPeer6ReconfigureInBound
- alaBgpPeer6ReconfigureOutBound
- alaBgpPeer6MD5Key
- alaBgpPeer6MD5KeyEncrypt
- alaBgpPeer6RowStatus
- alaBgpPeer6UpTransitions
- alaBgpPeer6LastWriteTime

---

## show ipv6 bgp neighbors statistics

Displays the neighbor statistics of the configured IPv6 BGP peers.

**show ipv6 bgp neighbors statistics** [*ipv6\_address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipv6\_address*                      The 128-bit IPv6 address.

### Defaults

By default, the neighbor statistics for all the IPv6 BGP peers will be displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the *ipv6\_address* parameter to display the neighbor statistics of a specified IPv6 BGP peer.

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 bgp neighbors statistics
```

```
Legends: Nbr    = Neighbor
          As     = Autonomous System
          RMSGS  = # of received messages
          SMSGS  = # of sent messages
          RUPDS  = # of Update messages received
          SUPDS  = # of Update messages sent
          RNOFY  = # of Notify messages received
          SNOFY  = # of Notify messages sent
          RPFXS  = # of prefixes received
          UPTNS  = # of UP transitions
          DNTNS  = # of DOWN transitions
```

```
Nbr address                As     RMSGS SMSGS RUPDS SUPDS RNOFY SNOFY RPFXS UPTNS DNTNS
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
2001:100:3:4::1           30     225  260   2     3     0     0     10    1     1
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Nbr address</b>	The IPv6 address for this peer. This value is configured using the <b>ipv6 bgp neighbor</b> command.
<b>As</b>	The autonomous system to which this peer belongs. This value is configured using the <b>ipv6 bgp neighbor remote-as</b> command.
<b>RMSGS</b>	Total number of messages (UPDATE, NOTIFY, OPEN, KEEPALIVE) received by this peer.
<b>SMSGS</b>	Total number of messages (UPDATE, NOTIFY, OPEN, KEEPALIVE) sent by this peer.



*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>RUPDS</b>	The number of route UPDATE messages received by this peer. UPDATE messages contain route reachability information, BGP attributes, and route feasibility information.
<b>SUPDS</b>	The number of route UPDATE messages sent by this peer. UPDATE messages contain route reachability information, BGP attributes, and route feasibility information.
<b>RNOFY</b>	The number of NOTIFY messages received by this peer. NOTIFY messages contain error information, such as unsupported parameters, invalid attributes, and holdtime expirations.
<b>SNOFY</b>	The number of NOTIFY messages sent by this peer. NOTIFY messages contain error information, such as unsupported parameters, invalid attributes, and holdtime expirations.
<b>RPFXS</b>	Number of unique route prefixes received by this peer.
<b>UPTNS</b>	Number of times this peer has come up, operationally.
<b>DNTNS</b>	Number of times this peer has gone down, operationally.

---

```
-> show ipv6 bgp neighbors statistics 2001:100:3:4::1
Neighbor address           = 2001:100:3:4::1,
# of UP transitions        = 1,
Time of last UP transition = 01h:50m:36s,
# of DOWN transitions      = 1,
Time of last DOWN transition = 00h:00m:00s,
Last DOWN reason          = none,
# of msgs rcvd            = 226,
# of Update msgs rcvd     = 2,
# of prefixes rcvd       = 10,
# of Route Refresh msgs rcvd = 0,
# of Notification msgs rcvd = 0,
Last rcvd Notification reason = none [none]
Time last msg was rcvd     = 00h:00m:04s,
# of msgs sent            = 260,
# of Update msgs sent     = 3,
# of Route Refresh msgs sent = 0
# of Notification msgs sent = 0,
Last sent Notification reason = none [none]
Time last msg was sent     = 00h:00m:18s,
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Neighbor address</b>	The IPv6 address for this peer. This value is configured using the <b>ipv6 bgp neighbor</b> command.
<b># of UP transitions</b>	Number of times this peer has come up, operationally.
<b>Time of last UP transition</b>	The duration that this peer has been up.
<b># of DOWN transitions</b>	Number of times this peer has gone down, operationally.
<b>Time of last DOWN transition</b>	The duration since this peer last went down.

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Last DOWN reason</b>	Provides a message as the last reason why a peer went down. The possible reasons for going down are:  user_request - user initiated conn_timeout - connection timer expired hold_timeout - hold timer expired bad_msg - received a bad message from neighbor fsm_blink - BGP FSM error peer_closed - neighbor closed connection peer_notify - neighbor sent fatal notification tcp_error - Fatal TCP error none - None
<b># of msgs rcvd</b>	Total number of messages (UPDATE, NOTIFY, OPEN, KEEPALIVE) received by this peer.
<b># of Update msgs rcvd</b>	The number of route UPDATE messages received from this peer. UPDATE messages contain route reachability information, BGP attributes, and route feasibility information.
<b># of prefixes rcvd</b>	Number of unique route prefixes received by this peer.
<b># of Route Refresh msgs rcvd</b>	Number of route refresh requests this peer has received. Route refresh requests all routes learned by a peer.
<b># of Notification msgs rcvd</b>	Number of NOTIFY messages received from this peer. NOTIFY messages contain error information, such as unsupported parameters, invalid attributes, and holdtime expirations.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Last rcvd Notification reason</b>	<p>NOTIFY messages include errors codes. These error codes are listed in this field. They apply to the last NOTIFY message received from this peer. The notification reasons are listed in two parts separated by a dash (-). The following are possible notification reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>message header error - synchronization loss</li> <li>message header error - bad length</li> <li>message header error - bad type</li> <li>open message error - unsupported version</li> <li>open message error - bad peer autonomous system</li> <li>open message error - bad peer bgp id</li> <li>open message error - unsupported option</li> <li>open message error - authentication failure</li> <li>open message error - unacceptable hold time</li> <li>open message error - unsupported capability</li> <li>update message error - malformed attribute</li> <li>update message error - unknown attribute</li> <li>update message error - missing wellknown attribute</li> <li>update message error - attribute flags error</li> <li>update message error - attribute length error</li> <li>update message error - invalid origin</li> <li>update message error - as loop</li> <li>update message error - invalid nexthop</li> <li>update message error - optional attribute error</li> <li>update message error - invalid network</li> <li>update message error - malformed aspath</li> <li>cease - maximum number of prefixes reached</li> <li>cease - administrative shutdown</li> <li>cease - peer de-configured</li> <li>cease- administrative reset</li> <li>cease- connection rejected</li> <li>cease - other configuration change</li> <li>cease - connection collision resolution</li> <li>cease - out of resources</li> <li>hold time out - none</li> <li>fsm error - none</li> <li>none - none</li> </ul>
<b>Time last msg was rcvd</b>	The duration since a message was received from this peer.
<b># of msgs sent</b>	Total number of messages (UPDATE, NOTIFY, OPEN, KEEPALIVE) sent to this peer.
<b># of Update msgs sent</b>	Number of route UPDATE messages sent to this peer. UPDATE messages contain route reachability information, BGP attributes, and route feasibility information.
<b># of Route Refresh msgs sent</b>	Number of route refresh requests this peer has sent. Route refresh requests request all routes learned be a peer.
<b># of Notification msgs sent</b>	Number of NOTIFY messages sent to this peer. NOTIFY messages contain error information, such as unsupported parameters, invalid attributes, and holdtime expirations.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Last sent Notification reason</b>	NOTIFY messages include errors codes. These error codes are listed in this field. They apply to the last NOTIFY message sent by this peer. The notification reasons are listed in two parts separated by a dash (-). See the list of possible notification reasons under the description for the <b>Peer last received notification reason</b> field above.
<b>Time last msg was sent</b>	The duration since a message was sent to this peer.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**show ipv6 bgp neighbors** Displays the configured IPv6 BGP peers.

**MIB Objects**

```

alaBgpPeer6Table
  alaBgpPeer6Addr
  alaBgpPeer6RcvdMsgs
  alaBgpPeer6SentMsgs
  alaBgpPeer6RcvdUpdMsgs
  alaBgpPeer6SentUpdMsgs
  alaBgpPeer6LastTransitionTime
  alaBgpPeer6LastUpTime
  alaBgpPeer6BgpId
  alaBgpPeer6LocalIntfName
  alaBgpPeer6RestartTime
  alaBgpPeer6RestartState
  alaBgpPeer6RestartFwdState
  alaBgpPeer6Ipv6Unicast
  alaBgpPeer6HoldTime
  alaBgpPeer6KeepAlive
  alaBgpPeer6ConnRetryInterval
  alaBgpPeer6HoldTimeConfigured
  alaBgpPeer6KeepAliveConfigured
  alaBgpPeer6Ipv4NextHop
  alaBgpPeer6Ipv6NextHop

```

---

## show ipv6 bgp neighbors timers

Displays the timers for configured IPv6 BGP peers.

**show ipv6 bgp neighbors timers** [*ipv6\_address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipv6\_address*                      The 128-bit IPv6 address.

### Defaults

By default, the timer values for all the IPv6 BGP peers will be displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the *ipv6\_address* parameter to display the timer value for a specified IPv6 BGP peer.

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 bgp neighbors timers
Legends: Nbr      = Neighbor
          As       = Autonomous System
          RtAdv    = Route Advertisement
          Kalive   = Keep Alive (actual)
          Ka(C)    = Configured Keep Alive
```

Nbr	address	As	Hold	Hold(C)	RtAdv	Retry	Kalive	Ka(C)
	2001:100:3:4::1	30	90	90	30	120	30	30

### output definitions

---

<b>Nbr address</b>	The IPv6 address for this BGP peer. Assign this address using the <a href="#">ipv6 bgp neighbor</a> command.
<b>As</b>	The autonomous system to which this peer belongs. A peer's AS number is assigned using the <a href="#">ipv6 bgp neighbor remote-as</a> command.
<b>Hold</b>	The actual negotiated hold time value.
<b>Hold (C)</b>	The hold time value. This value is configured using the <a href="#">ipv6 bgp neighbor timers</a> command.
<b>RtAdv</b>	The route advertisement interval, in seconds, for updates between external BGP peers.
<b>Retry</b>	The interval, in seconds, between retries by this peer to set up a connection via TCP with another peer. This value is configured using the <a href="#">ipv6 bgp neighbor timers</a> command.

---

**output definitions (continued)**

---

<b>Kalive</b>	The actual negotiated value, in seconds, between KEEPALIVE messages. KEEPALIVE messages do not contain route or status updates; they serve only to tell other peers that the connection is still live and this peer is reachable.
<b>Ka (C)</b>	The KEEPALIVE interval as configured using the <a href="#">ipv6 bgp neighbor timers</a> command.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[show ip bgp statistics](#) Displays BGP global statistics.

**MIB Objects**

alaBgpPeer6Table  
  alaBgpPeer6Addr  
  alaBgpPeer6ConnRetryInterval  
  alaBgpPeer6HoldTime

---

# 36 PIM Commands

Protocol-Independent Multicast (PIM) is an IP multicast routing protocol that uses routing information provided by unicast routing protocols, such as RIP and OSPF. Note that PIM is not dependent on any particular unicast routing protocol. Sparse mode PIM (PIM-SM) contrasts with flood-and-prune dense mode multicast protocols, such as DVMRP and PIM Dense Mode (PIM-DM), in that multicast forwarding in PIM-SM is initiated only via specific requests.

Downstream routers must explicitly join PIM-SM distribution trees in order to receive multicast streams on behalf of directly-connected receivers or other downstream PIM-SM routers. This paradigm of receiver-initiated forwarding makes PIM ideal for network environments where receiver groups are thinly populated and bandwidth conservation is a concern such as in wide area networks (WANs). PIM-DM uses RPF (Reverse Path Forwarding) to prevent looping of multicast datagrams while flooding. If some areas of the network do not have group members, PIM-DM will prune off the forwarding branch by instantiating prune state.

PIM-DM differs from PIM-SM in two essential ways:

- There are no periodic joins transmitted, only explicitly triggered prunes and grafts.
- There is no Rendezvous Point (RP). This is particularly important in networks that cannot tolerate a single point of failure.

MIB information for the PIM commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Pim.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-PIM-MIB

*Filename:* IETF\_PIM.mib  
*Module:* PIM-MIB

---

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

**ip load pim**  
**ip pim sparse status**  
**ip pim dense status**  
**ip pim cbsr-masklength**  
**ip pim static-rp status**  
**ip pim static-rp**  
**ip pim rp-candidate**  
**ip pim rp-threshold**  
**ip pim crp-address**  
**ip pim crp-expirytime**  
**ip pim crp-holdtime**  
**ip pim crp-interval**  
**ip pim crp-priority**  
**ip pim data-timeout**  
**ip pim joinprune-interval**  
**ip pim max-rps**  
**ip pim probe-time**  
**ip pim register checksum**  
**ip pim register-suppress-timeout**  
**ip pim spt status**  
**ip pim source-lifetime**  
**ip pim state-refresh-interval**  
**ip pim state-refresh-limit**  
**ip pim state-refresh-ttl**  
**ip pim interface**  
**ip pim interface mode**  
**ip pim interface hello-interval**  
**ip pim interface joinprune-interval**  
**ip pim interface cbsr-preference**  
**ip pim interface dr-priority**  
**ip pim interface prune-delay status**  
**ip pim interface prune-delay**  
**ip pim interface override-interval**  
**ip pim interface triggered-hello**  
**ip pim interface hello-holdtime**  
**ip pim interface genid**  
**ip pim interface joinprune-holdtime**  
**ip pim interface graft-retry-interval**  
**ip pim interface max-graft-retries**  
**ip pim interface sr-ttl-threshold**  
**show ip pim**  
**show ip pim neighbor**  
**show ip pim rp-candidate**  
**show ip pim rp-set**  
**show ip pim interface**  
**show ip pim nexthop**  
**show ip pim mroute**  
**show ip pim static-rp**

---



## ip load pim

Dynamically loads PIM to memory.

**ip load pim**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command must be executed before PIM can run on the switch.
- The advanced routing image file (**Jadvrout.img** for OmniSwitch 9000, **Kadvrout.img** for OmniSwitch 6800 and for OmniSwitch 6850) must be loaded to flash before the feature will start to work on the switch.

### Examples

```
-> ip load pim
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip pim sparse status](#)

Globally enables or disables the PIM-SM protocol on the switch.

[show ip pim](#)

Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

### MIB Objects

alaDrcTmConfig

alaDrcTmIPPimStatus

---

## ip pim sparse status

Globally enables or disables PIM-SM protocol on the switch.

`ip pim sparse status {enable | disable}`

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Globally enables PIM-SM on the switch.
<b>disable</b>	Globally disables PIM-SM on the switch.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
enable   disable	disable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command must be set to **enable** before PIM-SM can run on the switch. In addition, the **ip load pim** command must be executed. Refer to [page 36-3](#) for more information.
- The advanced routing image file (**Jadvrout.img** for OmniSwitch 9000, **Kadvrout.img** for OmniSwitch 6800 and for OmniSwitch 6850) must be loaded to flash before the feature will start to work on the switch.
- To enable or disable PIM-SM for a particular interface, refer to the [ip pim interface command on page 36-35](#).

### Examples

```
-> ip pim sparse status enable
-> ip pim sparse status disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip pim interface**

Enables or disables the PIM protocol on a specific interface.

**ip load pim**

Dynamically loads PIM to memory.

**show ip pim**

Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

## MIB Objects

alaPimsmGlobalConfig

alaPimsmAdminStatus

---

## ip pim dense status

Globally enables or disables PIM-DM protocol on the switch.

```
ip pim dense status {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Globally enables PIM-DM on the switch.
<b>disable</b>	Globally disables PIM-DM on the switch.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
enable   disable	disable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command must be set to **enable** before PIM-DM can run on the switch. In addition, the **ip load pim** command must be executed. Refer to [page 36-3](#) for more information.
- The advanced routing image file (**Jadvrout.img** for OmniSwitch 9000, **Kadvrout.img** for OmniSwitch 6800 and for OmniSwitch 6850) must be loaded to flash before the feature will start to work on the switch.
- To enable or disable PIM-DM for a particular interface, refer to the [ip pim interface command on page 36-35](#).

### Examples

```
-> ip pim dense status enable  
-> ip pim dense status disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip pim interface**

Enables or disables the PIM protocol on a specific interface.

**ip load pim**

Dynamically loads PIM to memory.

**show ip pim**

Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

## MIB Objects

alaPimdmGlobalConfig

alaPimdmAdminStatus

---

## ip pim cbsr-masklength

Configures the length of the mask used in the hash function when computing the Rendezvous Point (RP) for a multicast group.

**ip pim cbsr-masklength** *bits*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*bits* Specifies the mask length, in bits (1–32).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>bits</i>	30

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command is only supported in the sparse mode.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim cbsr-masklength 30
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip pim interface cbsr-preference](#) Configures the preference value for a local interface as a candidate bootstrap router.

[show ip pim](#) Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

### MIB Objects

alaPimsmGlobalConfig  
alaPimsmAdminBSRHashmasklen

---

## ip pim static-rp status

Enables or disables static RP configuration for use with group-to-RP mapping.

**ip pim static-rp status {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables static RP configuration for group-to-RP mapping. If static RP configuration is enabled, the Bootstrap mechanism will be automatically disabled.
<b>disable</b>	Disables static RP configuration for group-to-RP mapping.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
enable   disable	disable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is only supported in the sparse mode.
- Although the **ip pim static-rp status** command enables the switch for static RP configuration, actual static RPs must be added via the **ip pim static-rp** command.
- As mentioned above, if static RP configuration is enabled, the Bootstrap mechanism will be automatically disabled. When the Bootstrap mechanism is disabled, no bootstrap messages or C-RP advertisements are sent from the switch. Any bootstrap or C-RP advertisements received are ignored.
- If static RP configuration is enabled, the same static RP configuration setting must be defined on all PIM-SM switches within the domain. This will ensure that the PIM-SM switches have the same RP set information.
- To view whether static RP configuration is currently enabled or disabled (default), use the **show ip pim** command. To display the static RP table, use the **show ip pim static-rp** command.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim static-rp status enable
-> ip pim static-rp status disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip pim static-rp**

Adds, modifies, or deletes a static RP group.

**show ip pim**

Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

**show ip pim rp-set**

Displays the list of reachable C-RPs for an IP multicast group.

**show ip pim static-rp**

Displays the PIM-SM static RP table, which includes group address/mask, the static Rendezvous Point (RP) address, and the current status of static RP configuration (i.e., enabled or disabled).

## MIB Objects

alaPimsmGlobalConfig

    alaPimsmAdminStaticRPConfig

---



## ip pim static-rp

Adds, modifies, or deletes a static RP group (“modifies” applies only to the RP Address, since the table is indexed from group address and mask parameters). This group will be used in the group-to-RP mapping algorithm if the static RP configuration status is enabled.

**ip pim static-rp** *group\_address mask rp\_address*

**no ip pim static-rp** *group\_address mask rp\_address*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>group_address</i>	Specifies a 32-bit group address.
<i>mask</i>	Specifies a 32-bit group mask.
<i>rp_address</i>	Specifies a 32-bit Rendezvous Point (RP) address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a static RP group.
- This command is only supported in the sparse mode.
- Changes will take effect only if the global static RP status is enabled. For information on enabling global static RP status, refer to the [ip pim static-rp status command on page 36-9](#).
- To view current static RP configuration settings, use the [show ip pim static-rp](#) command.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim static-rp 224.0.0.0 24 0.0.0.0 10.1.1.1
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip pim static-rp status</b>	Enables or disables the static RP configuration for use with group-to-RP mapping.
<b>show ip pim</b>	Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).
<b>show ip pim rp-set</b>	Displays the list of reachable C-RPs for an IP multicast group.
<b>show ip pim static-rp</b>	Displays the PIM-SM static RP table, which includes group address/mask, the static Rendezvous Point (RP) address, and the current status of static RP configuration (i.e., enabled or disabled).

## MIB Objects

```
alaPimsmStaticRPTable  
  alaPimsmStaticRPGroupAddress  
  alaPimsmStaticRPGroupMask  
  alaPimsmStaticRPAddress  
  alaPimsmStaticRPRowStatus
```

---

## ip pim rp-candidate

Adds, modifies, or deletes a multicast range for C-RP advertisements (“modifies” applies only to the RP Address since the table is indexed from group address and mask parameters).

```
ip pim rp-candidate group_address mask rp_address
```

```
no ip pim rp-candidate group_address mask rp_address
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>group_address</i>	Specifies a 32-bit group address.
<i>mask</i>	Specifies a 32-bit group mask.
<i>rp_address</i>	Specifies a 32-bit Rendezvous Point (RP) address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a multicast range for C-RP advertisements.
- This command is only supported in the sparse mode.
- Bootstrap Routers (BSRs) in PIM-SM support RP-specific expiry timers. As a result, disabling or deleting individual C-RP entries requires that PIM-SM status be disabled on the corresponding interface until former RP entries are aged in the domain. PIM-SM status for the interface can then be re-enabled. New or re-enabled C-RP entries do not require a change in C-RP or BSR status.
- To change the PIM status for a specific interface, refer to the [ip pim interface command on page 36-35](#).

### Examples

```
-> ip pim rp-candidate 224.0.0.0 24 0.0.0.0 10.1.1.1
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- ip pim crp-address** Specifies the IP address used as the source in Candidate Rendezvous Point (C-RP) advertisements.
- show ip pim rp-candidate** Displays the PIM-SM RP Candidate table.

## MIB Objects

```
pimCandidateRPTable  
  pimCandidateRPGroupAddress  
  pimCandidateRPGroupMask  
  pimCandidateRPAddress  
  pimCandidateRPRowStatus
```

---

## ip pim rp-threshold

Specifies the data rate, in bits per second (bps), at which the Rendezvous Point (RP) will attempt to switch to native forwarding by issuing a source-specific (S, G) Join message toward the source.

**ip pim rp-threshold** *bps*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*bps* The data rate value, in bits per second, at which the RP will attempt to switch to native forwarding (0–2147483647).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>bps</i>	1

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is only supported in the sparse mode.
- To disable the RP threshold feature, specify a bits per second value of 0. When the RP threshold is disabled, the RP will never initiate a (S, G) Join message toward the source; the packets will be register-encapsulated to the RP. It will issue a (S, G) join upon when receiving the first data packet if its bits per second value is 1.
- To view the current RP threshold, use the [show ip pim](#) command.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim rp-threshold 131072
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip pim](#) Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

### MIB Objects

```
alaPimsmGlobalConfig  
  alaPimsmRPThreshold
```

---

## ip pim crp-address

Specifies the IP address used as the source in Candidate Rendezvous Point (C-RP) advertisements.

**ip pim crp-address** *ip\_address*

**no ip pim crp-address**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* Specifies the 32-bit source IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a C-RP advertisement source address. (You can also specify a zero (0) value for the IP address to remove a C-RP advertisement source address.)
- Interface corresponding to the ip address must have PIM-SM configured.
- This command is only supported in the sparse mode. A PIM-DM-configured interface is not allowed for this command.
- If the IP address value is non-zero, the router is configured to be a C-RP. If the IP address value is zero, the router is *not* configured to be a C-RP.
- If the static RP configuration is enabled, the switch will not act as a C-RP—even if the C-RP address is defined.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim crp-address 0.0.0.0
-> no ip pim crp-address
-> ip pim crp-address 172.2.1.21
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****ip pim rp-candidate**

Adds, modifies, or deletes a multicast range for C-RP advertisements.

**show ip pim**

Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

**MIB Objects**

alaPimsmGlobalConfig

alaPimsmAdminCRPAddress

---

## ip pim crp-expirytime

Configures the maximum time a PIM-SM router considers the current Candidate Rendezvous Point (C-RP) active.

**ip pim crp-expirytime** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Specifies the expiry time, in seconds (1–300).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	300

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command is only supported in the sparse mode.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim crp-expirytime 10
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip pim crp-holdtime</a>	Configures the holdtime of the component when it is a C-RP in the local domain.
<a href="#">ip pim crp-interval</a>	Configures the interval at which a C-RP router's advertisements are sent to the bootstrap router.
<a href="#">ip pim crp-priority</a>	Configures a C-RP router's priority.
<a href="#">show ip pim</a>	Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

### MIB Objects

```
alaPimsmGlobalConfig  
  alaPimsmCRPExpiryTime
```

---



## ip pim crp-holdtime

Configures the Candidate Rendezvous Point (C-RP) holdtime. The C-RP holdtime is the amount of time, in seconds, the C-RP advertisement is considered valid. This value is specified in C-RP advertisement messages if the router is configured to be a C-RP.

**ip pim crp-holdtime** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Specifies the holdtime value, in seconds (0–255).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	150

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is only supported in the sparse mode.
- A value of zero (0) turns off the C-RP mechanism. When the C-RP mechanism is turned off, the switch will not act as a C-RP.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim crp-holdtime 120  
-> ip pim crp-holdtime 0
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip pim crp-address</b>	Configures the IP address used as the source in C-RP advertisements.
<b>ip pim crp-interval</b>	Configures the interval at which a C-RP router's advertisements are sent to the bootstrap router.
<b>ip pim crp-priority</b>	Configures a C-RP router's priority.
<b>show ip pim</b>	Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

## MIB Objects

pimComponentTable  
    pimComponentCRPHoldTime

---

## ip pim crp-interval

Configures the interval at which a C-RP router's advertisements are sent to the bootstrap router.

**ip pim crp-interval** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Specifies the interval time, in seconds (1–300).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	60

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is only supported in the sparse mode.
- The **ip pim crp-interval** command is applicable only if the switch is configured to be a C-RP (i.e., the C-RP address is set to a non-zero value). Refer to [page 36-16](#) for C-RP address information.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim crp-interval 60
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip pim crp-address</a>	Configures the IP address used as the source in C-RP advertisements.
<a href="#">ip pim crp-holdtime</a>	Configures the holdtime of the component when it is a C-RP in the local domain.
<a href="#">ip pim crp-priority</a>	Configures a C-RP router's priority.
<a href="#">show ip pim</a>	Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

### MIB Objects

```
alaPimsmGlobalConfig  
  alaPimsmCRPInterval
```

---

## ip pim crp-priority

Configures a C-RP router's priority.

**ip pim crp-priority** *priority*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*priority* Specifies the router priority (0–128). The lower the value, the higher the priority.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>priority</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is only supported in the sparse mode.
- The priority value is included in the C-RP advertisements sent by the switch (if the switch is configured to be a C-RP).
- This priority value is used in determining which RP maps to a particular multicast group.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim crp-priority 0
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip pim crp-address</b>	Configures the IP address used as the source in C-RP advertisements.
<b>ip pim crp-holdtime</b>	Configures the holdtime of the component when it is a C-RP in the local domain.
<b>ip pim crp-interval</b>	Configures the interval at which a C-RP router's advertisements are sent to the bootstrap router.
<b>show ip pim</b>	Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

## MIB Objects

```
alaPimsmGlobalConfig  
  alaPimsmCRPPriority
```

---

## ip pim data-timeout

Configures the time after which Source, Group (S, G) state will be deleted for a source that is no longer transmitting.

**ip pim data-timeout** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Specifies the data timeout value, in seconds (1–300).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	210

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ip pim data-timeout 210
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip pim](#) Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

### MIB Objects

```
alaPimsmGlobalConfig  
  alaPimsmDataTimeout
```

---

## ip pim joinprune-interval

Configures the default interval at which periodic PIM Join/Prune messages are sent.

**ip pim joinprune-interval** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Default interval, in seconds (1–300).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	60

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The value specified by this command will be used by default on *all* PIM-enabled interfaces unless the **ip pim interface joinprune-interval** command is used to change the value for a specific interface. For information on using the **ip pim interface joinprune-interval** command, see [page 36-40](#).

### Examples

```
-> ip pim joinprune-interval 60
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip pim interface joinprune-interval](#)

Configures the frequency at which periodic Join/Prune messages are transmitted on a specified interface.

[show ip pim](#)

Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

### MIB Objects

pim  
pimJoinPruneInterval

---

## ip pim max-rps

Configures the maximum number of C-RP routers allowed in the PIM-SM domain.

**ip pim max-rps** *number*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*number* The maximum number of C-RP routers allowed in the PIM-SM domain (1–100).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>number</i>	32

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is only supported in the sparse mode.
- PIM-SM must be globally disabled before changing the maximum number of C-RP routers. To globally disable PIM-SM, refer to the [ip pim sparse status command on page 36-4](#).

### Examples

```
-> ip pim max-rps 32
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip pim sparse status](#) Globally enables or disables the PIM-SM protocol on the switch.  
[show ip pim](#) Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

### MIB Objects

alaPimsmGlobalConfig  
alaPimsmMaxRPs

---



## ip pim probe-time

Configures the amount of time before the Register Suppression timer expires, at which point the Designated Router (DR) sends a Null Register message to the Rendezvous Point (RP). This allows the RP to refresh the Register-Stop. If the Register Suppression timer expires, the DR will resume encapsulating packets from the source to the RP.

**ip pim probe-time** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds*                                The probe time, in seconds (1–300).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	5

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command is only supported in the sparse mode.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim probe-time 5
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ip pim**                                Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

### MIB Objects

```
alaPimsmGlobalConfig  
  alaPimsmProbeTime
```

---

## ip pim register checksum

Configures the application of the checksum function on sent and received register messages in the domain.

**ip pim register checksum {header | full}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>header</b>	Specifies that the checksum for registers is done only on the PIM header.
<b>full</b>	Specifies that the checksum is done over the entire PIM register message.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
header   full	header

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The **full** option may be required for compatibility with older implementations of PIM-SM v2.
- This parameter setting must be consistent across the PIM domain.
- This command is only supported in the sparse mode.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim register checksum header
-> ip pim register checksum full
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ip pim** Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

### MIB Objects

```
alaPimsmGlobalConfig
  alaPimsmOldRegisterMessageSupport
```

---

## ip pim register-suppress-timeout

Specifies the period during which a Designated Router (DR) stops sending Register-encapsulated packets to the Rendezvous Point (RP) after receiving a Register-Stop.

**ip pim register-suppress-timeout** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* The timeout value, in seconds (1–300).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	60

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command is only supported in the sparse mode.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim register-suppress-timeout 10
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip pim](#) Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

### MIB Objects

```
alaPimsmGlobalConfig  
alaPimsmRegisterSuppressionTimeout
```

---

## ip pim spt status

Enables or disables last hop Designated Router (DR) switching to the Shortest Path Tree (SPT). If enabled, last hop DR switching to the SPT begins once the first data packet is received.

**ip pim spt status {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables last hop DR switching to the SPT.
<b>disable</b>	Disables last hop DR switching to the SPT.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
enable   disable	enable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is only supported in the sparse mode.
- As mentioned above, if the SPT status is enabled, last hop DR switching to the SPT begins once the first data packet is received.
- To view whether SPT status is currently enabled (default) or disabled, use the [show ip pim](#) command.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim spt status enable
-> ip pim spt status disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip pim](#) Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

### MIB Objects

```
alaPimsmGlobalConfig
  alaPimsmAdminSPTConfig
```

---

## ip pim source-lifetime

Sets the maximum time a router will continue to originate State Refresh messages in the absence of traffic from the source itself.

**ip pim source-lifetime** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* The time to originate State Refresh messages from the source, in seconds. Values may range from 1–65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	210

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command is only supported in the dense mode.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim source-lifetime 250
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip pim interface](#) Enables or disables the PIM protocol on a specific interface.  
[show ip pim](#) Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

### MIB Objects

pimComponentTable  
    pimSourceLifetime

---

## ip pim state-refresh-interval

Sets the interval between successive State Refresh messages originated from a router.

**ip pim state-refresh-interval** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* The interval between successive State Refresh messages, in seconds. Values may range from 1–255.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	60

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command is only supported in the dense mode.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim state-refresh-interval 80
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip pim interface](#) Enables or disables the PIM protocol on a specific interface.  
[show ip pim](#) Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

### MIB Objects

pimComponentTable  
    pimStateRefreshInterval

---

## ip pim state-refresh-limit

Sets the limit at which a router will not forward successive State Refresh messages if they are received at less than the interval.

**ip pim state-refresh- limit** *ticks*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ticks*

The limit at which the received State Refresh messages will not be forwarded, if the messages are received at less than the interval. Values may range from 0–65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>ticks</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command is only supported in the dense mode.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim state-refresh-limit 2
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip pim interface](#)

Enables or disables the PIM protocol on a specific interface.

[show ip pim](#)

Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

### MIB Objects

pimComponentTable

    pimStateRefreshLimitInterval

---

## ip pim state-refresh-ttl

Sets the Time to Live to be used in a router's originated State Refresh messages if the data packet's Time to Live is not recorded.

**ip pim state-refresh- ttl** *num*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*num* The ttl to be used. Values may range from 0–255.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>num</i>	16

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command is only supported in the dense mode.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim state-refresh-ttl 122
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip pim interface</a>	Enables or disables the PIM protocol on a specific interface.
<a href="#">show ip pim</a>	Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

### MIB Objects

pimComponentTable  
   pimStateRefreshTimeToLive

---



## ip pim interface

Configures the PIM interface.

```
ip pim interface if_name
```

```
no ip pim interface if_name
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*if\_name* The interface name on which PIM is being enabled or disabled.

### Defaults

By default, the PIM interface mode is dense.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a PIM interface.
- PIM must be enabled globally on the switch before PIM will begin running on the interface. To globally enable or disable PIM-SM on the switch, refer to the [ip pim sparse status command on page 36-4](#). To enable or disable PIM-DM on the switch, refer to the [ip pim dense status command on page 36-6](#).

### Examples

```
-> ip pim interface vlan-2  
-> no ip pim interface vlan-2
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip pim sparse status</b>	Globally enables or disables the PIM-SM protocol on the switch.
<b>ip pim interface hello-interval</b>	Configures the frequency at which PIM Hello messages are transmitted on a specified interface.
<b>ip pim interface joinprune-interval</b>	Configures the frequency at which periodic Join/Prune messages are transmitted on a specified interface.
<b>ip pim interface cbsr-preference</b>	Configures the preference value for the local interface as a candidate bootstrap router.
<b>ip pim interface dr-priority</b>	Specifies the Designated Router priority inserted into the DR priority option on a specified interface.
<b>ip pim interface prune-delay status</b>	Enables or disables the LAN prune-delay option on a specified interface.
<b>ip pim interface prune-delay</b>	Specifies the value, in milliseconds, inserted into the LAN prune-delay field of a LAN prune-delay option on a specified interface.
<b>ip pim interface override-interval</b>	Specifies the value inserted into the Override Interval field of a LAN prune-delay option on this interface if the prune-delay status is enabled.
<b>ip pim interface triggered-hello</b>	Specifies the maximum time, in seconds, before a triggered PIM Hello message is transmitted on the corresponding interface.
<b>ip pim interface hello-holdtime</b>	Specifies the value, in seconds, to be set in the Holdtime field of Hello messages transmitted on the specified interface.
<b>ip pim interface genid</b>	Enables or disables the Generation ID option on a specified interface.
<b>ip pim interface joinprune-holdtime</b>	Specifies the value inserted into the Holdtime field of a Join/Prune message sent on the corresponding interface.
<b>show ip pim interface</b>	Displays the detailed PIM settings for a specific interface, or general PIM settings for all interfaces.

## MIB Objects

```
pimInterfaceTable
  pimInterfaceIfIndex
  pimInterfaceStatus
```

---

## ip pim interface mode

Sets the configured mode of a PIM interface.

```
ip pim interface if_name mode {sparse | dense}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>if_name</i>	The interface name on which PIM is being enabled or disabled.
<b>sparse</b>	Specifies sparse mode.
<b>dense</b>	Specifies dense mode.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

PIM must be enabled globally on the switch before PIM will begin running on the interface. To globally enable or disable PIM-SM on the switch, refer to the [ip pim sparse status command on page 36-4](#). To enable or disable PIM-DM on the switch, refer to the [ip pim dense status command on page 36-6](#).

### Examples

```
-> ip pim interface vlan-2 mode sparse  
-> ip pim interface vlan-26 mode dense
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip pim sparse status</b>	Globally enables or disables the PIM-SM protocol on the switch.
<b>ip pim interface hello-interval</b>	Configures the frequency at which PIM Hello messages are transmitted on a specified interface.
<b>ip pim interface joinprune-interval</b>	Configures the frequency at which periodic Join/Prune messages are transmitted on a specified interface.
<b>ip pim interface cbsr-preference</b>	Configures the preference value for the local interface as a candidate bootstrap router.
<b>ip pim interface dr-priority</b>	Specifies the Designated Router priority inserted into the DR priority option on a specified interface.
<b>ip pim interface prune-delay status</b>	Enables or disables the LAN prune-delay option on a specified interface.
<b>ip pim interface prune-delay</b>	Specifies the value, in milliseconds, inserted into the LAN prune-delay field of a LAN prune-delay option on a specified interface.
<b>ip pim interface override-interval</b>	Specifies the value inserted into the Override Interval field of a LAN prune-delay option on this interface if the prune-delay status is enabled.
<b>ip pim interface triggered-hello</b>	Specifies the maximum time, in seconds, before a triggered PIM Hello message is transmitted on the corresponding interface.
<b>ip pim interface hello-holdtime</b>	Specifies the value, in seconds, to be set in the Holdtime field of Hello messages transmitted on the specified interface.
<b>ip pim interface genid</b>	Enables or disables the Generation ID option on a specified interface.
<b>ip pim interface joinprune-holdtime</b>	Specifies the value inserted into the Holdtime field of a Join/Prune message sent on the corresponding interface.
<b>show ip pim interface</b>	Displays the detailed PIM settings for a specific interface, or general PIM settings for all interfaces.

## MIB Objects

```
pimInterfaceTable  
    pimInterfaceIfIndex  
    pimInterfaceStatus
```

---

## ip pim interface hello-interval

Configures the frequency at which PIM Hello messages are transmitted on a specified interface.

```
ip pim interface if_name hello-interval seconds
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*if\_name* The interface name.

*seconds* The Hello interval, in seconds. Values may range from 1–300.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	30

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

A PIM interface must be created via the [ip pim interface](#) command before the Hello interval value can be configured.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim interface vlan-2 hello-interval 30
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip pim interface](#) Enables or disables the PIM protocol on a specific interface.

[ip pim interface hello-holdtime](#) Specifies the value, in seconds, to be set in the Holdtime field of Hello messages transmitted on the specified interface.

[ip pim interface triggered-hello](#) Specifies the maximum time, in seconds, before a triggered PIM Hello message is transmitted on the corresponding interface.

[show ip pim](#) Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

### MIB Objects

```
pimInterfaceTable  
  pimInterfaceIfIndex  
  pimInterfaceHelloInterval
```

---

## ip pim interface joinprune-interval

Configures the frequency at which periodic Join/Prune messages are transmitted on a specified interface.

**ip pim interface** *if\_name* **joinprune-interval** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>if_name</i>	The interface name.
<i>seconds</i>	The Join/Prune interval, in seconds (1–300).

### Defaults

The default value for the Join/Prune interval matches the interval specified by the **ip pim joinprune-interval** command. The switch's default **ip pim joinprune-interval** command setting is 60 seconds.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- A PIM interface must be created via the **ip pim interface** command before the Join/Prune interval can be configured.
- To view the current Join/Prune interval for an interface, refer to the **show ip pim interface command** on page 36-74.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim interface vlan-2 joinprune-interval 60
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip pim interface</b>	Enables or disables the PIM protocol on a specific interface.
<b>ip pim joinprune-interval</b>	Configures the default interval at which periodic PIM Join/Prune messages are sent.
<b>ip pim interface joinprune-holdtime</b>	Specifies the value inserted into the Holdtime field of a Join/Prune message sent on the corresponding interface.
<b>show ip pim interface</b>	Displays the current PIM status for a specific interface or for all interfaces.

## MIB Objects

```
pimInterfaceTable
  pimInterfaceIfIndex
  pimInterfaceJoinPruneInterval
```

---

## ip pim interface cbsr-preference

Configures the preference value for a local interface as a candidate bootstrap router.

```
ip pim interface if_name cbsr-preference value
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>if_name</i>	The interface name.
<i>value</i>	The C-BSR preference value (0–255). The higher the value, the higher the priority.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	0

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- A value of -1 is used to specify that the interface is *not* to be considered as a C-BSR. If all interfaces have a C-BSR preference of -1, the switch will not act as a C-BSR.
- This command is only supported in the sparse mode.
- If all PIM-SM interfaces are enabled and currently running (i.e., each IP interface is up), the interface with the highest priority becomes the C-BSR for the switch. If the priority levels are equal across all interfaces, the interface with the highest IP address will become the C-BSR for the switch.
- A PIM interface must be created via the [ip pim interface](#) command before the C-BSR preference can be specified.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim interface vlan-2 cbsr-preference 0
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

**ip pim interface**

Enables or disables the PIM protocol on a specific interface.

**show ip pim**

Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

**show ip pim interface**

Displays the detailed PIM settings for a specific interface or the general PIM settings for all interfaces.

## MIB Objects

pimInterfaceTable

    pimInterfaceIfIndex

    pimInterfaceCBSRPreference

---

## ip pim interface dr-priority

Specifies the Designated Router priority inserted into the DR priority option on a specified interface. This value is used in determining the Designated Router on an interface.

**ip pim interface** *if\_name* **dr-priority** *priority*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>if_name</i>	The interface name.
<i>priority</i>	The DR priority option value (1–128). A higher numeric value denotes a higher priority.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>priority</i>	1

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Higher priority values are preferred when choosing the Designated Router.
- This command is only supported in the sparse mode.
- Priority-based DR election is only enabled when all neighbors on an interface advertise that they are capable of using the DR election priority option.
- A PIM interface must be created via the **ip pim interface** command before the DR priority can be configured.
- To view the current Designated Router (DR) priority, use the **show ip pim interface** command.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim interface vlan-2 dr-priority 20
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip pim interface**

Enables or disables the PIM protocol on a specific interface.

**show ip pim neighbor**

Displays a list of active PIM neighbors.

**show ip pim interface**

Displays the detailed PIM settings for a specific interface or the general PIM settings for all interfaces.

## MIB Objects

```
pimInterfaceTable  
  pimInterfaceIfIndex  
  pimInterfaceDRPriority
```

---

## ip pim interface prune-delay status

Enables or disables the LAN prune-delay option on a specified interface. The LAN prune-delay option expresses the expected message propagation delay on the link. It is used by upstream routers to determine how long to wait for a Join override message before pruning an interface.

```
ip pim interface if_name prune-delay status {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>if_name</i>	The interface name.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the LAN prune-delay option on the specified interface.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the LAN prune-delay option on the specified interface.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This option controls whether or not the LAN prune-delay option is included in Hello messages sent out on the interface. This information is not used unless all neighbors on the interface advertise the option. To determine whether the LAN prune-delay option is currently used by all neighbors on the interface, use the [show ip pim interface](#) command.
- A PIM interface must be created via the [ip pim interface](#) command before the prune-delay status can be configured.
- To view whether the LAN prune-delay option is currently enabled or disabled (default) on an interface, use the [show ip pim interface](#) command. When using the [show ip pim interface](#) command to view LAN prune-delay status, be sure to specify the interface IP address in the command line. Refer to [page 36-74](#) for details.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim interface vlan-2 prune-delay status enable
-> ip pim interface vlan-26 prune-delay status disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip pim interface</b>	Enables or disables the PIM protocol on a specific interface.
<b>ip pim interface prune-delay</b>	Specifies the value, in milliseconds, inserted into the LAN prune-delay field of a LAN prune-delay option on a specified interface.
<b>show ip pim neighbor</b>	Displays a list of active PIM neighbors.
<b>show ip pim interface</b>	Displays the detailed PIM settings for a specific interface or the general PIM settings for all interfaces.

## MIB Objects

```
pimInterfaceTable
  pimInterfaceIfIndex
  pimInterfaceLanPruneDelay
```

---

## ip pim interface prune-delay

Specifies the value, in milliseconds, inserted into the LAN prune-delay option of the Hello message. This value expresses the expected message propagation delay on the link and is used by upstream routers to determine how long they must wait for a Join override message before pruning an interface.

**ip pim interface** *if\_name* **prune-delay** *milliseconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>if_name</i>	The interface name.
<i>milliseconds</i>	The value to be inserted into the LAN prune-delay field, in milliseconds (0–32767).

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>milliseconds</i>	500

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The LAN prune-delay option must be *enabled* before these parameters can take effect. For information on enabling the prune-delay option, refer to the [ip pim interface prune-delay status command on page 36-46](#).
- A PIM interface must be created via the [ip pim interface](#) command before the prune-delay can be configured.
- To view the current prune-delay value for an interface, use the [show ip pim interface](#) command. When using the [show ip pim interface](#) command to view the prune-delay value, be sure to specify the interface IP address in the command line. Refer to [page 36-74](#) for details.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim interface vlan-2 prune-delay 2000
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip pim interface</b>	Enables or disables the PIM protocol on a specific interface.
<b>ip pim interface prune-delay status</b>	Enables or disables the LAN prune-delay option on a specified interface.
<b>show ip pim neighbor</b>	Displays a list of active PIM neighbors.
<b>show ip pim interface</b>	Displays the detailed PIM settings for a specific interface or the general PIM settings for all interfaces.

## MIB Objects

```
pimInterfaceTable  
  pimInterfaceIfIndex  
  pimInterfacePropagationDelay
```

---

## ip pim interface override-interval

Specifies the value inserted into the Override Interval field of a LAN prune-delay option on this interface if the prune-delay status is enabled. This option is used to avoid synchronization of override messages when multiple downstream routers share a multi-access link. Sending of the override messages is delayed by a small random amount of time. The router's view of the amount of randomization necessary is expressed in the Override Delay field of the LAN prune-delay option.

**ip pim interface** *if\_name* **override-interval** *milliseconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>if_name</i>	The interface name.
<i>milliseconds</i>	The value to be inserted into the Override Interval field, in milliseconds (0–65535).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>milliseconds</i>	2500

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The LAN prune-delay option must be *enabled* before these parameters can take effect. For information on enabling the prune-delay option, refer to the [ip pim interface prune-delay status command on page 36-46](#).
- A PIM interface must be created via the [ip pim interface](#) command before the Override Interval can be configured.
- To view the current Override Interval for an interface, use the [show ip pim interface](#) command. When using the [show ip pim interface](#) command to view the Override Interval, be sure to specify the interface IP address in the command line. Refer to [page 36-74](#) for details.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim interface vlan-26 override-interval 3000
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

<b>ip pim interface</b>	Enables or disables the PIM protocol on a specific interface.
<b>ip pim interface prune-delay status</b>	Enables or disables the LAN prune-delay option on a specified interface.
<b>show ip pim neighbor</b>	Displays a list of active PIM neighbors.
<b>show ip pim interface</b>	Displays the detailed PIM settings for a specific interface or the general PIM settings for all interfaces.

## MIB Objects

```
pimInterfaceTable  
  pimInterfaceIfIndex  
  pimInterfaceOverrideInterval
```

---

## ip pim interface triggered-hello

Specifies the maximum time, in seconds, before a triggered PIM Hello message is transmitted on the corresponding interface.

**ip pim interface** *if\_name* **triggered-hello** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>if_name</i>	The interface name.
<i>seconds</i>	The amount of time, in seconds, before a triggered PIM Hello message is transmitted on the corresponding interface (1–65535).

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	5

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- A PIM interface must be created via the [ip pim interface](#) command before the triggered Hello value can be configured.
- To view the current triggered Hello value for an interface, use the [show ip pim interface](#) command. When using the **show ip pim interface** command to view the triggered Hello value, be sure to specify the interface IP address in the command line. Refer to [page 36-74](#) for details.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim interface vlan-26 triggered-hello 120
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- ip pim interface** Enables or disables the PIM protocol on a specific interface.
- ip pim interface hello-interval** Configures the frequency at which PIM Hello messages are transmitted on a specified interface.
- ip pim interface hello-holdtime** Specifies the value, in seconds, to be set in the Holdtime field of Hello messages transmitted on the specified interface.
- show ip pim interface** Displays the detailed PIM settings for a specific interface or the general PIM settings for all interfaces.

## MIB Objects

```
pimInterfaceTable
  pimInterfaceIfIndex
  pimInterfaceTrigHelloInterval
```

---

## ip pim interface hello-holdtime

Specifies the amount of time a neighbor is considered valid—i.e., the Hello holdtime is used to timeout the neighbor state. A timer is reset to Hello holdtime whenever a Hello message containing the holdtime option is received. If the timer expires, the neighbor state is deleted.

**ip pim interface** *if\_name* **hello-holdtime** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>if_name</i>	The interface name.
<i>seconds</i>	The amount of time, in seconds, for the interface's new Hello message holdtime value (0–65535).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	105

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The specified holdtime should be 3.5 times the value of the Hello interval defined for the interface. To view the current Hello interval for an interface, use the [show ip pim interface](#) command. When using the [show ip pim interface](#) command to view the Hello interval, be sure to specify the interface IP address in the command line. Refer to [page 36-74](#) for details.
- If the holdtime options are not used in the Hello messages, then a default Hello holdtime value of 105 seconds is used to timeout neighbors.
- A PIM interface must be created via the [ip pim interface](#) command before the triggered Hello holdtime can be configured.
- For information on modifying the current Hello interval, refer to the [ip pim interface hello-interval command on page 36-39](#).
- To view the current Hello holdtime for an interface, use the [show ip pim interface](#) command.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim interface vlan-2 hello-holdtime 560
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip pim interface</b>	Enables or disables the PIM protocol on a specific interface.
<b>ip pim interface triggered-hello</b>	Specifies the maximum time, in seconds, before a triggered PIM Hello message is transmitted on the corresponding interface.
<b>ip pim interface hello-interval</b>	Configures the frequency at which PIM Hello messages are transmitted on a specified interface.
<b>show ip pim interface</b>	Displays the current PIM status for a specific interface or for all the interfaces.

## MIB Objects

```
pimInterfaceTable
  pimInterfaceIfIndex
  pimInterfaceHelloHoldtime
```

---

## ip pim interface genid

Enables or disables the Generation ID option on a specified interface.

```
ip pim interface if_name genid {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>if_name</i>	The interface name.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the Generation ID option on the specified interface.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the Generation ID option on the specified interface.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>enable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- A PIM interface must be created via the **ip pim interface** command before the Generation ID status can be configured.
- To view whether the Generation ID option is currently enabled (default) or disabled, use the **show ip pim interface** command. Be sure to specify the corresponding interface IP address when entering the command.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim interface vlan-2 genid enable  
-> ip pim interface vlan-26 genid disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip pim interface**

Enables or disables the PIM protocol on a specific interface.

**show ip pim interface**

Displays the detailed PIM settings for a specific interface or the general PIM settings for all the interfaces.

## MIB Objects

```
pimInterfaceTable  
    pimInterfaceIfIndex  
    pimInterfaceGenerationID
```

---

## ip pim interface joinprune-holdtime

Specifies the value inserted into the holdtime field of a Join/Prune message sent on the corresponding interface. This value indicates the amount of time a Join/Prune message is considered valid.

**ip pim interface** *if\_name* **joinprune-holdtime** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>if_name</i>	The interface name.
<i>seconds</i>	The amount of time, in seconds, for the interface's new Join/Prune message holdtime value (0–65535).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	210

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The specified holdtime should be 3.5 times the value of the Join/Prune interval defined for the interface. For information on viewing the current Join/Prune interval for an interface, refer to the [show ip pim interface command on page 36-74](#).
- A PIM interface must be created via the [ip pim interface](#) command before the Join/Prune holdtime can be configured.
- For information on modifying the current Join/Prune interval, refer to the [ip pim interface joinprune-interval command on page 36-40](#).
- To view the current Join/Prune holdtime for an interface, use the [show ip pim interface](#) command. When using the [show ip pim interface](#) command to view the Join/Prune holdtime, be sure to specify the interface IP address in the command line. Refer to [page 36-74](#) for details.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim interface vlan-2 joinprune-holdtime 350
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

**ip pim interface**

Enables or disables the PIM protocol on a specific interface.

**ip pim interface joinprune-interval**

Configures the frequency at which periodic Join/Prune messages are transmitted on a specified interface.

**show ip pim interface**

Displays the current PIM status for a specific interface or for all the interfaces.

## MIB Objects

pimInterfaceTable

    pimInterfaceIfIndex

    pimInterfaceJoinPruneHoldtime

---

## ip pim interface graft-retry-interval

Sets the time-interval a PIM router waits for a Graft Ack, before resending a Graft on an interface.

**ip pim interface** *if-name* **graft-retry-interval** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>if_name</i>	The interface name on which PIM is enabled.
<i>seconds</i>	The graft retry interval, in seconds. Values may range from 1–65535.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	3

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- A PIM interface must be created via the [ip pim interface](#) command before the graft retry interval value can be configured.
- This command is only supported in the dense mode.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim interface vlan-2 graft-retry-interval 60
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip pim interface</a>	Enables or disables the PIM protocol on a specific interface.
<a href="#">show ip pim interface</a>	Displays the current PIM status for a specific interface or for all the interfaces.

### MIB Objects

```
pimInterfaceTable  
    pimInterfaceIfIndex  
    pimInterfaceGraftRetryInterval
```

---

## ip pim interface max-graft-retries

Sets the maximum number of times a router will resend a graft on this interface.

**ip pim interface** *if-name* **max-graft-retries** *num*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>if_name</i>	The interface name on which PIM is enabled.
<i>num</i>	The maximum number of graft retry, in number. Values may range from 1–100.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>num</i>	2

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- A PIM interface must be created via the **ip pim interface** command before the graft retry interval value can be configured.
- This command is only supported in the dense mode.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim interface vlan-2 max-graft-retries 20
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>ip pim interface</b>	Enables or disables the PIM protocol on a specific interface.
<b>show ip pim interface</b>	Displays the current PIM status for a specific interface or for all the interfaces.

### MIB Objects

```
pimInterfaceTable  
  pimInterfaceIfIndex  
  pimInterfaceMaxGraftRetries
```

---

## ip pim interface sr-ttl-threshold

Sets the Time to Live in a PIM-DM State Refresh message at which it is not forwarded on an interface.

```
ip pim interface if-name sr-ttl-threshold num
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>if_name</i>	The interface name on which PIM is enabled.
<i>num</i>	The Time to Live in PIM-DM State Refresh message, in number. Values may range from 0–100.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>num</i>	0

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- A PIM interface must be created via the [ip pim interface](#) command before the graft retry interval value can be configured.
- This command is only supported in the dense mode.

### Examples

```
-> ip pim interface vlan-2 sr-ttl-threshold 6
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip pim interface</a>	Enables or disables the PIM protocol on a specific interface.
<a href="#">show ip pim</a>	Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

### MIB Objects

```
pimInterfaceTable  
    pimInterfaceIfIndex  
    pimInterfaceSRTTLThreshold
```

---

## show ip pim

Displays the status of the various global parameters for the specified mode (sparse or dense).

```
show ip pim {sparse | dense}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>sparse</b>	Specifies sparse mode.
<b>dense</b>	Specifies dense mode.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip pim sparse
Status = enabled,
BSR Address = 214.0.0.9,
BSR Expiry Time = 00h:01m:52s,
CBSR Address = 212.61.20.254,
CBSR Mask Length = 30,
CBSR Priority = 0,
CRP Address = 172.21.63.1,
CRP Hold Time = 150,
CRP Expiry Time = 00h:05m:00s,
CRP Interval = 60,
CRP Priority = 0,
Data Timeout = 210,
Join/Prune Interval = 60,
Max RPs = 32,
Probe Time = 5,
Register Checksum = header,
Register Suppress Timeout = 60,
RP Threshold = 65536,
SPT Status = enabled,
Static RP Configuration = disabled

-> show ip pim dense
Status = enabled,
Join/Prune Interval = 60,
Source Lifetime = 210,
State Refresh Interval = 60,
State Refresh Limit Interval = 0,
State Refresh TTL = 16
```

*output definitions*

<b>Status</b>	The current global (i.e., switch-wide) status of PIM. Options include <b>enabled</b> and <b>disabled</b> . To change the current PIM global status, refer to the <b>ip pim sparse status</b> command on page 36-4. and the <b>ip pim dense status</b> command on page 36-6.
<b>BSR Address</b>	The 32-bit IP address of the PIM domain's Bootstrap Router (BSR). For more information on BSRs, refer to the "Configuring PIM" chapter of the applicable <i>OmniSwitch Advanced Routing Configuration Guide</i> .
<b>BSR Expiry Time</b>	The amount of time remaining before the BSR times out.
<b>CBSR Address</b>	A 32-bit IP address for the Candidate Bootstrap Router (C-BSR). This IP address is used to advertise the bootstrap message. Note that this IP address will be the interface address of a <i>PIM-SM-enabled</i> VLAN.
<b>CBSR Mask Length</b>	The mask length, in bits, used in the hash function when computing the Rendezvous Point (RP) for a multicast group (1–32). The default value is 30.
<b>CBSR Priority</b>	The current candidate bootstrap router (C-BSR) priority. The priority level of C-BSRs can be used to force the selection of a particular C-BSR. A higher numeric value denotes a higher priority (0–128). The default value is 0.
<b>CRP Address</b>	The IP address used as the source in Candidate Rendezvous Point (C-RP) advertisements. If the IP address value is non-zero, the router is configured to be a C-RP. If the IP address value is zero, the router is <i>not</i> configured to be a C-RP.
<b>CRP Hold Time</b>	The amount of time, in seconds, the C-RP advertisement is considered valid. This value is specified in C-RP advertisement messages if the router is configured to be a C-RP (0–255). If the switch is acting as a C-RP, the default value is 150. If the switch is <i>not</i> acting as a C-RP, the default value is 0.
<b>CRP Expiry Time</b>	The amount of time until the PIM-SM router will consider the current Candidate Rendezvous Point (C-RP) inactive, displayed in hours, minutes, and seconds.
<b>CRP Interval</b>	The interval at which the C-RP router's advertisements are sent to the bootstrap router (0–300). The default value is 60.
<b>CRP Priority</b>	The C-RP router's priority. The lower the value, the higher the priority (0–128). The default value is 0.
<b>Data Timeout</b>	The time after which (S,G) state will be deleted for a source that is no longer transmitting (0–300). The default value is 210.
<b>Join/Prune Interval</b>	The default interval at which periodic PIM Join/Prune messages are sent (1–300). The default value is 60.
<b>Max RPs</b>	The maximum number of Rendezvous Points (RPs) allowed in the PIM-SM domain (1–100). The default value is 32.
<b>Probe Time</b>	The amount of time before the Register Suppression timer expires, at which point the Designated Router (DR) sends a Null Register message to the Rendezvous Point (RP). This allows the RP to refresh the Register-Stop. If the Register Suppression timer expires, the DR will resume encapsulating packets from the source to the RP. Values may range from 1–300. The default value is 5.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Register Checksum</b>	The current application of the checksum function on register messages in the domain. Options include <b>header</b> and <b>full</b> . The default setting is <b>header</b> . To change the current checksum function, refer to the <a href="#">ip pim register checksum command on page 36-28</a> .
<b>Register Suppress Timeout</b>	The amount of time, in seconds, the Designated Router (DR) will stop sending registers to the Rendezvous Point (RP) once a Register-Stop is received (1–300). The default value is 60.
<b>RP Threshold</b>	Displays the current RP data rate threshold. This value indicates the rate, in bits per second (bps), at which the Rendezvous Point (RP) will attempt to switch to native forwarding by issuing a (S, G) Join message toward the source. Values may range from 0–2147483647. The default value is 65536. A value of 0 indicates that the feature is currently disabled. To change the current RP threshold, refer to the <a href="#">ip pim rp-threshold command on page 36-15</a> .
<b>SPT Status</b>	The current status of last hop Designated Router (DR) switching to the Shortest Path Tree (SPT). Options include <b>enabled</b> and <b>disabled</b> . The default setting is <b>enabled</b> . To change the current status, refer to the <a href="#">ip pim spt status command on page 36-30</a> .
<b>Static RP Configuration</b>	Displays whether the static RP configuration is currently enabled or disabled. Options include <b>enabled</b> and <b>disabled</b> . The default setting is <b>disabled</b> . To change the current status, refer to the <a href="#">ip pim static-rp status command on page 36-9</a> .
<b>Source Lifetime</b>	The maximum amount of time, in seconds, the router will continue to originate State Refresh messages from source, in the absence of traffic. To change the current source lifetime, refer to the <a href="#">ip pim source-lifetime command on page 36-31</a> .
<b>State Refresh Interval</b>	The time-interval, in seconds, between successive State Refresh messages originated by the router. To change the current state refresh interval, refer to the <a href="#">ip pim state-refresh-interval command on page 36-32</a> .
<b>State Refresh Limit Interval</b>	Displays the limit at which a router will not forward the State Refresh messages, if they are received at less than the interval. To change the current limit, refer to the <a href="#">ip pim state-refresh-limit command on page 36-33</a> .
<b>State Refresh TTL</b>	Displays the TTL to be used in the router's originated State Refresh messages. To change the current state refresh ttl, refer to the <a href="#">ip pim state-refresh-ttl command on page 36-34</a> .

---

## Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ip pim interface**

Displays the PIM protocol status for a specific interface.

## MIB Objects

```
alaPimsmGlobalConfig
  alaPimsmAdminStatus
  alaPimsmAdminBSRAddress
  alaPimsmBSRHashmasklen
  alaPimsmAdminBSRPriority
  alaPimsmAdminCRPExpiryTime
  alaPimsmAdminCRPInterval
  alaPimsmAdminCRPAddress
  alaPimsmAdminCRPPriority
  alaPimsmDataTimeout
  alaPimsmMaxRPs
  alaPimsmProbeTime
  alaPimsmOldRegisterMessageSupport
  alaPimsmRegisterSuppressionTimeout
  alaPimsmAdminStaticRPConfig
  alaPimsmAdminSPTConfig
  alaPimsmRPThreshold
pimComponentTable
  pimComponentBSRExpiryTime
  pimComponentCRPHoldTime
  pimComponentBSRAddress
  pimSourceLifetime
  pimStateRefreshInterval
  pimStateRefreshLimitInterval
  pimStateRefreshTimeToLive
pim
  pimJoinPruneInterval
```

---



## show ip pim neighbor

Displays a list of active PIM neighbors.

**show ip pim neighbor** [*ip\_address* | {**sparse** | **dense**}]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The 32-bit IP address for all PIM neighbors. If an IP address is not specified, the entire PIM neighbor table is displayed.
<b>sparse</b>	Sparse mode for all PIM neighbors. If the mode parameter and an <i>ip_address</i> are not specified, then the entire neighbor table is displayed.
<b>dense</b>	Dense mode for all PIM neighbors. If the mode parameter and an <i>ip_address</i> are not specified, then the entire neighbor table is displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- To view more detailed information about a particular neighbor, specify the neighbor's IP address on the command line. Additional information will be displayed depending on the neighbor's mode which includes LAN Prune Delay, Override Interval, TBit field, State Refresh capable, and Designated Router option status.
- The mode (sparse or dense) may be included on the command line to display only those neighbors that are running the specified mode.

### Examples

If a specific neighbor IP address is specified in the command line, *detailed information for the corresponding neighbor only* displays:

```
-> show ip pim neighbor
Neighbor Address      Interface Name      Uptime      Expires      Mode
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
212.61.20.250        vlan-2              01h:07m:07s 00h:01m:38s Sparse
212.61.60.200        vlan-6              01h:07m:07s 00h:01m:38s Dense
214.28.4.254         vlan-26             01h:07m:07s 00h:01m:38s Sparse (DR)
```

```
-> show ip pim neighbor sparse
Neighbor Address      Interface Name      Uptime      Expires      Mode
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
212.61.20.250        vlan-2              01h:07m:07s 00h:01m:38s Sparse
214.28.4.254         vlan-26             01h:07m:07s 00h:01m:38s Sparse (DR)
```

```
-> show ip pim neighbor dense
Neighbor Address      Interface Name      Uptime      Expires      Mode
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
212.61.60.200        vlan-6              01h:07m:07s 00h:01m:38s Dense
```

If the interface is configured for the sparse mode, the output will look like:

```
-? show ip pim neighbor 212.61.20.250
Neighbor IP Address = 212.61.20.250,
Interface Name = vlan-2,
Uptime = 01h:08m:02s,
Expires = 00h:01m:43s,
Mode = Sparse,
Lan Prune Delay = 0,
Override Interval = 0,
TBit Field = 0,
Designated Router Option = true
```

If the interface is configured for the dense mode, the output will look like:

```
-> show ip pim neighbor 212.61.60.200
Neighbor IP Address = 212.61.60.200,
Interface Name = vlan-6,
Uptime = 01h:08m:02s,
Expires = 00h:01m:43s,
Mode = Dense,
Lan Prune Delay = 0,
Override Interval = 0,
TBit Field = 0,
State Refresh Capable = true
```

### *output definitions*

<b>Neighbor (IP) Address</b>	The 32-bit IP address of the active PIM neighbor.
<b>Vlan (ID)</b>	The PIM-enabled VLAN associated with the PIM neighbor's IP address.
<b>Uptime</b>	The amount of time since this PIM neighbor last became a neighbor of the local router, displayed in hours, minutes, and seconds.
<b>Expires</b>	The minimum amount of time remaining before the PIM neighbor will be aged out, displayed in hours, minutes, and seconds.
<b>Mode</b>	The current active PIM mode of the neighbor. Options include <b>Sparse</b> and <b>Sparse (DR)</b> . The syntax, (DR), indicates that the neighbor is currently the Designated Router on this interface.
<b>Lan Prune Delay</b>	The value of LAN prune-delay field of the LAN prune-delay option received from this neighbor. A value of 0 indicates that no LAN prune-delay option was received from this neighbor.
<b>Override Interval</b>	The current Override Interval of the LAN prune-delay option received from this neighbor. This value is used to avoid synchronization of override messages when multiple downstream routers share a multi-access link. The sending of override messages is delayed at random time intervals. The amount of randomization used by the neighboring router is dictated by this number. Values may range from 0–65535. A value of 0 indicates that no LAN prune-delay option was received from this neighbor.

**output definitions (continued)**

---

<b>TBit field</b>	The value of the Tbit field of the LAN prune-delay option received from this neighbor. The Tbit specifies the ability of the neighbor to disable Join suppression.
<b>Designated Router Option</b>	Displays whether the neighbor is using the Designated Router option. Options include <b>true</b> or <b>false</b> .
<b>State Refresh Capable</b>	Displays whether the neighbor is capable of receiving State Refresh messages. Options include <b>true</b> or <b>false</b> .

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

N/A

**MIB Objects**

```
pimNeighborTable
  pimNeighborAddress
  pimNeighborIfIndex
  pimNeighborUpTime
  pimNeighborExpiryTime
  pimNeighborMode
  pimNeighborLanPruneDelay
  pimNeighborOverrideInterval
  pimNeighborTBit
  pimNeighborSRCapable
  pimNeighborDRPresent
```

---

## show ip pim rp-candidate

Displays the PIM RP Candidate table.

```
show ip pim rp-candidate
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip pim rp-candidate
```

```
Group Address      RP Address      Status
-----+-----+-----
224.10.10.10/32    143.209.92.177  enabled
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Group Address</b>	The 32-bit IP address for a multicast group, along with the mask length, shown in bits. The group IP address and mask are separated by a slash (/).
<b>RP Address</b>	A 32-bit IP address of the Rendezvous Point (RP).
<b>Status</b>	The current status of the Candidate RP.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **ip pim rp-candidate**

Adds, modifies, or deletes a multicast range for C-RP advertisements.

## MIB Objects

```
pimCandidateRPTable  
  pimCandidateRPGroupAddress  
  pimCandidateRPGroupMask  
  pimCandidateRPAddress  
  pimCandidateRPRowStatus
```

---

## show ip pim rp-set

Displays the list of reachable C-RPs for an IP multicast group.

```
show ip pim rp-set
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If static RP configuration is being used, this information is obtained from those static RP addresses that are defined via the **ip pim static-rp** command. As long as the RP addresses defined in the static RP set are reachable, they will be added to the RP set.
- If the bootstrap mechanism is being used, this information is obtained from received Candidate-RP advertisements (when the local router is the BSR; when the local router is not the BSR, this information is obtained from received RP-Set messages).

### Examples

```
-> show ip pim rp-set
```

```
Group Address      Address           Holdtime Expires
-----+-----+-----+-----
240.240.240.240/32 1.1.1.1          1             00h:00m:00s
```

#### *output definitions*

<b>Group Address</b>	The 32-bit multicast address for a multicast group, along with the mask length, shown in bits. The group IP address and mask are separated by a slash (/).
<b>Address</b>	The 32-bit IP address for a corresponding C-RP router.
<b>HoldTime</b>	The maximum amount of time, in seconds, a C-RP router's advertisement is considered valid. Values may range from 0–255. The default value is 0.
<b>Expires</b>	The amount of time remaining before the C-RP expires, displayed in hours, minutes, and seconds.

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

N/A

**MIB Objects**

pimRPSetTable

pimRPSetGroupAddress

pimRPSetGroupMask

pimRPSetAddress

pimRPSetHoldTime

    pimRPSetExpiryTime

---

## show ip pim interface

Displays detailed PIM settings for a specific interface, or if the mode is specified then it displays only those interfaces configured for that mode. In general, it displays PIM settings for all the interfaces if no argument is specified.

**show ip pim interface** [*if\_name* | {**sparse** | **dense**}]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>if_name</i>	The interface name.
<b>sparse</b>	All interfaces with sparse mode is displayed. If the mode parameter or an interface name is not specified then the entire interface table is displayed.
<b>dense</b>	All interfaces with dense mode is displayed. If the mode parameter or an interface name is not specified then the entire interface table is displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- To view more detailed information about a particular interface, specify the interface name on the command line. Additional information includes Triggered Hello Interval, Hello Holdtime, Prune Delay status and value, Override Interval, LAN Delay status, Generation ID status, and Join/Prune Holdtime.
- The mode (sparse or dense) may be included on the command line to display only those interfaces that are running the specified mode.

### Examples

```
-> show ip pim interface
Interface Name  IP Address      Mode   Hello Interval  Join/Prune Interval  Oper Status
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
vlan-2         212.61.20.254  Sparse  30              60                   enabled
vlan-26        172.21.63.1    Dense   30              60                   enabled

-> show ip pim interface sparse
Interface Name  Designated Router  Hello Interval  Join/Prune Interval  CBSR Pref  DR Priority  Oper Status
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
vlan-2         212.61.20.254     30             60                   0          1           enabled

-> show ip pim interface dense
Interface Name  IP Address      Hello Interval  Join/Prune Interval  Graft Retry Interval  Oper Status
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
vlan-26        172.21.63.1     30             60                   3           enabled
```



If the interface is configured for the sparse mode, the output the output is displayed, as shown:

```
-> show ip pim interface 212.61.20.254
Interface Name = vlan-2,
IP Address = 212.61.20.254,
Mode = Sparse,
Designated Router = 212.61.20.254,
Hello Interval = 30,
Triggered Hello Interval = 5,
Hello HoldTime = 105,
Prune Delay Option = disabled,
Prune Delay Value = 500,
Override Interval Value = 2500,
Lan Delay Enabled = false,
Generation ID Option = on,
Join/Prune Interval = 60,
Join/Prune HoldTime = 210,
CBSR Preference = 0,
DR Priority = 1,
Operational Status = enabled
```

If the interface is configured for the dense mode, the output the output is displayed, as shown:

```
-> show ip pim interface 172.21.63.1
Interface Name = vlan-26,
IP Address = 172.21.63.1,
Mode = Dense,
Hello Interval = 30,
Triggered Hello Interval = 5,
Hello HoldTime = 105,
Prune Delay Option = disabled,
Prune Delay Value = 500,
Override Interval Value = 2500,
Lan Delay Enabled = false,
Generation ID Option = on,
Join/Prune Interval = 60,
Join/Prune HoldTime = 210,
Graft Retry Interval = 3,
Max Graft Retries = 2,
State Refresh TTL Threshold = 5,
State Refresh Capable = true,
Operational Status = enabled
```

### *output definitions*

<b>Interface Name</b>	The VLAN ID to which the corresponding router port (i.e., interface) has been assigned. An interface IP address is assigned to a particular VLAN using the <b>ip interface</b> command.
<b>Mode</b>	Mode assigned to a PIM interface, either sparse or dense.
<b>Designated Router</b>	The 32-bit IP address for the Designated Router (DR). The DR acts on behalf of any directly-connected hosts with respect to the PIM-SM protocol. Only one router in the LAN will act as the DR.
<b>Hello Interval</b>	The frequency at which PIM Hello messages are transmitted on a specified interface. Values may range from 1–300. The default value is 30.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Triggered Hello Interval</b>	The current Triggered Hello Interval. This value indicates the maximum time, in seconds, before a triggered PIM Hello message is transmitted on the corresponding interface. Values may range from 1–65535. The default value is 5. To change the current Triggered Hello Interval, refer to the <a href="#">ip pim interface triggered-hello command on page 36-52</a> .
<b>Hello Holdtime</b>	The current Hello Holdtime value. This value indicates the maximum amount of time, in seconds, Hello messages will be held before they are considered invalid. Values may range from 0–65535. The default value is 105. The Hello Holdtime value should be 3.5 times the value of the Hello Interval defined for the interface. To change the current Hello Holdtime value, refer to the <a href="#">ip pim interface hello-holdtime command on page 36-54</a> . For information on modifying the current Hello Interval, refer to the <a href="#">ip pim interface hello-interval command on page 36-39</a> .
<b>Prune Delay Option</b>	The current status of the LAN prune-delay option on the interface. The LAN prune-delay option expresses the expected message propagation delay on the link. When enabled, it is used by upstream routers to determine how long to wait for a Join override message before pruning an interface. Options include <b>enabled</b> and <b>disabled</b> . The default setting is <b>disabled</b> . To enable or disable the LAN prune-delay option, refer to the <a href="#">ip pim interface prune-delay status command on page 36-46</a> .
<b>Prune Delay Value</b>	The maximum amount of time, in milliseconds, that upstream routers will wait for a Join override message before pruning an interface. Values may range from 0–32767. The default value is 500. To change the current prune-delay value, refer to the <a href="#">ip pim interface prune-delay command on page 36-48</a> .
<b>Override Interval</b>	The current Override Interval. This value is used to avoid synchronization of override messages when multiple downstream routers share a multi-access link. The sending of override messages is delayed at random time intervals. The amount of randomization used by a router is dictated by this number. Values may range from 0–65535. The default value is 2500. To change the current Override Interval, refer to the <a href="#">ip pim interface override-interval command on page 36-50</a> .
<b>Lan Delay Enabled</b>	Options include <b>true</b> and <b>false</b> . The value will be true if all neighbors on the interface are using the LAN Prune Delay option. Otherwise, the setting will be false.
<b>Generation ID Option</b>	The current status of the Generation ID option on the interface. Options include <b>on</b> and <b>off</b> . The default setting is <b>on</b> . To enable or disable the Generation ID option, refer to the <a href="#">ip pim interface genid command on page 36-56</a> .
<b>Join/Prune Interval</b>	The Join/Prune interval for the associated interface. The Join/Prune interval is the interval at which periodic PIM-SM Join/Prune messages are sent. Values may range from 1–300. The default value for the Join/Prune interval matches the interval specified by the <a href="#">ip pim joinprune-interval command</a> . To change the interval for a specific interface, see the <a href="#">ip pim interface joinprune-interval command on page 36-40</a> .

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Join/Prune Holdtime</b>	<p>The current Join/Prune Holdtime value. This value indicates the maximum amount of time, in seconds, Join/Prune messages will be held before they are considered invalid. Values may range from 0–65535. The default value is 210.</p> <p>The Join/Prune Holdtime value should be 3.5 times the value of the Join/Prune Interval defined for the interface. To change the current Join/Prune Holdtime value, refer to the <a href="#">ip pim interface joinprune-holdtime command on page 36-58</a>. For information on modifying the current Join/Prune Interval, refer to the <a href="#">ip pim interface joinprune-interval command on page 36-40</a>.</p>
<b>CBSR Pref(erence)</b>	<p>The preference value for a local interface as a candidate bootstrap router. A value of -1 indicates the interface will <i>not</i> be considered a C-BSR. Values may range from 0–255. The default value is 0.</p>
<b>DR Priority</b>	<p>Displays the Designated Router priority for each interface. This value is used in determining the Designated Router on an interface. Values may range from 1–128. A higher numeric value denotes a higher priority. Note that priority-based election is used only if all routers on the interface are using the DR priority option. The default value is 1. To change the DR priority for a specific interface, see the <a href="#">ip pim interface dr-priority command on page 36-44</a>.</p>
<b>Graft Retry Interval</b>	<p>Displays the time-interval a router waits for a Graft acknowledgement before resending a Graft on the interface. Values may range from 1-65535. The default value is 3. To change the Graft Retry Interval for a specific interface, see the <a href="#">ip pim interface graft-retry-interval command on page 36-60</a>.</p>
<b>Max Graft Retries</b>	<p>Displays the maximum number of times a graft will be resent on the interface. Values may range from 1-100. The default value is 2. To change the Max Graft Retries for a specific interface, see the <a href="#">ip pim interface max-graft-retries command on page 36-61</a>.</p>
<b>State Refresh TTL Threshold</b>	<p>Displays the TTL used in the router. Values may range from 0-255. The default value is 16.</p>
<b>State Refresh Capable</b>	<p>Displays the current State Refresh status of the corresponding interface. Options include <b>true</b> or <b>false</b>.</p>
<b>Oper(ational) Status</b>	<p>The current operational status of the corresponding interface. Options include <b>enabled</b> and <b>disabled</b>. This value indicates whether the IP interface is operationally up. For example, if PIM is enabled on the interface, but the IP interface is currently down, this field will display as disabled. The default setting is <b>disabled</b>. To enable or disable PIM on an interface, refer to the <a href="#">ip pim interface command on page 36-35</a>. To globally enable or disable PIM on the switch, refer to the <a href="#">ip pim sparse status command on page 36-4</a> and <a href="#">ip pim dense status</a>.</p>

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip pim source-lifetime**

Enables or disables the PIM protocol on a specific interface.

**show ip pim**

Displays the global parameters for the specified PIM mode (sparse or dense).

## MIB Objects

pimInterfaceTable

```
pimInterfaceAddress
pimInterfaceDR
pimInterfaceHelloInterval
pimInterfaceHelloHoldtime
pimInterfaceLanDelayEnabled
pimInterfaceLanPruneDelay
pimInterfaceOverrideInterval
pimInterfaceGenerationID
pimInterfaceJoinPruneInterval
pimInterfaceJoinPruneHoldtime
pimInterfaceCBSRPreference
pimInterfaceDRPriority
pimInterfaceStatus
pimInterfaceIfIndex
pimInterfaceNetMask
pimInterfaceMode
pimInterfaceGraftRetryInterval
pimInterfaceMaxGraftRetries
pimInterfaceSRTTLThreshold
pimInterfaceSRCapable
pimInterfaceTrigHelloInterval
pimInterfacePropagationDelay
```

---

## show ip pim nexthop

Displays the PIM next hop table. If the mode is specified, then only the corresponding entries are displayed.

**show ip pim nexthop** [*group\_address source\_address mask nexthop\_address*] {**sparse** | **dense**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>group_address</i>	A 32-bit multicast address. If an IP address is not specified, the current PIM status for all next hop entries displays.
<i>source_address</i>	The 32-bit IP address for a specific multicast source.
<i>mask</i>	The mask value for the specified multicast source.
<i>nexthop_address</i>	The 32-bit IP address for the next hop address.
<b>sparse</b>	Displays sparse mode for all PIM next hops. If the mode parameter is not specified, then the entire PIM status for all next hop entries is displayed.
<b>dense</b>	Displays dense mode for all PIM next hops. If the mode parameter is not specified, then the entire PIM status for all next hop entries is displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If optional address, mask information, next hop address, and mode are not specified, the entire PIM next hop table is displayed.

- To view more detailed information about a particular next hop, specify the next hop's group address, source address, and mask on the command line. Additional information will be displayed depending on the next hop's mode.
- The mode (sparse or dense) may be included on the command line to display only those next hops that are running the specified mode.

## Examples

```
-> show ip pim nexthop
```

```
Total 8 Nexthops
```

Group Address	Src Address	Interface Name	Next Hop Address	Mode
225.0.0.2	214.0.0.1/32	vlan-27	225.0.0.2	Sparse
225.0.0.2	214.0.0.1/32	vlan-12	225.0.0.2	Sparse
225.0.0.3	214.0.0.1/32	vlan-27	225.0.0.3	Sparse
225.0.0.3	214.0.0.1/32	vlan-12	225.0.0.3	Sparse
225.0.0.0	214.0.0.2/32	vlan-26	225.0.0.0	Dense
225.0.0.0	214.0.0.2/32	vlan-11	225.0.0.0	Dense
225.0.0.1	214.0.0.2/32	vlan-26	225.0.0.1	Dense
225.0.0.1	214.0.0.2/32	vlan-11	225.0.0.1	Dense

```
-> show ip pim nexthop sparse
```

```
Total 4 Nexthops
```

Group Address	Src Address	Interface Name	Next Hop Address	Mode
225.0.0.2	214.0.0.1/32	vlan-27	225.0.0.2	Sparse
225.0.0.2	214.0.0.1/32	vlan-12	225.0.0.2	Sparse
225.0.0.3	214.0.0.1/32	vlan-27	225.0.0.3	Sparse
225.0.0.3	214.0.0.1/32	vlan-12	225.0.0.3	Sparse

```
-> show ip pim nexthop dense
```

```
Total 4 Nexthops
```

Group Address	Src Address	Interface Name	Next Hop Address	Mode
225.0.0.0	214.0.0.2/32	vlan-26	225.0.0.0	Dense
225.0.0.0	214.0.0.2/32	vlan-11	225.0.0.0	Dense
225.0.0.1	214.0.0.2/32	vlan-26	225.0.0.1	Dense
225.0.0.1	214.0.0.2/32	vlan-11	225.0.0.1	Dense

### output definitions

<b>Group Address</b>	The 32-bit multicast address for a multicast group.
<b>Src Address</b>	The 32-bit source IP address, along with the mask length, shown in bits. The source IP address and mask are separated by a slash (/).
<b>Interface Name</b>	The associated interface name.
<b>Next Hop Address</b>	The 32-bit next hop multicast address.
<b>Mode</b>	The current active PIM mode of the next hop. Options include sparse and dense.

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show ip pim mroute**

Displays the PIM Multicast Routing table.

**show ip mroute**

Displays the multicast routing information for IP datagrams sent by particular sources to the IP multicast groups known to this router.

## MIB Objects

ipMRouteNextHopTable

ipMRouteNextHopSource

ipMRouteNextHopGroup

ipMRouteNextHopSourceMask

ipMRouteNextHopIfIndex

ipMRouteNextHopAddress

---

## show ip pim mroute

Displays the PIM multicast routing table. If the mode is specified, then only the corresponding entries are displayed.

**show ip pim mroute** [*group\_address source\_address mask* | **sparse** | **dense**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>group_address</i>	A 32-bit multicast address. If an IP address is not specified, the current PIM status for all multicast route entries displays.
<i>source_address</i>	The 32-bit IP address for a specific multicast source.
<i>mask</i>	The mask value for the specified multicast source.
<b>sparse</b>	Displays the sparse mode for all PIM multicast routing tables. If the mode parameter is not specified, then the entire PIM status for all multicast route entries is displayed.
<b>dense</b>	Displays the dense mode for all PIM multicast routing tables. If the mode parameter is not specified, then the entire PIM status for all multicast route entries is displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If the optional address, mask, and mode information are not specified, the entire table is displayed.
- To view more detailed information about a particular multicast routing table, specify the multicast routing table's group address, source address, and mask on the command line. Additional information will be displayed depending on the multicast routing table's mode which includes RPF Neighbor, Assert Metric, Assert expires, Assert Preference, Source Timer Expires, and Originator SR TTL.
- The mode (sparse or dense) may be included on the command line to display only those multicast routing tables that are running the specified mode.



## Examples

If no multicast route information is specified in the command line, a *table showing basic information* is displayed, as shown:

```
-> show ip pim mroute
Total 4 Mroutes
Group Address Src Address  Assert Metric Assert Expires Assert Pref  Mode
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
225.0.0.2      214.0.0.1/32      0      00h:00m:00s      0      Sparse
225.0.0.3      214.0.0.1/32      5      00h:03m:17s      1      Sparse
225.0.0.0      214.0.0.2/32      0      00h:00m:00s      0      Dense
225.0.0.1      214.0.0.2/32      0      00h:00m:00s      0      Dense
```

```
-> show ip pim mroute sparse
Total 2 Mroutes
Group Address Src Address Assert Metric Assert Expires Assert Pref Flags
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
225.0.0.2      214.0.0.1/32      0      00h:00m:00s      0      rpt
225.0.0.3      214.0.0.1/32      5      00h:03m:17s      1      spt
```

```
-> show ip pim mroute dense
Total 2 Mroutes
Group Address Src Address Assert Metric Assert Expires Assert Pref RPF Neighbor
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
225.0.0.0      214.0.0.2/32      0      00h:00m:00s      0
225.0.0.1      214.0.0.2/32      0      00h:00m:00s      0
```

If the entry pertains to a Sparse mode entry, the output will be displayed, as shown:

```
-> show ip pim mroute 224.16.16.16 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
Group IP Multicast Address = 224.16.16.16,
Source IP Address = 1.1.1.1/32,
RPF Neighbor = 192.168.20.2,
Assert Metric = 0,
Assert expires = 00h:00m:00s,
Assert Preference = 0,
Assert RPT Bit = True,
Flags = rpt
```

If the entry pertains to a dense mode entry, the output will be displayed, as shown:

```
-> show ip pim mroute 224.30.30.30 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.255
Group IP Multicast Address = 224.30.30.30,
Source IP Address = 3.3.3.3/32,
RPF Neighbor = 198.92.67.5,
Assert Metric = 0,
Assert expires = 00h:00m:00s,
Assert Preference = 0,
Source Timer Expires = 00h:00m:00s,
Originator SR TTL = 16
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Group (IP Multicast) Address</b>	The 32-bit address for a multicast group.
<b>Source (IP) Address</b>	The 32-bit source IP address, along with the mask length, shown in bits. The source IP address and mask are separated by a slash (/).

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>RPF Neighbor</b>	The IP Address of the current RPF neighbor. If there is an upstream assert winner, it will be designated as the RPF neighbor. Otherwise, the RPF neighbor will be the next hop, as determined by unicast routing.
<b>Assert Metric</b>	The current assert metric value advertised by the assert winner on the upstream interface. A value of 0 indicates that no such assert has been received. The metric value is essentially used to determine the most cost-effective way to pass data through the network. The higher the metric value, the higher the cost.
<b>Assert expires</b>	The time remaining before the router changes its upstream neighbor back to its RPF neighbor. A value of 0 indicates that no assert has changed the upstream neighbor away from the RPF neighbor. This value is displayed in hours, minutes, and seconds.
<b>Assert Preference</b>	The preference advertised by the assert winner on the upstream interface. A value of 0 indicates that no such assert is in effect.
<b>Assert RPT Bit</b>	The value of the RPT-bit advertised by the assert winner on the upstream interface. Options include <b>true</b> and <b>false</b> . False indicates either the RPT bit is not set or no such assert is in effect.
<b>Flags</b>	PIM-specific flags related to a multicast state entry. Options include <b>rpt</b> (RP-Tree) and <b>spt</b> (Shortest-Path Tree).
<b>Source Timer Expires</b>	The time remaining for the router to originate the State Refresh messages from the source. This value is displayed in hours, minutes, and seconds.
<b>Originator SR TTL</b>	Displays the TTL used in the router's State Refresh messages.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>show ip pim nexthop</b>	Displays the PIM Next Hop table.
<b>show ip mroute-nexthop</b>	Displays the next-hop information on outgoing interfaces for routing IP multicast datagrams.
<b>show ip mroute</b>	Displays the multicast routing information for IP datagrams sent by particular sources to the IP multicast groups known to this router.

**MIB Objects**

ipMRouteTable

ipMRouteGroup

ipMRouteSource

ipMRouteSourceMask

pimIpMRouteTable

pimIpMRouteRPFNeighbor

pimIpMRouteAssertMetric

pimIpMRouteUpstreamAssertTimer

pimIpMRouteAssertMetricPref

pimIpMRouteAssertRPTBit

pimIpMRouteSourceTimer

pimIPMRouteOriginatorSRTTL

    pimIpMRouteFlags

---

## show ip pim static-rp

Displays the PIM Static RP table, which includes group address/mask, the static Rendezvous Point (RP) address, and the current status of Static RP configuration (i.e., enabled or disabled).

**show ip pim static-rp**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip pim static-rp
```

```
Group Address      RP Address      Status
-----+-----+-----
225.0.0.0/8       192.168.89.6   enabled
```

### *output definitions*

#### **Group Address**

The 32-bit IP address for a multicast group, along with the mask length, shown in bits. The group IP address and mask are separated by a slash (/). To change the current multicast group address and mask, refer to the [ip pim static-rp command on page 36-11](#).

#### **RP Address**

A 32-bit IP address of the Rendezvous Point (RP). To change the current RP address, refer to the [ip pim static-rp command on page 36-11](#).

#### **Status**

Displays whether static RP configuration is currently enabled or disabled. Options include **enabled** and **disabled**. The default setting is **disabled**. To change the current status, refer to the [ip pim static-rp status command on page 36-9](#).

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip pim static-rp status** Enables or disables the static RP configuration for use with group-to-RP mapping.

**ip pim static-rp** Adds, modifies, or deletes a static RP group.

## MIB Objects

alaPimsmStaticRPTable

    alaPimsmStaticRPGroupAddress

    alaPimsmStaticRPGroupMask

    alaPimsmStaticRPAddress

alaPimsmGlobalConfig

    alaPimsmAdminStaticRPConfig

---



# 37 DVMRP Commands

This chapter includes CLI command descriptions for Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP), version 3.

DVMRPv3 is a dense-mode multicast routing protocol that enables routers to efficiently propagate IP multicast traffic through a network. Multicast traffic consists of a data stream that originates from a single source and is sent to hosts that have subscribed to that stream. Live video broadcasts, video conferencing, corporate communications, distance learning, and distribution of software, stock quotes, and news services are examples of multicast traffic.

For more information about configuring DVMRP, see the applicable *OmniSwitch Advanced Routing Configuration Guide*.

MIB information for the DVMRP commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Dvmrp.MIB  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-DVMRP-MIB

*Filename:* IETF\_DVMRP\_STD\_DRAFT.MIB  
*Module:* DVMRP-STD-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

**ip load dvmrp**  
**ip dvmrp status**  
**ip dvmrp flash-interval**  
**ip dvmrp graft-timeout**  
**ip dvmrp interface**  
**ip dvmrp interface metric**  
**ip dvmrp neighbor-interval**  
**ip dvmrp neighbor-timeout**  
**ip dvmrp prune-lifetime**  
**ip dvmrp prune-timeout**  
**ip dvmrp report-interval**  
**ip dvmrp route-holddown**  
**ip dvmrp route-timeout**  
**ip dvmrp subord-default**  
**ip dvmrp tunnel**  
**ip dvmrp tunnel ttlip dvmrp debug-level**  
**ip dvmrp debug-type**  
**show ip dvmrp**  
**show ip dvmrp interface**  
**show ip dvmrp neighbor**  
**show ip dvmrp nexthop**  
**show ip dvmrp prune**  
**show ip dvmrp route**  
**show ip dvmrp tunnelshow ip dvmrp debug**

---

## ip load dvmrp

Dynamically loads DVMRP to memory.

**ip load dvmrp**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command must be executed before DVMRP can be configured on the switch. In addition, DVMRP must be administratively enabled before you can run the protocol on the switch. For more information, refer to the [ip dvmrp status command on page 37-3](#).
- The advanced routing image file (**Jadvrout.img** on OmniSwitch 9000 and **Kadvrout.img** on OmniSwitch 6800 Series and OmniSwitch 6850 Series) must be loaded before the DVMRP feature starts working on the switch.

### Examples

```
-> ip load dvmrp
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip dvmrp status](#) Globally enables or disables DVMRP protocol on the switch.

### MIB Objects

```
alaDrcTmConfig  
  alaDrcTmIPDvmrpStatus
```

---



## ip dvmrp status

Globally enables or disables DVMRP protocol on the switch.

```
ip dvmrp status {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Administratively enables DVMRP on the switch.
<b>disable</b>	Administratively disables DVMRP on the switch.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
enable   disable	disable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command must be set to **enable** before DVMRP can run on the switch. In addition, the **ip load dvmrp** command must be issued. For more information, refer to the [ip load dvmrp command on page 37-2](#).
- The advanced routing image file (**Jadvrout.img** on OmniSwitch 9000 and **Kadvrout.img** on OmniSwitch 6800 Series and OmniSwitch 6850 Series) must be loaded before the DVMRP feature starts working on the switch.
- To enable or disable DVMRP for a particular interface, refer to the [ip dvmrp interface command on page 37-7](#).

### Examples

```
-> ip dvmrp status enable  
-> ip dvmrp status disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****ip dvmrp interface**

Enables or disables the DVMRP protocol on a specified interface.

**ip load dvmrp**

Dynamically loads DVMRP to memory.

**show ip dvmrp**

Displays global DVMRP parameters, including current status.

**MIB Objects**

alaDvmrpGlobalConfig

    alaDvmrpAdminStatus

---

## ip dvmrp flash-interval

Configures the minimum flash update interval value. The flash update interval defines how often routing table change messages are sent to neighboring DVMRP routers.

**ip dvmrp flash-interval** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Specifies the interval value, in seconds (5–86400).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	5

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Because routing table change messages are sent between the transmission of complete routing tables, the flash update interval value must be lower than the route report interval.

### Examples

```
-> ip dvmrp flash-interval 5
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip dvmrp](#) Displays global DVMRP parameters.

### MIB Objects

```
alaDvmrpGlobalConfig  
  alaDvmrpFlashUpdateInterval
```

---

## ip dvmrp graft-timeout

Configures the graft message retransmission value. The graft message retransmission value is the duration of time that the routing switch will wait before retransmitting a graft message if it has not received an acknowledgement from its neighbor.

**ip dvmrp graft-timeout** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Specifies the graft message retransmission value, in seconds (5–86400).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	5

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ip dvmrp graft-timeout 5
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show ip dvmrp](#) Displays global DVMRP parameters.

### MIB Objects

alaDvmrpGlobalConfig  
alaDvmrpGraftRetransmission

---

## ip dvmrp interface

Enables or disables the DVMRP protocol on a specified interface.

**ip dvmrp interface** {*interface\_name*}

**no ip dvmrp interface** {*interface\_name*}

---

### Syntax Definitions

*interface\_name*                      The name of the interface.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to delete an interface.

### Examples

```
-> ip dvmrp interface vlan-10  
-> no ip dvmrp interface vlan-10
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.

Release 6.1.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

### Related Commands

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <a href="#">ip dvmrp status</a>           | Globally enables or disables the DVMRP protocol on the switch.                                |
| <a href="#">ip dvmrp interface metric</a> | Configures the distance metric for an interface, which is used to calculate distance vectors. |
| <a href="#">show ip dvmrp interface</a>   | Displays information for all multicast-capable interfaces.                                    |

### MIB Objects

```
dvmrpInterfaceTable  
    dvmrpInterfaceLocalAddress  
    dvmrpInterfaceStatus
```

---

## ip dvmrp interface metric

Configures the distance metric for an interface, which is used to calculate distance vectors. DVMRP uses the distance metric value to determine the most cost-effective way to pass data through the network.

**ip dvmrp interface** *{interface\_name}* **metric** *value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*interface\_name*                      The name of the interface.  
*value*                                      Specifies the metric value (1–31).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	1

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

DVMRP uses the distance metric value to determine the most cost-effective way to pass data through the network. The higher the distance metric value, the higher the cost.

### Examples

```
-> ip dvmrp interface vlan-2 metric 1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.  
Release 6.1.1; *ip\_address* parameter deprecated.

### Related Commands

**ip dvmrp interface**                      Enables or disables the DVMRP protocol on a specified interface.  
**show ip dvmrp interface**                Displays the DVMRP interface table.

### MIB Objects

dvmrpInterfaceTable  
    dvmrpInterfaceLocalAddress  
    dvmrpInterfaceMetric

---

## ip dvmrp neighbor-interval

Configures the neighbor probe interval time. The neighbor probe interval time specifies how often probes are transmitted on DVMRP-enabled interfaces.

**ip dvmrp neighbor-interval** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Specifies the probe interval time, in seconds (5–30).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	10

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ip dvmrp neighbor-interval 10
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- ip dvmrp neighbor-timeout** Configures the neighbor timeout.
- show ip dvmrp neighbor** Displays the DVMRP neighbor table.
- show ip dvmrp** Displays the global DVMRP parameters.

### MIB Objects

alaDvmrpGlobalConfig  
alaDvmrpNeighborProbeInterval

---

## ip dvmrp neighbor-timeout

Configures the neighbor timeout. This value specifies how long the switch will wait for activity from a neighboring DVMRP router before assuming that the inactive router is down.

**ip dvmrp neighbor-timeout** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Specifies the neighbor timeout, in seconds (5–86400).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	35

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ip dvmrp neighbor-timeout 35
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- [ip dvmrp neighbor-interval](#) Configures the neighbor probe interval time.
- [show ip dvmrp neighbor](#) Displays the DVMRP neighbor table.
- [show ip dvmrp](#) Displays the global DVMRP parameters.

### MIB Objects

alaDvmrpGlobalConfig  
alaDvmrpNeighborTimeout

---



## ip dvmrp prune-lifetime

Indicates the length of time a prune will be in effect—i.e., its *lifetime*. When the prune lifetime expires, the interface is joined back onto the multicast delivery tree. If unwanted multicast datagrams continue to arrive, the prune mechanism will be re-initiated and the cycle will continue.

**ip dvmrp prune-lifetime** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Specifies the prune lifetime, in seconds (180–86400).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	7200

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ip dvmrp prune-lifetime 7200
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <a href="#">ip dvmrp prune-timeout</a> | Configures the prune packet retransmission value.                          |
| <a href="#">show ip dvmrp prune</a>    | Displays DVMRP prune entries, including the router's upstream prune state. |
| <a href="#">show ip dvmrp</a>          | Displays the global DVMRP parameters.                                      |

### MIB Objects

alaDvmrpGlobalConfig  
alaDvmrpPruneLifetime

---

## ip dvmrp prune-timeout

Configures the prune packet retransmission value. This value is the duration of time that the routing switch will wait if it continues to receive unwanted multicast traffic before retransmitting a prune message.

**ip dvmrp prune-timeout** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Specifies retransmission time, in seconds (30–86400).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	30

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ip dvmrp prune-timeout 30
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip dvmrp prune-lifetime</a>	Indicates the length of time a prune will be in effect.
<a href="#">show ip dvmrp prune</a>	Displays DVMRP prune entries, including the router's upstream prune state.
<a href="#">show ip dvmrp</a>	Displays the global DVMRP parameters.

### MIB Objects

```
alaDvmrpGlobalConfig  
  alaDvmrpPruneRetransmission
```

---

## ip dvmrp report-interval

Configures the route report interval. This value defines how often the switch will send its complete routing table to neighboring routers running DVMRP.

**ip dvmrp report-interval** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Specifies the report interval, in seconds (10–2000).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	60

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ip dvmrp report-interval 60
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- [show ip dvmrp route](#) Displays the DVMRP routes that are being advertised to other routers.
- [show ip dvmrp](#) Displays the global DVMRP parameters.

### MIB Objects

alaDvmrpGlobalConfig  
  alaDvmrpRouteReportInterval

---

## ip dvmrp route-holddown

Configures the time during which DVMRP routes are kept in a hold down state. A holddown state refers to the time that a route to an inactive network continues to be advertised.

**ip dvmrp route-holddown** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Specifies the holddown time, in seconds (1–86400).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	120

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ip dvmrp route-holddown 120
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip dvmrp route-timeout</a>	Configures the route expiration timeout value.
<a href="#">show ip dvmrp</a>	Displays the global DVMRP parameters.
<a href="#">show ip dvmrp route</a>	Displays the DVMRP routes that are being advertised to other routers.

### MIB Objects

alaDvmrpGlobalConfig  
alaDvmrpRouteHoldDown

---

## ip dvmrp route-timeout

Configures the route expiration timeout value. The route expiration timeout value specifies how long the switch will wait before aging out a route. When the route expiration timeout expires, the route is advertised as being in holddown until either its activity resumes or it is deleted from the route table.

**ip dvmrp route-timeout** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Specifies the timeout value, in seconds (20–4000).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	140

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ip dvmrp route-timeout 140
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip dvmrp route-holddown](#) Configures the time during which DVMRP routes are kept in a hold down state.

[show ip dvmrp](#) Displays the global DVMRP parameters.

### MIB Objects

alaDvmrpGlobalConfig  
alaDvmrpRouteExpirationTimeout

---

## ip dvmrp subord-default

Changes the initial default assumption on a neighbor's subordinate or non-subordinate status. When the status value is true, DVMRP neighbors are assumed to be subordinate and traffic is automatically forwarded to the neighbor upon initial discovery. When the value is false, traffic is not forwarded to the neighbor until route reports have been exchanged and the neighbor has explicitly expressed dependency.

**ip dvmrp subord-default {true | false}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>true</b>	DVMRP neighbors are assumed subordinate; traffic is automatically forwarded to the neighbor on initial discovery.
<b>false</b>	DVMRP neighbors are <i>not</i> assumed to be subordinate; traffic is not forwarded until route reports have been exchanged and the neighbor has explicitly expressed dependency.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
true   false	true

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- However, if neighbors in the DVMRP domain have difficulty handling large initial bursts of traffic, it is recommended that the neighbor's default status as a subordinate be changed to false.
- To view the current subordinate neighbor status, use the [show ip dvmrp](#) command. For more information, refer to [page 37-25](#).

### Examples

```
-> ip dvmrp subord-default false
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****show ip dvmrp**

Displays the global DVMRP parameters.

**MIB Objects**

alaDvmrpGlobalConfig

alaDvmrpInitNbrAsSubord

---

## ip dvmrp tunnel

Adds or deletes a DVMRP tunnel.

```
ip dvmrp tunnel {local_name} {remote_address}
```

```
no ip dvmrp tunnel {local_name} {remote_address}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>local_name</i>	The name of the local router interface.
<i>remote_address</i>	The 32-bit IP address of the remote router interface. The remote router interface IP address serves as an identifier for the remote end of the DVMRP tunnel.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a tunnel.
- The local IP address of the tunnel must match the IP address of an existing DVMRP interface.
- Routing (via RIP, OSPF, etc.) must first be set up in order for the remote tunnel endpoint to be accessible.

### Examples

```
-> ip dvmrp tunnel vlan-2 168.22.2.120  
-> no ip dvmrp tunnel vlan-2 168.22.2.120
```

### -Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *local\_name* and *remote\_name* parameters added.

Release 6.1.1; *local\_address* and *remote\_name* parameters deprecated.



## Related Commands

<b>ip dvmrp tunnel ttl</b>	Configures the TTL value for the tunnel defined for the specified local address and remote address.
<b>show ip dvmrp interface</b>	Displays the DVMRP interface table.
<b>show ip dvmrp tunnel</b>	Displays the DVMRP tunnel entries.

## MIB Objects

```
tunnelConfigTable  
  tunnelConfigLocalAddress  
  tunnelConfigRemoteAddress  
  tunnelConfigStatus
```

---

## ip dvmrp tunnel ttl

Configures the TTL value for the tunnel defined for the specified local address and remote address. The TTL value is added to the TTL field of the IP header for outgoing packets destined for the remote tunnel endpoint.

**ip dvmrp tunnel** {*interface\_name* *remote\_address*} **ttl** *value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface.
<i>remote_address</i>	Remote IP address of the tunnel.
<i>value</i>	The Time to Live (TTL) value (0–255).

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	255

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The local IP address for the tunnel must match the IP address of an existing DVMRP tunnel.
- A value of 0 indicates that the value is copied from the payload's header.

### Examples

```
-> ip dvmrp tunnel vlan-2 172.22.2.120 ttl 0
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; *interface\_name* parameter added.

Release 6.1.1; *local\_address* deprecated.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip dvmrp tunnel</a>	Adds or deletes a DVMRP tunnel for the specified local and remote addresses.
<a href="#">show ip dvmrp tunnel</a>	Displays the DVMRP tunnel entries.

**MIB Objects**`tunnelIfTable``tunnelIfLocalAddress``tunnelIfRemoteAddress``tunnelIfHopLimit`

---

## ip dvmrp debug-level

Defines the level of debugging for DVMRP protocol on the switch.

**ip dvmrp debug-level** *level*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*level*

Specifies the DVMRP debug level (0–255). Higher debug-levels will include all messages that correspond to a lower value. For example, a debug level of 2 will display all messages for level 1 and level 2. As a rule of thumb, higher levels will display more detailed messages; lower levels will display more basic messages.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>level</i>	1

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

When the debug level is set to 0, DVMRP debug logging is turned off.

### Examples

```
-> ip dvmrp debug-level 2
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[ip dvmrp debug-type](#)

Enables or disables DVMRP debugging for a specified message type, or for all message types.

[show ip dvmrp debug](#)

Displays the current level of debugging for DVMRP protocol on the switch, as well as the current status for all debugging types.

### MIB Objects

N/A

---

## ip dvmrp debug-type

Enables or disables DVMRP debugging for a specified message type, or for all message types.

---

**Note.** Debugging for a specified message type will only be enabled if its debug level is a value greater than zero (i.e., 1–255). For information on specifying the debug level, refer to the [ip dvmrp debug-level command on page 37-22](#).

---

**ip dvmrp debug-type** *message\_type*

**no ip dvmrp debug-type** *message\_type*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*message\_type* Enables or disables DVMRP debugging for the specified item. Select from the list below. You may enter multiple message types in any order. For example, **ip dvmrp debug-type time flash init**.

---

supported message types	descriptions
<b>all</b>	Enables or disables DVMRP debugging for all items listed below. The syntax <b>all</b> can be used to easily turn debugging for all message types on or off.
<b>error</b>	Enables or disables debugging for DVMRP Error messages.
<b>flash</b>	Enables or disables debugging for DVMRP Flash processing.
<b>graft</b>	Enables or disables debugging for DVMRP Graft processing.
<b>igmp</b>	Enables or disables debugging for DVMRP Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) packet processing.
<b>ipmrm</b>	Enables or disables debugging for DVMRP IP Multicast Routing Manager (IPMRM) interaction.
<b>init</b>	Enables or disables debugging related to DVMRP initialization code.
<b>mip</b>	Enables or disables debugging for MIP (Management Internal Protocol) processing. Includes CLI and SNMP.
<b>misc</b>	Enables or disables miscellaneous debugging of DVMRP.
<b>nbr</b>	Enables or disables debugging for DVMRP Neighbor processing.
<b>probes</b>	Enables or disables debugging for DVMRP Probe processing.
<b>prunes</b>	Enables or disables debugging for DVMRP Prune processing.
<b>routes</b>	Enables or disables debugging for DVMRP Route processing.
<b>time</b>	Enables or disables debugging for DVMRP Timer processing.
<b>tm</b>	Enables or disables debugging for DVMRP Task Manager interaction.

---

## Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>message_type</i>	error

---

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging for the specified item.
- Reminder: Debugging for a specified message type will only be enabled if its debug level is a value greater than zero (i.e., 1–255). For information on specifying the debug level, refer to the [ip dvmrp debug-level command on page 37-22](#).
- The syntax **all** can be used to easily turn debugging for all message types on or off (e.g., **ip dvmrp debug-type all** or **no ip dvmrp debug-type all**).

## Examples

```
-> ip dvmrp debug-type all
-> ip dvmrp debug-type tm igmp flash
-> no ip dvmrp debug-type misc
-> no ip dvmrp debug-type all
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[ip dvmrp debug-level](#)

Defines the level of debugging for DVMRP protocol on the switch.

[show ip dvmrp debug](#)

Displays the current level of debugging for DVMRP protocol on the switch, as well as the current status for all debugging types.

## MIB Objects

N/A

---

## show ip dvmrp

Displays the global DVMRP parameters.

**show ip dvmrp**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip dvmrp
```

```
DVMRP Admin Status = enabled,  
Flash Interval      = 5,  
Graft Timeout      = 5,  
Neighbor Interval  = 10,  
Neighbor Timeout   = 35,  
Prune Lifetime     = 7200,  
Prune Timeout      = 30,  
Report Interval    = 60,  
Route Holddown     = 120,  
Route Timeout      = 140,  
Subord Default     = true,
```

```
Number of Routes           = 2,  
Number of Reachable Routes = 2
```

### *output definitions*

---

**DVMRP Admin Status**

The current global (i.e., switch-wide) status of DVMRP, which can be **enabled** or **disabled**. To change the current DVMRP global status, refer to the [ip dvmrp status command on page 37-3](#).

**Flash Interval**

The current minimum flash update interval value, in seconds. The flash interval defines how often routing table change messages are sent to neighboring DVMRP routers. Because routing table change messages are sent between the transmission of complete routing tables, the flash update interval must be shorter than the route report interval. The default value is 5.

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Graft Timeout</b>	The graft message retransmission value, in seconds. The graft message retransmission value defines the duration of time that the routing switch will wait before retransmitting a graft message if it has not received an acknowledgement from its neighbor. Values may range from 5–86400. The default value is 5.
<b>Neighbor Interval</b>	The current neighbor probe interval time, in seconds. The neighbor probe interval time specifies how often probes are transmitted to interfaces with attached DVMRP neighbors. Values may range from 5–30. The default value is 10.
<b>Neighbor Timeout</b>	The current neighbor timeout value, in seconds. This value specifies how long the routing switch will wait for activity from a neighboring DVMRP router before assuming the inactive router is down. Values may range from 5–86400. The default value is 35.
<b>Prune Lifetime</b>	The length of time, in seconds, a prune will be in effect. When the prune lifetime expires, the interface is joined back onto the multicast delivery tree. If unwanted multicast datagrams continue to arrive, the prune mechanism will be re-initiated and the cycle will continue. Values may range from 180–86400. The default value is 7200.
<b>Prune Timeout</b>	The current prune packet retransmission value, in seconds. This value indicates the duration of time that the routing switch will wait if it continues to receive unwanted multicast traffic before retransmitting a prune message. Values range from 30–86400. The default value is 30.
<b>Report Interval</b>	The current route report interval, in seconds. The route report interval defines how often routers will send their complete routing tables to neighboring routers running DVMRP. Values may range from 10–2000. The default value is 60.
<b>Route Holddown</b>	The current holddown time, in seconds. This value indicates the time during which DVMRP routes are kept in a holddown state. A holddown state refers to the time that a route to an inactive network continues to be advertised. Values may range from 1–120. The default value is 120.
<b>Route Timeout</b>	The current route expiration timeout value, in seconds. The route expiration timeout value specifies how long the routing switch will wait before aging out a route. Values may range from 20–4000. The default value is 140.
<b>Subord Default</b>	Displays the initial default assumption on a neighbor's subordinate or non-subordinate status. When the status value is true, DVMRP neighbors are assumed to be subordinate and traffic is automatically forwarded to the neighbor upon initial discovery. When the value is false, traffic is not forwarded to the neighbor until route reports have been exchanged and the neighbor has explicitly expressed dependency. To change the current subordinate neighbor status, refer to the <a href="#">ip dvmrp subord-default command on page 37-16</a> . Options include true and false. The default value is true.



*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Number of Routes</b>	The number of entries in the routing table. This number can be used to monitor the routing table size and detect illegal advertisements of unicast routes.
<b>Number of Reachable Routes</b>	The total number of reachable routes. The number of entries in the routing table with non-infinite metrics. This number can be used to detect network partitions by observing the ratio of reachable routes to total routes. Routes with unreachable metrics, routes in a holddown state, and routes that have aged out are not considered reachable.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>ip dvmrp status</b>	Globally enables or disables DVMRP protocol on the switch.
<b>ip dvmrp flash-interval</b>	Configures the minimum flash update interval value.
<b>ip dvmrp graft-timeout</b>	Configures the graft message retransmission value.
<b>ip dvmrp neighbor-timeout</b>	Configures the neighbor timeout.
<b>ip dvmrp prune-lifetime</b>	Indicates the length of time a prune will be in effect.
<b>ip dvmrp prune-timeout</b>	Configures the prune packet retransmission value.
<b>ip dvmrp report-interval</b>	Configures the route report interval.
<b>ip dvmrp route-holddown</b>	Configures the time during which DVMRP routes are kept in a hold down state.
<b>ip dvmrp route-timeout</b>	Configures the route expiration timeout value.
<b>ip dvmrp subord-default</b>	Configures the neighbor probe interval time.

**MIB Objects**

```

alaDvmrpConfigMIBGroup
  alaDvmrpAdminStatus
  alaDvmrpRouteReportInterval
  alaDvmrpFlashUpdateInterval
  alaDvmrpNeighborTimeout
  alaDvmrpRouteExpirationTimeout
  alaDvmrpRouteHoldDown
  alaDvmrpNeighborProbeInterval
  alaDvmrpPruneLifetime
  alaDvmrpPruneRetransmission
  alaDvmrpGraftRetransmission
  alaDvmrpInitNbrAsSubord

dvmrpGeneralGroup
  dvmrpNumRoutes
  dvmrpReachableRoutes

```

---

## show ip dvmrp interface

Displays information for all multicast-capable interfaces *or* for a specified interface. This command also provides options to display only DVMRP-enabled or DVMRP-disabled interfaces.

**show ip dvmrp interface** [*ip\_address* | *interface\_name* | **enabled** | **disabled**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	Specifies a particular interface IP address.
<i>interface_name</i>	The name of the interface. This option is not supported on OmniSwitch 6800 Series switches.
<b>enabled</b>	Displays a list of all interfaces (i.e., VLAN router ports) on which DVMRP is currently <i>enabled</i> .
<b>disabled</b>	Displays a list of all interfaces (i.e., VLAN router ports) on which DVMRP is currently <i>disabled</i> .

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If no optional syntax is specified in the command line, the entire interface table is displayed.
- For an interface to show as *enabled* in the **show ip dvmrp interface** or **show ip dvmrp interface enabled** output, the interface must be both administratively *and* operationally enabled. Although the interface does not have to be passing traffic, at least one VLAN router port must be operational on the corresponding DVMRP-enabled VLAN.
- To view the Generation ID being used on a particular interface, you must include the interface IP address in the command line.

### Examples

```
-> show ip dvmrp interface
Interface Name      Vlan  Metric  Admin-Status  Oper-Status
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
vlan-1              1     1       Disabled      Disabled
vlan-2              2     1       Enabled       Enabled

-> show ip dvmrp interface enabled
Interface Name      Vlan  Metric  Admin-Status  Oper-Status
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
vlan-2              2     1       Enabled       Enabled
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Interface Name</b>	The name of the interface.
<b>Vlan</b>	The associated VLAN ID.
<b>Tunnel</b>	Indicates whether there is a DVMRP tunnel currently configured on the interface. This field is not relevant for Release 5.3.1 and later.
<b>Metric</b>	The current metric value. A metric is essentially used to determine the most cost-effective way to pass data through the network. The higher the metric value, the higher the cost.
<b>Admin-Status</b>	The current administrative status of the corresponding interface. Options include <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> . An interface can be configured for DVMRP without being operational. To change the DVMRP Admin-status for an individual interface, refer to the <a href="#">ip dvmrp interface command on page 37-7</a> .
<b>Oper-Status</b>	The current operational status of the corresponding multicast-capable interface. Options include <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> . For an interface to be DVMRP-operational, the global DVMRP status must be enabled and the individual interface must be DVMRP-enabled. To change the global DVMRP status, refer to the <a href="#">ip dvmrp status command on page 37-3</a> .

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.3.1; **Tunnel** field was deleted.

Release 5.1.6; **Interface Name** field added.

**Related Commands**

[ip dvmrp interface](#) Enables or disables the DVMRP protocol on a specified interface.

**MIB Objects**

dvmrpInterfaceGroup

dvmrpInterfaceLocalAddress

dvmrpInterfaceMetric

dvmrpInterfaceStatus

---

## show ip dvmrp neighbor

Displays the DVMRP neighbor table. The DVMRP neighbor table displays either all neighboring DVMRP routers, or a specified neighboring DVMRP router.

**show ip dvmrp neighbor** [*ip\_address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* Specifies a particular IP address for a neighboring DVMRP router.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If a neighbor IP address is not specified, the entire DVMRP Neighbor Table is displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show ip dvmrp neighbor
```

```
Neighbor Address  Intf Name      Uptime        Expires        GenID        Vers  State
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
143.209.92.214   vlan-2         00h:09m:12s  00h:00m:06s  546947509   3.255  active
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Neighbor Address</b>	The 32-bit IP address of the DVMRP neighbor's router interface.
<b>Intf Name</b>	The interface name of the neighbor's router.
<b>Uptime</b>	The amount of time the neighbor has been running, displayed in hours, minutes, and seconds.
<b>Expires</b>	The amount of time remaining before the neighbor expires, displayed in hours, minutes, and seconds.
<b>GenID</b>	The generation ID for the DVMRP neighbor. This value is used by neighboring routers to detect whether the DVMRP routing table should be resent.
<b>Version</b>	The DVMRP version number for the neighbor.
<b>State</b>	The current state of the DVMRP neighbor. Options include <b>active</b> and <b>down</b> .

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.  
 Release 5.1.6; **Intf Name** field added.

## Related Commands

- ip dvmrp neighbor-interval** Configures the neighbor probe interval time.  
**ip dvmrp neighbor-timeout** Configures the neighbor timeout.

## MIB Objects

```
dvmrpNeighborTable  
  dvmrpNeighborAddress  
  dvmrpNeighborIfIndex  
  dvmrpNeighborUpTime  
  dvmrpNeighborExpiryTime  
  dvmrpNeighborGenerationId  
  dvmrpNeighborMajorVersion  
  dvmrpNeighborMinorVersion  
  dvmrpNeighborState
```

---

## show ip dvmrp nexthop

Displays DVMRP next hop entries. This command is used to show the list of next hops on outgoing interfaces to which IP multicast datagrams from particular sources are routed.

**show ip dvmrp nexthop** [*ip\_address ip\_mask*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	Specifies a source IP address for which DVMRP next hop entries will be displayed.
<i>ip_mask</i>	Specifies a source IP mask for which DVMRP next hop entries will be displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If an IP address and IP mask are not specified, the entire DVMRP Next Hop table is displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show ip dvmrp nexthop 172.22.2.115 255.255.255.0
```

```
Src Address/Mask      Interface Name      Vlan      Hop Type
-----+-----+-----+-----
          172.22.2.115/24  vlan-2              2         branch
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Src Address/Mask</b>	The 32-bit source IP address, along with the mask length, shown in bits. The source IP address and mask are separated by a slash ( / ).
<b>Interface Name</b>	The name of the interface.
<b>Vlan</b>	The associated VLAN ID.
<b>Hop Type</b>	The hop type of the associated entry. Options include <b>leaf</b> or <b>branch</b> . If the next hop VLAN has a DVMRP neighbor attached to it, the hop type will be displayed as <b>branch</b> .

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; **Interface Name** field added.

**Related Commands**

N/A

**MIB Objects**

dvmrpRouteNextHopTable

dvmrpRouteNextHopSource

dvmrpRouteNextHopSourceMask

dvmrpRouteNextHopIfIndex

    dvmrpRouteNextHopType

---

## show ip dvmrp prune

Displays DVMRP prune entries that have been sent upstream.

**show ip dvmrp prune** [*group\_address source\_address source\_mask*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>group_address</i>	Specifies a pruned group address.
<i>source_address</i>	Specifies a source IP address.
<i>source_mask</i>	Specifies a source IP mask.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If a group address, source address, and source mask are not specified, the entire Prune table is displayed.

### Examples

-> show ip dvmrp prune

```

Group Address      Source Address/Mask  Expires
-----+-----+-----
224.0.0.4         143.209.92.14/24    00h:00m:30s

```

#### output definitions

---

<b>Group Address</b>	The 32-bit multicast group address.
<b>Source Address/Mask</b>	The 32-bit source IP address, along with the mask length, shown in bits. The source IP address and mask are separated by a slash (/).
<b>Expires</b>	The amount of time remaining before the current prune state expires, displayed in hours, minutes, and seconds.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



**Related Commands****ip dvmrp prune-lifetime**

Indicates the length of time a prune will be in effect.

**ip dvmrp prune-timeout**

Configures the prune packet retransmission value.

**MIB Objects**

dvmrpPruneTable

dvmrpPruneGroup

dvmrpPruneSource

dvmrpPruneSourceMask

    dvmrpPruneExpiryTime

---

## show ip dvmrp route

Displays the DVMRP routes that are being advertised to other routers.

**show ip dvmrp route** [*ip\_address ip\_mask*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*                      The 32-bit source IP address representing route(s).

*ip\_mask*                            A 32-bit number that determines the subnet mask for the IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If a source IP address and IP mask are not specified, the entire DVMRP route table is displayed.

### Examples

-> show ip dvmrp route

Legends:    Flags:    L = Local, R = Remote, F = Flash, H = Holddown, I = Invalid

Address/Mask	Gateway	Metric	Age	Expires	Flags
11.0.0.0/8	55.0.0.5	2	00h:13m:14s	02m:07s	R
22.0.0.0/8	44.0.0.4	2	00h:33m:14s	02m:15s	R
44.0.0.0/8	-	1	05h:24m:59s	-	L
55.0.0.0/8	-	1	05h:24m:59s	-	L
66.0.0.0/8	44.0.0.4	2	00h:03m:11s	02m:15s	R

### output definitions

---

<b>Address/Mask</b>	The 32-bit IP address for the router interface, along with the corresponding subnet mask. The interface's subnet mask is shown using the CIDR prefix length: 255.0.0.0 equals /8; 255.255.0.0 equals /16; 255.255.255.0 equals /24, etc.
<b>Gateway</b>	The corresponding 32-bit gateway address. Because it is not applicable, no gateway address is displayed for local routes.
<b>Metric</b>	The current metric value. A metric is essentially used to determine the most cost-effective way to pass data through the network. The higher the metric value, the higher the cost.
<b>Age</b>	The current age of the DVMRP route, displayed in hours, minutes, and seconds.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Expires</b>	The expiration time for the corresponding route. Because it is not applicable, no expiration time is displayed for local routes.
<b>Flags</b>	The flag type of a particular DVMRP route. Options include <b>L</b> (Local), <b>R</b> (Remote), <b>F</b> (Flash), <b>H</b> (Holddown), and <b>I</b> (Invalid).

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>ip dvmrp report-interval</b>	Configures the route report interval.
<b>ip dvmrp route-holddown</b>	Configures the time during which DVMRP routes are kept in a hold down state.
<b>ip dvmrp route-timeout</b>	Configures the route expiration timeout value.

**MIB Objects**

```
dvmrpRouteTable
  dvmrpRouteSource
  dvmrpRouteSourceMask
  dvmrpRouteMetric
  dvmrpRouteExpiryTime
  dvmrpRouteUpTime
```

---

## show ip dvmrp tunnel

Displays DVMRP tunnel entries.

**show ip dvmrp tunnel** [*local\_address remote\_address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*local\_address*

The IP address of a particular local router interface. The local router interface IP address is an identifier for the local end of the DVMRP tunnel.

*remote\_mask*

The IP address of a particular remote router interface. The remote router interface IP address is an identifier for the remote end of the DVMRP tunnel.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If optional local and remote IP address information is not specified, entire DVMRP Tunnels table is displayed.
- The local IP address of the tunnel must match the IP address of an existing DVMRP-enabled IP interface.

### Examples

-> show ip dvmrp tunnel

Interface Name	Local Address	Remote Address	TTL	Status
vlan-2	143.209.92.203	12.0.0.1	255	Enabled

### output definitions

---

<b>Interface Name</b>	The interface name. This field is only displayed on OmniSwitch 9000 switch.
<b>Local Address</b>	The 32-bit local IP address for the DVMRP tunnel.
<b>Remote Address</b>	The 32-bit remote IP address for the DVMRP tunnel.

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>TTL</b>	The current Time to Live (TTL) value. A value of 0 indicates that the value is copied from the payload's header. Values may range from 0–255.
<b>Status</b>	The corresponding interface status. Options include <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> . If the interface specified by the local address has been configured and is operationally enabled, the status is <b>Enabled</b> . If the interface is down, the value displayed is <b>Disabled</b> .

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; **Interface Name** field added.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">ip dvmrp tunnel</a>	Adds or deletes a DVMRP tunnel.
<a href="#">ip dvmrp tunnel ttl</a>	Configures the TTL value for the tunnel defined for the specified local address and remote address.

**MIB Objects**

```
tunnelIfTable
  tunnelIfLocalAddress
  tunnelIfRemoteAddress
  tunnelIfHopLimit
dvmrpInterfaceGroup
  dvmrpInterfaceStatus
```

---

## show ip dvmrp debug

Displays the current level of debugging for DVMRP protocol on the switch, as well as the current status for all debugging types.

**show ip dvmrp debug**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The administrative debugging status for message types displayed in the table are determined by the [ip dvmrp debug-type command on page 37-23](#).
- To configure debug levels, refer to the [ip dvmrp debug-level command on page 37-22](#).

### Examples

```
-> show ip dvmrp debug
```

```
Debug Level = 1,
Error       = on,
Flash      = off,
Grafts     = off,
IGMP       = off,
IPMRM      = off,
Init       = off,
MIP        = off,
Misc       = off
Nbr        = on,
Probes     = off,
Prunes     = off,
Routes     = on,
Time       = off,
TM         = off,
```

#### *output definitions*

<b>Debug Level</b>	The current debug level value. For information on setting this parameter, see the <a href="#">ip dvmrp debug-level command on page 37-22</a> .
<b>error</b>	The current debugging status for DVMRP Error messages. Options include <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>Flash</b>	The current debugging status for DVMRP Flash processing. Options include <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Grafts</b>	The current debugging status for DVMRP Graft processing. Options include <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>IGMP</b>	The current debugging status for DVMRP Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) packet processing. Options include <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>IPMRM</b>	The current debugging status for DVMRP IP Multicast Routing Manager (IPMRM) interaction. Options include <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>Init</b>	The current debugging status for DVMRP Initialization. Options include <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>MIP</b>	The current debugging status for DVMRP MIP (Management Internal Protocol) processing. Includes CLI and SNMP. Options include <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>Misc</b>	The current status of miscellaneous DVMRP debugging. Options include <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>Nbr</b>	The current debugging status for DVMRP Neighbor processing. Options include <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>Probes</b>	The current debugging status for DVMRP Probe processing. Options include <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>Prunes</b>	The current debugging status for DVMRP Prune processing. Options include <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>Routes</b>	The current debugging status for DVMRP Route processing. Options include <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>Time</b>	The current debugging status for DVMRP Timer processing. Options include <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .
<b>TM</b>	The current debugging status for DVMRP Task Manager interaction. Options include <b>on</b> or <b>off</b> .

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">ip dvmrp debug-level</a>	Defines the level of debugging for DVMRP protocol on the switch.
<a href="#">ip dvmrp debug-type</a>	Enables or disables DVMRP debugging for a specified message type, or for all message types.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaDvmrpDebugMIBGroup
  alaDvmrpDebugLevel
  alaDvmrpDebugError
  alaDvmrpDebugFlash
  alaDvmrpDebugGrafts
  alaDvmrpDebugIcmp
  alaDvmrpDebugIpirm
  alaDvmrpDebugInit
  alaDvmrpDebugMip
  alaDvmrpDebugMisc
  alaDvmrpDebugNbr
  alaDvmrpDebugProbes
  alaDvmrpDebugPrunes
  alaDvmrpDebugRoutes
  alaDvmrpDebugTime
  alaDvmrpDebugTm
```

---



# 38 Multicast Routing Commands

This chapter describes multicast routing commands. Multicast routing is used in conjunction with IP Multicast Switching (IPMS). IPMS can operate either with or without multicast routing. However, for Multicast Routing to function, IPMS must be configured.

Multicast uses Class D IP addresses in the range 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255. Addresses in the range 239.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255 are reserved for boundaries, which are used to prevent multicast traffic from being forwarded on a VLAN group or network.

IP multicast routing is a way of controlling multicast traffic across networks. The multicast router discovers which networks want to receive multicast traffic by sending out Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) queries and receiving IGMP reports from attached networks. The IGMP reports signal that users want to join or leave a multicast group. If there is more than one multicast router in the network, the router with the lowest IP address is elected the querier router, which is responsible for querying the subnetwork for group members.

MIB information for the multicast routing commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Ipmmr.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-IPMRM-MIB

*Filename:* IETF\_IPMROUTE\_STD.mib  
*Module:* IPMROUTE-STD-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

**ip mroute-boundary**  
**ip mroute interface ttl**  
**show ip mroute-boundary**  
**show ip mroute**  
**show ip mroute interface**  
**show ip mroute-nexthop**

---

## ip mroute-boundary

Adds or deletes scoped multicast address boundaries for a router interface. When a user on the specified interface joins the multicast group as defined by the scoped address—plus the mask length—all multicast traffic will stop being forwarded on that interface. This provides a mechanism for the end user to control multicast traffic from the network.

Refer to the “Configuring Multicast Address Boundaries” chapter in the applicable *OmniSwitch Advanced Routing Guide* for detailed information.

**ip mroute-boundary** *if\_name* *scoped\_address* *mask*

**no ip mroute-boundary** *if\_name* *scoped\_address* *mask*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>if_name</i>	The interface name on which the boundary is being assigned.
<i>scoped_address</i>	A scoped multicast address identifying the group range for the boundary. Scoped addresses may range from 239.0.0.0–239.255.255.255.
<i>mask</i>	A corresponding Class A, B, or C mask address (e.g., 255.0.0.0).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to delete the scoped multicast address boundaries for a router interface.

### Examples

```
-> ip mroute-boundary vlan-2 239.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ip mroute-boundary** Displays scoped multicast address boundaries for the switch’s router interfaces.

**MIB Objects**

IpMRouteBoundaryTable

  ipMRouteBoundaryIfIndex

  ipMRouteBoundaryAddress

  ipMRouteBoundaryAddressMask

  ipMRouteBoundaryStatus

---

## ip mroute interface ttl

Specifies a multicast datagram Time to Live (TTL) threshold for an existing router interface. IP multicast datagrams with a TTL value lower than the specified TTL threshold value will not be forwarded out of the interface.

**ip mroute interface** *if\_name* **ttl** *threshold*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>if_name</i>	The interface name that has one of the Multicast routing protocols running (either DVMRP or PIM-SM).
<i>threshold</i>	The TTL threshold value. Values may range from 0–255. The default value of 0 allows all multicast packets to be forwarded out of the interface.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>threshold</i>	0

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ip mroute interface vlan-1 ttl 255
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

N/A

### MIB Objects

```
IpMRouteInterfaceTable  
  ipMRouteInterfaceIfIndex  
  ipMRouteInterfaceTtl
```

---

## show ip mroute-boundary

Displays scoped multicast address boundaries for the switch's router interfaces.

**show ip mroute-boundary**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip mroute-boundary
```

```
Interface Name  Interface Address  Boundary Address
-----+-----+-----
vlan-4          214.0.0.7          239.1.1.1/32
```

### *output definitions*

<b>Interface Name</b>	The name of the interface on which the boundary is assigned. Packets with a destination address in the associated address/mask range will not be forwarded from this interface.
<b>Interface Address</b>	The IP address of this interface where the boundary is assigned.
<b>Boundary Address</b>	The scoped multicast address that, when combined with the boundary mask, identifies the scoped boundary range. The boundary's subnet mask is shown using the CIDR prefix length: 255.0.0.0 equals /8; 255.255.0.0 equals /16; 255.255.255.0 equals /24.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip mroute-boundary** Adds or deletes a router's scoped multicast address boundaries.

## MIB Objects

```
IpMRouteBoundaryTable  
  ipMRouteBoundaryIfIndex  
  ipMRouteBoundaryAddress  
  ipMRouteBoundaryAddressMask  
  ipMRouteBoundaryStatus
```

---

## show ip mroute

Displays multicast routing information for IP datagrams sent by particular sources to the IP multicast groups known to this router.

**show ip mroute**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

-> show ip mroute

```
Total 2 Mroutes
Group Address      Src Address      Upstream Nbr      Route Addr      Proto
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
225.0.0.0          214.0.0.2/32    0.0.0.0           214.0.0.2      PIM-SM
225.0.0.1          214.0.0.2/32    0.0.0.0           214.0.0.2      PIM-SM
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Group Address</b>	The IP multicast group address for this entry.
<b>Src Address</b>	The network address which identifies the source for this entry.
<b>Upstream Nbr</b>	The address of the upstream neighbor from which IP datagrams from these sources to this multicast address are received.
<b>Route Addr</b>	The address portion of the route used to find the upstream or parent interface for this multicast forwarding entry.
<b>Proto</b>	The multicast routing protocol through which this multicast forwarding entry was learned (i.e., DVMRP or PIM-SM).

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

N/A

**MIB Objects**

```
ipMRouteTable
  ipMRouteGroup
  ipMRouteSource
  ipMRouteSourceMask
  ipMRouteUpstreamNeighbor
  ipMRouteProtocol
  ipMRouteRtAddress
```

---



## show ip mroute interface

Displays IP multicast interface information.

**show ip mroute interface**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip mroute interface
```

Interface Name	IP Address	TTL	Multicast Protocol
vlan-4	214.0.0.7	0	PIM-SM
vlan-26	172.21.63.7	0	PIM-SM
vlan-11	212.61.11.7	0	PIM-SM

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Interface Name</b>	The name configured for the interface.
<b>IP Address</b>	The IP address of this interface entry.
<b>TTL</b>	The datagram TTL threshold for the interface. Any IP multicast datagrams with a TTL less than the threshold displayed in the table will not be forwarded out of the interface. The default value, 0, specifies that <i>all</i> multicast packets are forwarded out of the interface.
<b>Multicast Protocol</b>	The multicast routing protocol currently running on this interface. Options include DVMRP and PIM-SM.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

N/A

**MIB Objects**

```
ipMRouteInterfaceTable
  ipMRouteInterfaceIfIndex
  ipMRouteInterfaceTtl
  ipMRouteInterfaceProtocol
```

---

## show ip mroute-nexthop

Displays next-hop information on outgoing interfaces for routing IP multicast datagrams.

**show ip mroute-nexthop**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip mroute-nexthop
```

Total 10 Nexthops

Group Address	Src Address	Interface Name	Next Hop Address	Protocol
225.0.0.0	214.0.0.2/32	vlan-26	225.0.0.0	PIM-SM
225.0.0.1	214.0.0.2/32	vlan-26	225.0.0.1	PIM-SM
225.0.0.2	214.0.0.2/32	vlan-26	225.0.0.2	PIM-SM
225.0.0.3	214.0.0.2/32	vlan-26	225.0.0.3	PIM-SM
225.0.0.4	214.0.0.2/32	vlan-26	225.0.0.4	PIM-SM
225.0.0.5	214.0.0.2/32	vlan-26	225.0.0.5	PIM-SM
225.0.0.6	214.0.0.2/32	vlan-26	225.0.0.6	PIM-SM
225.0.0.7	214.0.0.2/32	vlan-26	225.0.0.7	PIM-SM
225.0.0.8	214.0.0.2/32	vlan-26	225.0.0.8	PIM-SM
225.0.0.9	214.0.0.2/32	vlan-26	225.0.0.9	PIM-SM

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Group Address</b>	The IP multicast group address for this entry.
<b>Src Address</b>	The network address, which identifies the source for this entry.
<b>Interface Name</b>	Generally, this is the name configured for the interface.
<b>Next Hop Address</b>	The address of the next-hop that is specific to this entry.
<b>Protocol</b>	The routing protocol by which this next-hop was learned (i.e., DVMRP or PIM-SM).

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [show ip mroute](#)

Displays multicast routing information for IP datagrams sent by particular sources to the IP multicast groups known to this router.

## MIB Objects

```
ipMRouteNextHopTable
  ipMRouteNextHopGroup
  ipMRouteNextHopSource
  ipMRouteNextHopSourceMask
  ipMRouteNextHopIfIndex
  ipMRouteNextHopAddress
  ipMRouteNextHopProtocol
```

---

# 39 Port Mirroring and Monitoring Commands

The Port Mirroring and Port Monitoring features are primarily used as diagnostic tools.

The Port Mirroring feature allows you to have all the traffic (inbound and outbound) of an Ethernet port sent to another port on the switch. When you enable port mirroring, the active, or “mirrored,” port transmits and receives network traffic normally and the “mirroring” port receives a copy of all transmit and receive traffic to the active port. You can connect an RMON probe or network analysis device to the mirroring port to see an exact duplication of traffic on the mirrored port without disrupting network traffic to and from the mirrored port.

The Port Monitoring feature allows you to examine packets to and from a specific Ethernet port.

MIB information for the Port Mirroring commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1portMirMon.mib

*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-PORT-MIRRORING-MONITORING-MIB

The following table summarizes the available commands:

<b>Port Mirroring Commands</b>	<b>port mirroring source destination</b> <b>port mirroring</b> <b>show port mirroring status</b>
<b>Port Monitoring Commands</b>	<b>port monitoring source</b> <b>port monitoring</b> <b>show port monitoring status</b> <b>show port monitoring file</b>

## port mirroring source destination

Defines a port to mirror and the port that is to receive data from the mirrored port, and enables or disables port mirroring status.

**port mirroring** *port\_mirror\_sessionid* [**no**] **source** *slot/port[-port2]* [*slot/port[-port2]...*]  
**destination** *slot/port* [**bidirectional** | **inport** | **outport**] [**unblocked** *vlan\_id*] [**enable** | **disable**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>port_mirror_sessionid</i>	Mirroring session identifier.
<b>source</b>	Adds the alphabet “a” to a port mirroring session.
<b>no source</b>	Removes a port or range of ports from a port mirroring session.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number you want to configure.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the interface you want to configure.
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
[ <i>slot/port[-port2]...</i> ]	Configures multiple source ports.
<b>bidirectional</b>	Specifies bidirectional port mirroring.
<b>inport</b>	Specifies incoming unidirectional port mirroring.
<b>outport</b>	Specifies outgoing unidirectional port mirroring.
<i>vlan_id</i>	VLAN ID is the number (1–4094) that specifies the VLAN to protect from Spanning Tree changes while port mirroring/monitoring is active. Ports in this VLAN will remain unblocked.
<b>enable</b>	Enables port mirroring status.
<b>disable</b>	Disables port mirroring status.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>bidirectional</b>   <b>inport</b>   <b>outport</b>	<b>bidirectional</b>
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>	<b>disable</b> on OmniSwitch 9000; <b>enable</b> on OmniSwitch 6800 and 6850

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- The maximum number of mirroring sessions is limited to one per chassis and/or stack.
- You cannot configure a port mirroring and a port monitoring session on the same NI module in an OmniSwitch 9000.
- You cannot configure port mirroring and monitoring on the same switching ASIC on OmniSwitch 6850 Series switches. Each switching ASIC controls 24 ports (e.g., ports 1–24, 25–48, etc.). For example, if a port mirroring session is configured for ports 1/12 and 1/22, then configuring a port monitoring session for any of the ports between 1 and 24 is not allowed.
- You cannot configure port mirroring and monitoring on the same switching ASIC on OmniSwitch 6800 Series switches. Each switching ASIC controls 12 ports (e.g., ports 1–12, 13–24, etc.). For example, if a port mirroring session is configured for ports 1/6 and 1/10, then configuring a port monitoring session for any of the ports between 1 and 12 is not allowed.
- If a port mirroring session is configured across two switching ASICs, then configuring a monitoring session is not allowed on any of the ports controlled by each of the ASICs involved. For example, if a port mirroring session is configured for ports 1/8 and 1/30 on a 48-port switch, then configuring a port monitoring session involving any of the ports between 1 and 48 is not allowed.
- Port mirroring is not supported on logical link aggregate ports or on individual ports that are members of a link aggregate.
- An “N-to-1” port mirroring session is configurable, where “N” can be a number from 1 to 24 (OS6800) or 1 to 128 (OS6850/OS9000). In other words, you can configure up to 24 or 128 source ports for a single destination port in a session.
- Once you execute the **port mirroring source destination** command to define the mirrored port and enable port mirroring status, the **port mirroring** command must be used to enable the port mirroring session.
- By default, the mirroring port is subject to Spanning Tree changes that could cause it to go into a blocked state. To prevent this, specify the *vlan\_id* number of the mirroring port that is to remain **unblocked** when executing the command.

## Examples

```
-> port mirroring 6 source 2/3 destination 6/4
-> port mirroring 6 source 2/3-5 destination 6/4
-> port mirroring 10 source 1/1-5 1/7 1/10 destination 1/48
-> port mirroring 6 source 2/3 destination 6/4 unblocked 750
-> port mirroring 9 source 1/23 destination 1/24 inport
-> port mirroring 9 disable
-> port mirroring 10 no source 1/10
-> port mirroring 10 no source 1/10-12 1/14
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**port mirroring**

Enables, disables, or deletes a port mirroring session.

**show port mirroring status**

Displays the status of mirrored ports. This value may be enabled or disabled.

## MIB Objects

mirrorTable

mirrorMirroringIfindex

mirrorDirection

mirrorStatus

mirrorUnblockedVLAN

---



## port mirroring

Enables, disables, or deletes a port mirroring session.

**port mirroring** *port\_mirror\_sessionid* {**enable** | **disable**}

**no port mirroring** *port\_mirror\_sessionid* {**enable** | **disable**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>port_mirror_sessionid</i>	Mirroring session identifier.
<b>enable</b>	Enables port mirroring.
<b>disable</b>	Disables port mirroring.
<b>no</b>	Optional syntax. Deletes a previously-configured port mirroring session.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a port mirroring session.
- You must first enter the **port mirroring source destination** command to specify the mirrored and destination ports. Then use this command to enable or disable port mirroring activity on these ports.

### Examples

```
-> port mirroring 6 enable
-> port mirroring 6 disable
-> no port mirroring 6
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**port mirroring source destination**

Defines a port to mirror and the port that is to receive data from the mirrored port, and enables or disables port mirroring status.

**show port mirroring status**

Displays the status of mirrored ports. This value may be enabled or disabled.

## MIB Objects

mirrorTable

    mirrorMirroringIfindex

    mirrorStatus

---

## port monitoring source

Configures a port monitoring session.

```
port monitoring port_monitor_sessionid source slot/port
[no file | file filename [size filesize] | [overwrite {on | off}]]
[inport | outport | bidirectional] [timeout seconds] [enable | disable]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>port_monitor_sessionid</i>	Monitoring session identifier.
<i>slot/port</i>	Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<b>file filename</b>	Specifies a file name for the monitoring session (e.g., <b>/flash/port2</b> ).
<i>filesize</i>	Specifies the size of the file in 16K (16384) byte increments. For example, a value of 3 would specify a size of 49152 bytes. The file size can be up to 160 K (163840 bytes).
<b>no file</b>	Specifies that no file will be created for the monitoring session.
<b>on</b>	Specifies that any existing port monitoring file in flash memory will be overwritten if the total data exceeds the specified file size.
<b>off</b>	Specifies that any existing port monitoring file in flash memory will not be overwritten if the total data exceeds the specified file size.
<b>inport</b>	Specifies incoming unidirectional port monitoring.
<b>outport</b>	Specifies outgoing unidirectional port monitoring.
<i>seconds</i>	Specifies the number of seconds after which the session is disabled. The range is 0–2147483647 where 0 is forever.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the port monitoring status.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the port monitoring status.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>filesize</i>	1
<b>on   off</b>	<b>on</b>
<b>bidirectional   inport   outport</b>	<b>bidirectional</b>
<i>seconds</i>	0
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- The maximum number of monitoring sessions is limited to one per chassis and/or stack.
- You cannot configure a port mirroring and a port monitoring session on the same NI module in an OmniSwitch 9000.
- You cannot configure port mirroring and monitoring on the same switching ASIC on OmniSwitch 6850 Series switches. Each switching ASIC controls 24 ports (e.g., ports 1–24, 25–48, etc.). For example, if a port mirroring session is configured for ports 1/12 and 1/22, then configuring a port monitoring session for any of the ports between 1 and 24 is not allowed.
- You cannot configure port mirroring and monitoring on the same switching ASIC on OmniSwitch 6800 Series switches. Each switching ASIC controls 12 ports (e.g., ports 1–12, 13–24, etc.). For example, if a port mirroring session is configured for ports 1/6 and 1/10, then configuring a port monitoring session for any of the ports between 1 and 12 is not allowed.
- If a port mirroring session is configured across two switching ASICs, then configuring a monitoring session is not allowed on any of the ports controlled by each of the ASICs involved. For example, if a port mirroring session is configured for ports 1/8 and 1/30 on a 48-port switch, then configuring a port monitoring session involving any of the ports between 1 and 48 is not allowed.
- By default, a file called **pmonitor.enc** is created in the **/flash** directory when you configure and enable a port monitoring session. Use the **file** option to create a user-specified file.
- By default, more-recent frames will overwrite older frames in a port monitoring file if the total data exceeds the specified file size. Use the **overwrite off** option to prevent this from occurring.
- Only the first 64 bytes of the traffic will be captured.
- The format of the file created is compliant with the ENC file format (Network General Sniffer Network Analyzer Format).

## Examples

```
-> port monitoring 6 source 2/3
-> port monitoring 6 source 2/3 file port3 size 2 enable
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">port monitoring</a>	Disables, pauses, resumes, or deletes a port monitoring session.
<a href="#">show port monitoring status</a>	Displays the port monitoring status.
<a href="#">show port monitoring file</a>	Displays the port monitoring data.

## MIB Objects

```
monitorTable
  monitorSessionNumber
  monitorIfindex
  monitorFileStatus
  monitorFileName
  monitorFileSize
```

```
monitorScreenStatus  
monitorScreenLine  
monitorTrafficType  
monitorStatus  
monitorFileOverWrite  
monitorDirection  
monitorTimeout
```

---

## port monitoring

Disables, pauses, resume, or deletes an existing port monitoring session.

**port monitoring** *port\_monitor\_sessionid* {**disable** | **pause** | **resume**}

**no port monitoring** *port\_monitor\_sessionid*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>port_monitor_sessionid</i>	Monitoring session identifier.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the port monitoring session.
<b>pause</b>	Pauses the port monitoring session.
<b>resumes</b>	Resumes the port monitoring session.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to delete a port monitoring session.

### Examples

```
-> port monitoring 6 pause
-> port monitoring 6 disable
-> port monitoring 6 resume
-> no port monitoring 6
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">port monitoring</a>	Configures a port monitoring session.
<a href="#">show port monitoring status</a>	Displays the port monitoring status.

### MIB Objects

```
monitorTable
  monitorSessionNumber
  monitorScreenStatus
```

---

## show port mirroring status

Displays the status of mirrored ports.

**show port mirroring status** [*port\_mirror\_sessionid*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*port\_mirror\_sessionid*                      Mirroring session identifier.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If a port mirroring session identifier is not specified with this command, then all port mirroring sessions are displayed.

### Examples

-> show port mirroring status

Session	Mirror Destination	Mirror Direction	Unblocked Vlan	Config Status	Oper Status
6.	1/41	-	NONE	Enable	Off
	Mirror Source				
6.	1/20	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off
6.	1/21	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off
6.	1/22	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off
6.	1/23	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off
6.	1/24	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off
6.	1/25	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off
6.	1/26	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off
6.	1/27	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off
6.	1/28	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off
6.	1/29	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off
6.	1/30	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off

### output definitions

---

<b>Session</b>	The port mirroring session identifier.
<b>Mirror Destination</b>	The location of the mirrored port.
<b>Mirror Direction</b>	The direction of the mirroring or mirrored port, which can be <b>bidirectional</b> (the default), <b>inport</b> , or <b>outport</b> .
<b>Unblocked VLAN</b>	The mirroring VLAN ID number.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Config Status</b>	The configuration status of the session.
<b>Oper Status</b>	The current status of the mirroring or mirrored port.
<b>Mirror Source</b>	The location of the mirroring port.

---

On OmniSwitch 6800 Series switches:

-> show port mirroring status

Session	Mirror Destination	Mirror Direction	Unblocked Vlan	Config Status	Oper Status
6.	1/41	-	NONE	Enable	Off
	Mirror Source				
6.	1/20	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off
6.	1/21	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off
6.	1/22	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off
6.	1/23	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off
6.	1/24	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off
6.	1/25	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off
6.	1/26	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off
6.	1/27	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off
6.	1/28	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off
6.	1/29	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off
6.	1/30	bidirectional	-	Enable	Off

*output definitions*


---

<b>Session</b>	The port mirroring session identifier.
<b>Mirror Destination</b>	The location of the mirrored port.
<b>Mirror Direction</b>	The direction of the mirroring or mirrored port, which can be <b>bidirectional</b> (the default), <b>inport</b> , or <b>outport</b> .
<b>Unblocked VLAN</b>	The mirroring VLAN ID number.
<b>Config Status</b>	The configuration status of the session.
<b>Oper Status</b>	The current status of the mirroring or mirrored port.
<b>Mirror Source</b>	The location of the mirroring port.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

[port mirroring](#)

Enables, disables, or deletes a port mirroring session.

[port mirroring source destination](#)

Defines a port to mirror and a port that will receive data from the mirrored port, and enables or disables port mirroring status.

## MIB Objects

mirrorTable

mirrorMirroringIfindex

mirrorDirection

mirrorStatus

mirrorUnblockedVLAN

---

## show port monitoring status

Displays port monitoring status.

**show port monitoring status** [*port\_monitor\_sessionid*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*port\_monitor\_sessionid*            Monitoring session identifier.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If a port monitoring session identifier is not specified with this command, then all port monitoring sessions are displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show port monitoring status
```

Session	Monitor slot/port	Monitor Direction	Overwrite	Operating Status	Admin Status
1.	1/ 9	Bidirectional	ON	ON	ON

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Session</b>	The port monitoring session identifier.
<b>Monitor slot/port</b>	The location of the monitored port.
<b>Monitor Direction</b>	The direction of the monitoring session, which can be <b>bidirectional</b> (the default), <b>inport</b> , or <b>outport</b> .
<b>Overwrite</b>	Whether files created by a port monitoring session can be overwritten. The default is ON.
<b>Operating Status</b>	The current operating status of the port monitoring session (on/off).
<b>Admin Status</b>	The current administrative status of the port monitoring session (on/off).

---

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">port monitoring source</a>	Configures a port monitoring session.
<a href="#">port monitoring</a>	Disables, pauses, resumes, or deletes a port monitoring session.
<a href="#">show port monitoring file</a>	Displays port monitoring data.

## MIB Objects

```
monitorTable
  monitorSessionNumber
  monitorIfindex
  monitorStatus
  monitorFileOverWrite
  monitorDirection
```

---

## show port monitoring file

Displays port monitoring data.

**show port monitoring file** [*port\_monitor\_sessionid*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*port\_monitor\_sessionid*            Monitoring session identifier.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

-> show port monitoring file

Destination	Source	Type	Data
01:80:C2:00:00:00	00:20:DA:8F:92:C6	BPDU	00:26:42:42:03:00:00:00:00:00
00:20:DA:C7:2D:D6	08:00:20:95:F3:89	UDP	08:00:45:00:00:6B:FE:4A:40:00
00:20:DA:A3:89:F6	08:00:20:95:F3:89	UDP	08:00:45:00:00:6B:CF:89:40:00
00:20:DA:BF:5B:76	08:00:20:95:F3:89	UDP	08:00:45:00:00:6B:CF:85:40:00
00:20:DA:A3:89:F6	08:00:20:95:F3:89	UDP	08:00:45:00:00:6B:CF:8A:40:00
00:20:DA:BF:5B:76	08:00:20:95:F3:89	UDP	08:00:45:00:00:6B:CF:86:40:00
00:20:DA:A3:89:F6	08:00:20:95:F3:89	UDP	08:00:45:00:00:6B:CF:8B:40:00
01:80:C2:00:00:00	00:20:DA:8F:92:C6	BPDU	00:26:42:42:03:00:00:00:00:00
00:20:DA:BF:5B:76	08:00:20:95:F3:89	UDP	08:00:45:00:00:6B:CF:87:40:00

### output definitions

---

<b>Destination</b>	The destination MAC address of the packet.
<b>Source</b>	The source MAC address of the packet.
<b>Type</b>	The type of packet.
<b>Data</b>	The packet displayed in hexadecimal format.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>port monitoring source</b>	Configures a port monitoring session.
<b>port monitoring</b>	Disables, pauses, resumes, or deletes a port monitoring session.
<b>show port monitoring status</b>	Displays the port monitoring status.

## MIB Objects

```
monitorTable  
  monitorSessionNumber  
  monitorIfindex  
  monitorTrafficType
```

---



# 40 RMON Commands

Remote Network Monitoring (RMON) probes can be used to monitor, manage, and compile statistical data about network traffic from designated active ports in a LAN segment without negatively impacting network performance. This feature supports basic RMON 4 group implementation compliant with RFC 2819 (Remote Network Monitoring Management Information Base), but does not support RMON 10 group or RMON 2. This chapter includes descriptions of RMON commands used to enable or disable individual (or a group of a certain flavor type) RMON probes, show a list of (or individual) RMON probes and show a list of (or individual) RMON logged events.

MIB information for the RMON commands is as follows:

*Filename:* IETF\_RMON.mib  
*Module:* RMON-MIB

The following table summarizes the available commands:

---

**rmon probes**  
**show rmon probes**  
**show rmon events**

---

## rmon probes

This command enables or disables types of RMON probes.

```
rmon probes {stats | history | alarm} [entry-number] {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>stats</b>	Ethernet Statistics Table probe entries.
<b>history</b>	History Control Table probe entries.
<b>alarm</b>	Alarm Table probe entries.
<i>entry-number</i>	The entry number in the list of probes ( <i>optional</i> ).
<b>enable</b>	Enables the RMON probe.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the RMON probe.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Network activity on subnetworks attached to the RMON probe can be monitored by NMS applications.
- RMON will not monitor activities on the CMM onboard Ethernet Management port.

### Examples

```
-> rmon probes stats 4012 enable
-> rmon probes history 10240 disable
-> rmon probes alarm 11235 enable
-> rmon probes stats enable
-> rmon probes history disable
-> rmon probes alarm enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

[show rmon probes](#)

Displays a list of RMON probes or a single RMON probe.

[show rmon events](#)

Displays a list of RMON logged events or a single RMON event.

## MIB Objects

ETHERSTATSTABLE

etherStatsStatus

HISTORYCONTROLTABLE

historyControlStatus

ALARMTABLE

alarmStatus

---

## show rmon probes

Displays a list of RMON probes or a single RMON probe.

**show rmon probes** [**stats** | **history** | **alarm**] [*entry-number*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>stats</b>	Ethernet Statistics Table probe entries.
<b>history</b>	History Control Table probe entries.
<b>alarm</b>	Alarm Table probe entries.
<i>entry-number</i>	The entry number in the list of probes ( <i>optional</i> ).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- To display a list of current probes, omit the *entry-number* from the command line.
- To display statistics for a particular probe, include the probe's *entry-number* in the command line.
- The **show rmon probes** command displays the following information: Entry number, Slot/Port, Flavor (whether the probe type is Ethernet, History or Alarm), Status (Active or Inactive), Duration (time since the last change in status, in hours/minutes) and System Resources (the amount of memory allocated to this probe).
- The **show rmon probes entry-number** command displays the following information: Probe's Owner (probe type and location), Slot/Port, Entry number, Flavor (whether the probe type is Ethernet, History or Alarm), Status (Active or Inactive), Time since the last change in status (hours/minutes), and System Resources (the amount of memory allocated to this probe). Displayed statistics may vary, depending on whether the probe type is Ethernet, History or Alarm.

### Examples

```
-> show rmon probes stats
```

Entry	Slot/Port	Flavor	Status	Duration	System Resources
4001	4/1	Ethernet	Active	00:25:00	275 bytes
4008	4/8	Ethernet	Active	00:25:00	275 bytes
4005	4/5	Ethernet	Active	00:25:00	275 bytes

-> show rmon probes history

Entry	Slot/Port	Flavor	Status	Duration	System Resources
1	4/1	History	Active	00:25:00	9063 bytes
10240	4/5	History	Active	00:14:00	601 bytes
10325	4/8	History	Active	00:14:00	601 bytes

-> show rmon probes alarm

Entry	Slot/Port	Flavor	Status	Duration	System Resources
11235	4/8	Alarm	Active	00:07:00	835 bytes

-> show rmon probes stats 4005

Probe's Owner: Falcon Switch Auto Probe on Slot 4, Port 5  
 Entry 4005  
 Flavor = History, Status = Active  
 Time = 48 hrs 54 mins,  
 System Resources (bytes) = 275

-> show rmon probes history 10325

Probe's Owner: Analyzer-p:128.251.18.166 on Slot 4, Port 5  
 History Control Buckets Requested = 2  
 History Control Buckets Granted = 2  
 History Control Interval = 30 seconds  
 History Sample Index = 5859  
 Entry 10325  
 Flavor = History, Status = Active  
 Time = 48 hrs 53 mins,  
 System Resources (bytes) = 601

-> show rmon probes alarm 11235

Probe's Owner: Analyzer-t:128.251.18.166 on Slot 4, Port 8  
 Alarm Rising Threshold = 5  
 Alarm Falling Threshold = 0  
 Alarm Rising Event Index = 26020  
 Alarm Falling Event Index = 0  
 Alarm Interval = 10 seconds  
 Alarm Sample Type = delta value  
 Alarm Startup Alarm = rising alarm  
 Alarm Variable = 1.3.6.1.2.1.16.1.1.1.5.4008  
 Entry 11235  
 Flavor = Alarm, Status = Active  
 Time = 48 hrs 48 mins,  
 System Resources (bytes) = 1677

*output definitions*


---

<b>Probe's Owner</b>	Description and interface (location) of the probe.
<b>Slot/Port</b>	The Slot/Port number (interface) that this probe is monitoring.
<b>Entry</b>	The Entry number in the list of probes.
<b>Flavor</b>	Whether the probe type is Ethernet, History, or Alarm.
<b>Status</b>	The status of the probe— <b>Creating</b> (the probe is under creation), <b>Active</b> (the probe is Active), or <b>Inactive</b> (the probe is inactive).
<b>Duration</b>	Elapsed time (hours/minutes/seconds) since the last change in status.
<b>System Resources</b>	Amount of memory that has been allocated to this probe.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">rmon probes</a>	Enables or disables types of RMON probes.
<a href="#">show rmon events</a>	Displays RMON logged events.

**MIB Objects**

```
ETHERSTATSTABLE
    etherStatsIndex
HISTORYCONTROLTABLE
    historyControlIndex
ALARMTABLE
    alarmIndex
```

---

## show rmon events

Displays RMON events (actions that take place based on alarm conditions detected by the RMON probe).

**show rmon events** [*event-number*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*event-number*                      The event number (*optional*) in the list of probes.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- To display a list of logged events, omit the *event-number* from the command line.
- To display statistics for a particular event, include the *event-number* in the command line.
- The **show rmon events** command displays the following information for all RMON Logged Events: Entry number, Time (hours/minutes/seconds) since the last change in status and Description (nature of the event).
- The **show rmon events *event-number*** command displays the following information for a particular RMON Logged Event: Entry number, Time (hours/minutes/seconds) since the last change in status and Description (nature of the event).

### Examples

```
-> show rmon events
```

Entry	Time	Description
1	00:08:00	etherStatsPkts.4008: [Falling trap] "Falling Event"
2	00:26:00	etherStatsCollisions.2008: "Rising Event"

```
-> show rmon events 2
```

Entry	Time	Description
2	00:26:00	etherStatsCollisions.2008: "Rising Event"

***output definitions***

---

<b>Entry</b>	The entry number in the list of probes.
<b>Time</b>	Time (hours, minutes, and seconds) since the last change in status.
<b>Description</b>	Description of the Alarm condition detected by the probe.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">rmon probes</a>	Enables or disables types of RMON probes.
<a href="#">show rmon probes</a>	Displays RMON probes or a single RMON probe.

**MIB Objects**

EVENTTABLE  
eventIndex

---

# 41 Health Monitoring Commands

The Health Monitoring function monitors the consumable resources of the switch (e.g., bandwidth usage, CPU usage) and provides a single integrated resource for a Network Management System (NMS). This function monitors the switch, and at fixed intervals, collects the current values for each resource being monitored. Users specify resource threshold limits and traps are sent to an NMS if a value falls above or below a user-specified threshold.

The Health Monitoring commands comply with RFC1212.

MIB information for the Health Monitoring commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Health.mib  
*Module:* healthMIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

**health threshold**  
**health interval**  
**health statistics reset**  
**show health threshold**  
**show health interval**  
**show health**  
**show health all**  
**show health slice**  
**show health fabric**

---

## health threshold

Configures thresholds for input traffic (RX), output/input traffic (TX/RX), memory usage, CPU usage, and chassis temperature.

Input traffic, output/input traffic, memory usage, and CPU usage thresholds specify the maximum percentage for each resource that may be consumed before a trap is sent to the user. The temperature threshold specifies the maximum operating temperature, in Celsius, allowed within the chassis before a trap is sent.

**health threshold** {*rx percent* | *txrx percent* | **memory percent** | **cpu percent** | **temperature degrees**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>rx</b>	Specifies the maximum input (RX) traffic threshold.
<b>txrx</b>	Specifies the maximum output/input (TX/RX) traffic threshold.
<b>memory</b>	Specifies the maximum RAM memory usage threshold.
<b>cpu</b>	Specifies the maximum CPU usage threshold.
<i>percent</i>	The new threshold value, in percent, for the corresponding resource—i.e., <b>rx</b> , <b>txrx</b> , <b>memory</b> , <b>cpu</b> —(0–100).
<b>temperature</b>	Specifies the temperature threshold for the chassis.
<i>degrees</i>	The new threshold value, in Celsius, for the chassis temperature threshold (0–100).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>percentage</i>	80
<i>degrees</i>	50

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When a resource falls back below the configured threshold, an additional trap is sent to the user. This indicates that the resource is no longer operating beyond its configured threshold limit.
- Changing a threshold value sets the value for all levels of the switch (i.e., switch, module, and port). You cannot set different threshold values for each level.
- For detailed information on each threshold type, refer to [page 41-6](#), or refer to the chapter titled “Diagnosing Switch Problems” in your Network Configuration Guide.
- To view the current health threshold values, use the **show health threshold** command. Do not use the **show temperature** command as it does not display health threshold statistics. These two **show** commands are unrelated.



## Examples

```
-> health threshold rx 85
-> health threshold txrx 55
-> health threshold memory 95
-> health threshold cpu 85
-> health threshold temperature 40
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[show health threshold](#) Displays the current health threshold settings.

## MIB Objects

```
HealthThreshInfo
  healthThreshDeviceRxLimit
  healthThreshDeviceTxRxLimit
  healthThreshDeviceTempLimit
  healthThreshDeviceMemoryLimit
  healthThreshDeviceCpuLimit
```

---

## health interval

Configures the sampling interval between health statistics checks. The sampling interval is the time interval between polls of the switch's consumable resources to see if it is performing within set thresholds.

**health interval** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* Sampling interval (in seconds). Valid entries are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	5

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Decreasing the polling interval may impact switch performance.

### Examples

```
-> health interval 6
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show health interval](#) Displays the current health sampling interval.

### MIB Objects

```
HealthThreshInfo  
  healthSamplingInterval
```

---

## health statistics reset

Resets health statistics for the switch.

**health statistics reset**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command clears statistics for the entire switch. You cannot clear statistics for a module or port only.

### Examples

```
-> health statistics reset
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show health](#) Displays health statistics for the switch.

### MIB Objects

HealthThreshInfo  
healthSamplingReset

---

## show health threshold

Displays current health threshold settings.

**show health threshold [rx | txrx | memory | cpu | temperature]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>rx</b>	Displays the current input (RX) traffic threshold.
<b>txrx</b>	Displays the current output/input (TX/RX) traffic threshold.
<b>memory</b>	Displays the current RAM memory usage threshold.
<b>cpu</b>	Displays the current CPU usage threshold.
<b>temperature</b>	Displays the current chassis temperature threshold.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Unless a specific resource type (i.e., **rx**, **txrx**, **memory**, **cpu**, or **temperature**) is specified, threshold information for *all* resources displays.
- To display only a specific threshold, enter the command, followed by the specific resource type (**rx**, **txrx**, **memory**, **cpu**, or **temperature**). For example, to display only the memory threshold, enter the following syntax: **show health threshold memory**.

### Examples

```
-> show health threshold
Rx Threshold           = 80
TxRx Threshold        = 80
Memory Threshold      = 80
CPU Threshold          = 80
Temperature Threshold = 50
```

**output definitions**

---

<b>Rx Threshold</b>	The current device input (RX) threshold. This value displays the maximum percentage of total bandwidth allowed for <i>incoming traffic</i> on the switch. The total bandwidth is defined as the Ethernet port capacity for all NI modules currently operating in the switch, in Mbps. For example, a chassis with 48 100Base-T Ethernet ports installed has a total bandwidth of 4800 Mbps. The default value is 80 percent and can be changed via the <a href="#">health threshold</a> command.
<b>TxRx Threshold</b>	The current device output/input (TX/RX) threshold. This value displays the maximum percentage of total bandwidth allowed for <i>all incoming and outgoing traffic</i> . As with the RX threshold described above, the total bandwidth is defined as the Ethernet port capacity for all the NI modules currently operating in the switch, in Mbps. The default value is 80 percent and can be changed via the <a href="#">health threshold</a> command.
<b>Memory Threshold</b>	Displays the current memory usage threshold. Memory usage refers to the total amount of RAM memory currently used by switch applications. The default value is 80 percent and can be changed via the <a href="#">health threshold</a> command.
<b>CPU Threshold</b>	Displays the current CPU usage threshold. CPU usage refers to the total amount of CPU processor capacity currently used by switch applications. The default value is 80 percent and can be changed via the <a href="#">health threshold</a> command.
<b>Temperature Threshold</b>	Displays the current chassis temperature threshold, in Celsius. The default value is 50 degrees Celsius and can be changed via the <a href="#">health threshold</a> command.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[health threshold](#) Configures thresholds for input traffic (RX), output/input traffic (TX/RX), memory usage, CPU usage, and chassis temperature.

**MIB Objects**

HealthThreshInfo

```
healthThreshDeviceRxLimit
healthThreshDeviceTxRxLimit
healthThreshDeviceTempLimit
healthThreshDeviceMemoryLimit
healthThreshDeviceCpuLimit
```

---

## show health interval

Displays the current health sampling interval.

```
show health interval
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the [health interval](#) command to set the sampling interval.

### Examples

```
-> show health interval  
Sampling Interval = 5
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Sampling Interval</b>	Currently configured interval between health statistics checks (in seconds).
--------------------------	--

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[health interval](#) Configures the interval between health statistics checks.

### MIB Objects

```
HealthThreshInfo  
healthSamplingInterval
```

---

## show health

Displays the health statistics for the switch. Statistics are displayed as percentages of total resource capacity and represent data taken from the last sampling interval.

**show health** [*slot/port*] [**statistics**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port*

To view a specific slot, enter the slot number (e.g., 3). To view a specific port, enter the slot and port number (e.g., 3/1).

**statistics**

Optional command syntax. It displays the same information as the **show health** command.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port information is specified, the aggregate health statistics for all ports is displayed.
- Use the [health statistics reset](#) command to reset health statistics for the switch.

### Examples

```
-> show health
```

```
* - current value exceeds threshold
```

Device	Limit	Curr	1 Min Avg	1 Hr Avg	1 Hr Max
Receive	80	01	01	01	01
Transmit/Receive	80	01	01	01	01
Memory	80	66	66	66	66
CPU	80	41	40	32	30
Temperature Cmm	50	33	33	33	33
Temperature Cmm Cpu	50	32	32	32	32

```
-> show health 4/3
```

```
* - current value exceeds threshold
```

Port	Limit	Curr	1 Min Avg	1 Hr Avg	1 Hr Max
04/03 Receive	80	01	01	01	01
04/03 Transmit/Receive	80	01	01	01	01

**output definitions**


---

<b>Receive</b>	Traffic received by the switch.
<b>Transmit/Receive</b>	Traffic transmitted and received by the switch.
<b>Memory</b>	Switch memory.
<b>CPU</b>	Switch CPU.
<b>Temperature Cmm</b>	CMM Chassis Temperature.
<b>Temperature Cmm Cpu</b>	CMM CPU Temperature.
<b>Limit</b>	Currently configured device threshold levels (percentage of total available bandwidth or temperature measured in degrees Celsius).
<b>Curr</b>	Current device bandwidth usage or temperature (measured in degrees Celsius).
<b>1 Min Avg</b>	Average device bandwidth usage or temperature (measured in degrees Celsius) over a 1-minute period.
<b>1 Hr Avg</b>	Average device bandwidth usage or temperature (measured in degrees Celsius) over a 1-hour period.
<b>1 Hr Max</b>	Maximum device bandwidth usage or temperature (measured in degrees Celsius) over a 1-hour period (i.e., the maximum of the 1 minute averages).

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[health statistics reset](#)

Resets health statistics for the switch.

[show health all](#)

Displays health statistics for a specified resource on *all* NIs currently operating in the chassis.

**MIB Objects**

```
healthModuleTable
  healthModuleSlot
  healthModuleRxLatest
  healthModuleRx1MinAvg
  healthModuleRx1HrAvg
  healthModuleRx1HrMax
  healthModuleRxTxLatest
  healthModuleRxTx1MinAvg
  healthModuleRxTx1HrAvg
  healthModuleRxTx1HrMax
  healthModuleMemoryLatest
  healthModuleMemory1MinAvg
  healthModuleMemory1HrAvg
  healthModuleMemory1HrMax
  healthModuleCpuLatest
  healthModuleCpu1MinAvg
  healthModuleCpu1HrAvg
  healthModuleCpu1HrMax
```

---



## show health all

Displays health statistics for a specified resource on all *active NI modules* installed in the chassis.

**show health all {memory | cpu | rx | txrx}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>memory</b>	Displays the RAM memory health statistics for all active NI modules in the switch.
<b>cpu</b>	Displays the CPU health statistics for all active NI modules.
<b>rx</b>	Displays the health statistics for traffic <i>received</i> on all active NI modules.
<b>txrx</b>	Displays the health statistics for traffic both <i>transmitted and received</i> on all active NI modules.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show health all memory
* - current value exceeds threshold
```

Memory	Limit	Curr	1 Min Avg	1 Hr Avg	1 Hr Max
01	80	40	40	40	40
02	80	40	40	40	40
03	80	40	40	40	40
04	80	40	40	40	40
05	80	40	40	40	40
06	80	40	40	40	40
07	80	40	40	40	40
13	80	40	40	40	40

**output definitions**


---

<b>Memory (Cpu, TXX, RX)</b>	A list of all currently-active NI modules (i.e., active slots) on the switch. The column header corresponds with the resource keyword entered. For example, if <b>show health all cpu</b> is entered, <b>Cpu</b> is used as the column header.
<b>Limit</b>	Current usage threshold for the specified resource type, on the corresponding slot (in percent). The usage threshold refers to the maximum amount of the resource's total bandwidth that can be used by switch applications before a notification is sent to the user. The default value for all resource types is 80 percent. This threshold can be changed via the <b>health threshold</b> command.
<b>Curr</b>	Current usage of the resource on the corresponding slot, in percent (i.e., the amount of the resource's total bandwidth actually being used by switch applications).
<b>1 Min Avg</b>	Average usage of the resource on the corresponding slot over a one minute period.
<b>1 Hr Avg</b>	Average usage of the resource on the corresponding slot over a one hour period.
<b>1 Hr Max</b>	The highest average hourly usage for the resource on the corresponding slot.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>show health</b>	Displays the health statistics for the switch.
<b>health threshold</b>	Configures thresholds for input traffic (RX), output/input traffic (TX/RX), memory usage, CPU usage, and chassis temperature.

**MIB Objects**

```

healthModuleTable
  healthModuleSlot
  healthModuleRxLatest
  healthModuleRx1MinAvg
  healthModuleRx1HrAvg
  healthModuleRx1HrMax
  healthModuleRxTxLatest
  healthModuleRxTx1MinAvg
  healthModuleRxTx1HrAvg
  healthModuleRxTx1HrMax
  healthModuleMemoryLatest
  healthModuleMemory1MinAvg
  healthModuleMemory1HrAvg
  healthModuleMemory1HrMax
  healthModuleCpuLatest
  healthModuleCpu1MinAvg
  healthModuleCpu1HrAvg
  healthModuleCpu1HrMax

```

---

## show health slice

Displays the health statistics for a particular slice. The term *slice* refers to an amount of CPU time and RAM memory allotted for switch applications. By monitoring slice statistics on the switch, users can determine whether there are any potential usage issues with CPU and RAM memory that may affect switch multi-tasking.

**show health slice** *slot*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot* A specific physical slot number for which slice statistics are to be displayed (e.g., 3).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show health slice 13
Slot 13      slice
Resources    1
-----+-----
Memory      40
Cpu         21
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Slot</b>	The physical slot number for the corresponding slice.
<b>slice</b>	The on-board slice number (1–64).
<b>Memory</b>	The slice-level RAM memory utilization over the latest sample period, in percent (0–100).
<b>Cpu</b>	The slice-level CPU utilization over the latest sample period, in percent (0–100).

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

N/A

**MIB Objects**

```
healthSliceTable  
  healthSliceSlot  
  healthSliceSlice  
  healthSliceMemoryLatest  
  healthSliceCpuLatest
```

---

## show health fabric

Displays the health statistics of a fabric for a particular slot or a range of slots.

**show health fabric** *slot 1[-slot2]*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot* A specific physical slot number for which fabric statistics are to be displayed (e.g., 3).

*slot2* Last fabric slot number in a range of slots you want to display.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show health fabric 3
* - current value exceeds threshold
```

```
Slot 03
Fabric          Limit  Curr  1 Min  1 Hr  1 Hr
                +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
                |         |         |         |         |         |
Receive
  Primary       80     00     00     00     00
  Secondary     80     00     00     00     00
Transmit/Receive
  Primary       80     00     00     00     00
  Secondary     80     00     00     00     00
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Slot</b>	The physical slot number for the corresponding fabric.
<b>Limit</b>	Currently configured device threshold levels (percentage of total available bandwidth or temperature measured in degrees Celsius).
<b>Curr</b>	Current device bandwidth usage or temperature (measured in degrees Celsius).
<b>1 Min Avg</b>	Average device bandwidth usage or temperature (measured in degrees Celsius) over a 1-minute period.

***output definitions (continued)***


---

<b>1 Hr Avg</b>	Average device bandwidth usage or temperature (measured in degrees Celsius) over a 1-hour period.
<b>1 Hr Max</b>	Maximum device bandwidth usage or temperature (measured in degrees Celsius) over a 1-hour period (i.e., the maximum of the 1 minute averages).

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

N/A

**MIB Objects**

```
healthFabricTable
  healthFabricSlot
  healthFabricPrimaryRxLatest
  healthFabricPrimaryRx1MinAvg
  healthFabricPrimaryRx1HrAvg
  healthFabricPrimaryRx1HrMax
  healthFabricPrimaryRxTxLatest
  healthFabricPrimaryRxTx1MinAvg
  healthFabricPrimaryRxTx1HrAvg
  healthFabricPrimaryRxTx1HrMax
  healthFabricSecondaryRxLatest
  healthFabricSecondaryRx1MinAvg
  healthFabricSecondaryRx1HrAvg
  healthFabricSecondaryRx1HrMax
  healthFabricSecondaryRxTxLatest
  healthFabricSecondaryRxTx1MinAvg
  healthFabricSecondaryRxTx1HrAvg
  healthFabricSecondaryRxTx1HrMax
```

---

# 42 sFlow Commands

sFlow is a network monitoring technology that gives visibility in to the activity of the network, by providing network usage information. It provides the data required to effectively control and manage the network usage. sFlow is a sampling technology that meets the requirements for a network traffic monitoring solution.

sFlow provides a network-wide view of usage and active routes. It is used for measuring network traffic, collecting, storing, and analyzing the traffic data. As it is scalable, that doesn't add significant network load. sFlow is an industry standard with many vendors delivering products with this support. Some of the applications of the sFlow data include:

- Detecting, diagnosing, and fixing network problems
- Real-time congestion management
- Detecting unauthorized network activity
- Usage accounting and billing
- Understanding application mix
- Route profiling and peer optimization
- Capacity planning

sFlow is a sampling technology embedded within switches/routers. It provides the ability to monitor the traffic flows. It requires an sFlow agent software process running as part of the switch software and a sFlow collector which receives and analyses the monitored data. The sFlow collector makes use of SNMP to communicate with an sFlow agent in order to configure sFlow monitoring on the device (switch).

An sFlow agent running on the switch/router combines interface counters and traffic flow (packet) samples, preferably, on all the interfaces into sFlow datagrams that are sent across the network to an sFlow collector.

Packet sampling on the switch/router is typically performed by the switching/routing ASICs, providing wire-speed performance. In this case, an sFlow agent does very little processing, by packaging data into sFlow datagrams that are immediately sent on network. This minimizes the memory and CPU utilization by the sFlow agent.

MIB information for the sFlow commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1PortMirMon.MIB  
*Module:* Alcatel-IND1-PORT-MIRRORING-MONITORING-MIB

*Filename:* SFLOW\_RFC3176.MIB  
*Module:* SFLOW-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

**sflow receiver**  
**sflow sampler**  
**sflow poller**  
**show sflow agent**  
**show sflow receiver**  
**show sflow sampler**  
**show sflow poller**

---



## sflow receiver

Sets the destination hosts where the sFlow datagrams are sent out. If there are multiple destinations, then each destination has an instance of the receiver. All these receivers are attached to the sFlow manager instance and to an associated sampler/poller.

**sflow receiver** *num* **name** *string* **timeout** {*seconds* | **forever**} **address** {*ip\_address* | *ipv6address*} **udp-port** *port* **packet-size** *size* **Version** *num*

**sflow receiver** *receiver\_index* **release**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>num</i>	Specifies the receiver index.
<i>string</i>	Specifies the name.
<i>seconds</i>   <b>forever</b>	Specifies the timeout value.
<i>ip_address</i>   <i>ipv6address</i>	Specifies the 32/128-bit ip address.
<i>port</i>	Specifies the UDP (destination) port.
<i>size</i>	Specifies the maximum number of data bytes (size) that can be sent.
<i>num</i>	Specifies the version number.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>string</i>	empty
<i>seconds</i>	0
<i>ip_address</i>	0.0.0.0(ipv4)
<i>port</i>	6343
<i>size</i>	1400
<i>version num</i>	5

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **release** form at the end of the command to delete a receiver.

### Examples

```
-> sflow receiver 1 name Golden address 198.206.181.3
-> sflow receiver 1 release
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show sflow receiver**                      Displays the receiver table.

## MIB Objects

```
sFlowRcvrTable
  sFlowRcvrIndex
  sFlowRcvrOwner
  sFlowRcvrTimeout
  sFlowRcvrMaximumDatagramSize
  sFlowRcvrAddressType
  sFlowRcvrAddress
  sFlowRcvrPort
  sFlowRcvrDatagramVersion
```

---

## sflow sampler

Gets the hardware sampled from Q-dispatcher and fills up the sampler part of the UDP datagram.

**sflow sampler** *num portlist receiver receiver\_index rate value sample-hdr-size size*

**no sflow sampler** *num portlist*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>num</i>	Specifies the instance id.
<i>portlist</i>	Specifies the interface index range.
<i>receiver_index</i>	Specifies the receiver index.
<i>value</i>	Specifies the rate value for packet sampling.
<i>size</i>	Specifies the maximum number of bytes (size) that can be copied from a sampled packet.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>receiver_index</i>	0
<i>value</i>	0
<i>size</i>	128

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a sampler.
- A sampling rate of 1 counts all packets. A sampling rate of 0 disables sampling.

### Examples

```
-> sflow sampler 1 2/1-5 receiver 1 rate 1024
-> no sflow sampler 1 2/1-5
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show sflow sampler**                      Displays the sampler table.

## MIB Objects

```
sFlowFsTable  
  sFlowFsDataSource  
  sFlowFsInstance  
  sFlowFsReceiver  
  sFlowFsPacketSamplingRate  
  sFlowFsMaximumHeaderSize
```

---

## sflow poller

Gets counter samples from ethernet driver and fills up the counter part of the UDP datagram.

**sflow poller** *num portlist receiver receiver\_index interval value*

**no sflow poller** *num portlist*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>num</i>	Specifies the instance id.
<i>portlist</i>	Specifies the interface index range.
<i>receiver_index</i>	Specifies the receiver index.
<i>value</i>	Specifies the maximum number of seconds between successive samples (interval value).

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>receiver_index</i>	0
<i>value</i>	0

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to delete a poller.

### Examples

```
-> sflow poller 1 2/6-10 receiver 1 interval 30  
-> no sflow poller 1 2/6-10
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show sflow poller** Displays the poller table.

**MIB Objects**`sFlowCpTable``sFlowCpDataSource``sFlowCpInstance``sFlowCpReceiver``sFlowCpInterval`

---

## show sflow agent

Displays the sflow agent table.

**show sflow agent**

---

### Syntax Definitions

**agent** Collects sample datagrams and send it to the collector across the network.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- It is necessary to execute the **ip interface** command to make a loopback0 IP address as the fixed primary address of the switch, in order to avoid interface changes, which might need the collector software to be restarted for it to communicate using the new agent IP address. Normally, the primary IP address could change depending on the IP interface going up/down. Therefore, the sFlow agent always needs to send a fixed IP address in the datagram.
- The loopback address should be an IP interface configured on the switch.

### Examples

```
-> ip interface loopback0 address 198.206.181.100
-> show sflow agent
Agent Version = 1.3; Alcatel-Lucent; 6.1.1
Agent IP      = 127.0.0.1
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Agent Version</b>	Identifies the version which includes the MIB version, organization name, and the specific software build of the agent.
<b>Agent address</b>	IP address associated with the agent.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show sflow receiver** Displays the receiver table.

**MIB Objects**

sFlowAgent

sFlowVersion

sFlowAgentAddressType

  sFlowAgentAddress

---



## show sflow receiver

Displays the sflow receiver table.

**show sflow receiver** [*num*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*num* Specifies the receiver index.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show sflow receiver
Receiver 1
Name      = Golden
Address   = IP_V4 198.206.181.3
UDP Port  = 6343
Timeout   = 65535
Packet Size= 1400
DatagramVer= 5
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Name</b>	Name of the entry to claim.
<b>Address</b>	IP address of the sFlow collector.
<b>UDP Port</b>	Destination port for sFlow datagrams.
<b>Timeout</b>	Time remaining before the sampler is released and stops sampling.
<b>Packet size</b>	Maximum number of data bytes that can be sent in a single sample datagram.
<b>Datagram ver</b>	Version of sFlow datagrams that should be sent.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****sflow receiver**

Sets the destination hosts where the sFlow datagrams are sent out.

**MIB Objects**

sFlowRcvrTable

sFlowRcvrIndex

---

## show sflow sampler

Displays the sflow sampler table.

**show sflow sampler***[num]*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*num* Specifies the instance id.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A.

### Examples

```
-> show sflow sampler
Instance  Interface  Receiver  Sample-rate  Sample-hdr-size
-----
1         2/ 1       1         2048         128
1         2/ 2       1         2048         128
1         2/ 3       1         2048         128
1         2/ 4       1         2048         128
1         2/ 5       1         2048         128
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Instance</b>	Instance for the flow sampler.
<b>Interface</b>	Interface used for the flow sampler.
<b>Receiver</b>	Receiver associated with the flow sampler.
<b>Sample-rate</b>	Statistical sampling rate for packet sampling from the source.
<b>Sample-hdr-size</b>	Maximum number of bytes that should be copied from a sampled packet.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****sflow sampler**

Gets hardware sampled from Q-dispatcher.

**MIB Objects**

sFlowFsTable

sFlowFsInstance

---

## show sflow poller

Displays the sflow poller table.

**show sflow poller** [*num*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*num* Specifies the instance id.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show sflow poller
Instance  Interface      Receiver  Interval
-----
          1         2/ 6         1         30
          1         2/ 7         1         30
          1         2/ 8         1         30
          1         2/ 9         1         30
          1         2/10        1         30
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Instance</b>	Instance for the counter poller.
<b>Interface</b>	Interface used for the counter poller.
<b>Receiver</b>	Receiver associated with the counter poller.
<b>Interval</b>	The maximum number of seconds between successive samples of the counters associated with the data source.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**sflow poller** Gets counter samples.

**MIB Objects**

sFlowCpTable

sFlowCpInstance

---

# 43 QoS Commands

Alcatel-Lucent's QoS software provides a way to manipulate flows coming through the switch based on user-configured policies. The flow manipulation (generally referred to as *Quality of Service* or *QoS*) may be as simple as allowing/denying traffic, or as complicated as remapping 802.1p bits from a Layer 2 network to ToS values in a Layer 3 network.

This chapter provides information about configuring QoS global and port parameters through the Command Line Interface (CLI). Refer to [Chapter 44, "QoS Policy Commands,"](#) for information about commands used to configure QoS policy rules.

MIB information for the QoS commands is as follows:

*Filename:* alcatelIND1Qos.mib  
*Module* ALCATEL-IND1-QoS-MIB

---

**Important Note.** Some of the commands listed here are not currently supported on one or more platforms. See command descriptions in this chapter and check release notes for information about commands that are not supported.

---

The QoS commands are listed here:

---

<b>Global commands</b>	<b>qos</b> <b>qos trust ports</b> <b>qos default servicing mode</b> <b>qos forward log</b> <b>qos log console</b> <b>qos log lines</b> <b>qos log level</b> <b>qos default bridged disposition</b> <b>qos default routed disposition</b> <b>qos default multicast disposition</b> <b>qos stats interval</b> <b>qos user-port</b> <b>debug qos</b> <b>debug qos internal</b> <b>qos clear log</b> <b>qos apply</b> <b>qos revert</b> <b>qos flush</b> <b>qos reset</b> <b>qos stats reset</b> <b>show qos queue</b> <b>show qos slice</b> <b>show qos log</b> <b>show qos config</b> <b>show qos statistics</b>
------------------------	--

---

**Port and Slice commands**

```
qos port
qos port reset
qos port trusted
qos port q minbw maxbw
qos port servicing mode
qos port maximum bandwidth
qos port default classification
qos port default 802.1p
qos port default dscp
show qos port
```

---



## qos

Enables or disables QoS. This section describes the base command with a single required option (**enable** or **disable**).

In lieu of these options, the base command (**qos**) may be used with other keywords to set up global QoS configuration. These keywords are listed here and described as separate commands later in this chapter. In addition, some keywords have a **no** form to remove the parameter or return it to its default.

```
qos {enable | disable}
    [trust ports]
    [default servicing mode]
    [forward log]
    [log console]
    [log lines lines]
    [log level level]
    [default bridged disposition {accept | deny | drop}]
    [default routed disposition {accept | deny | drop}]
    [default multicast disposition {accept | deny | drop}]
    [stats interval seconds]
    [user-port {filter | shutdown} {spoof | bgp | bpdu | rip | ospf}]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables QoS. The QoS software in the switch classifies flows coming into the switch to attempt to match them to QoS policies. If a match is found, the policy parameters are applied to the flow. The <b>enable</b> setting may be used alone or in conjunction with optional command keywords.
<b>disable</b>	Disables QoS. Flows coming into the switch are not matched to policies. The <b>disable</b> setting cannot be used with any other command keyword.

### Defaults

parameter	default
enable   disable	enable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When QoS is disabled, flows coming into the switch are classified but not matched to a policy. Traffic is treated as best effort and assigned to default queues.
- The command keywords may be used with or without **enable**; these keywords cannot be used with **disable**.

## Examples

```
-> qos enable default disposition deny
-> qos disable
-> qos enable
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy rule</a>	Configures a policy rule on the switch.
<a href="#">show policy rule</a>	Displays information for policy rules configured on the switch.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSConfigTable
  alaQoSConfigEnable
  alaQoSConfigTrustedPorts
  alaQoSConfigDefaultQueues
  alaQoSConfigAppliedDefaultQueues
  alaQoSConfigLogLines
  alaQoSConfigLogLevel
  alaQoSConfigLogConsole
  alaQoSConfigFlowTimeout
  alaQoSConfigAppliedFlowTimeout
  alaQoSConfigFragmentTimeout
  alaQoSConfigAppliedFragmentTimeout
  alaQoSConfigReflexiveTimeout
  alaQoSConfigAppliedReflexiveTimeout
  alaQoSConfigNatTimeout
  alaQoSConfigAppliedNatTimeout
  alaQoSConfigClassifyFragments
  alaQoSConfigAppliedClassifyFragments
  alaQoSConfigDefaultMulticastDisposition
  alaQoSConfigAppliedDefaultMulticastDisposition
  alaQoSConfigDefaultDisposition
  alaQoSConfigAppliedDefaultDisposition
```

---

## qos trust ports

Configures the global trust mode for QoS ports. Trusted ports can accept 802.1p and ToS/DSCP values in incoming packets; untrusted ports will set any 802.1p or ToS/DSCP values to zero in incoming packets, unless a default 802.1p or ToS/DSCP value is configured.

Any port configured through the **qos port** command will automatically be added in the trust mode specified by this command. See [page 43-33](#) for more information about this command.

**qos trust ports**

**qos no trust ports**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

By default, 802.1Q-tagged ports and mobile ports are trusted; any other port is untrusted by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **qos ports trusted** command to override the default for a particular port.
- The setting only applies to ports with incoming traffic.
- Any port configured for 802.1Q tagging is always trusted regardless of the global setting.
- Mobile ports are always trusted regardless of the global setting.
- Use the **qos port default 802.1p** or **qos port default dscp** commands to specify that a value other than zero should be applied to the incoming packets. Note that this value is overridden if a policy exists that specifies a different value for such packets.

### Examples

```
-> qos trust ports
-> qos no trust ports
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****qos port**

Configures a physical port for QoS.

**qos port trusted**

Configures whether or not a particular port is trusted or untrusted.

**show qos port**

Displays information about QoS ports.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConfigTable

    alaQoSConfigTrustedPorts

---

## qos default servicing mode

Configures the default queuing scheme for destination (egress) ports.

```
qos default servicing mode {strict-priority | wrr | priority-wrr [w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7] | drr [w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7]}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>strict-priority</b>	Selects the strict priority queuing scheme as the default servicing mode. All eight available queues on a port are serviced strictly by priority.
<b>wrr</b>	Selects the weighted round robin (WRR) queuing scheme as the default servicing mode for OmniSwitch 6850 and 9000 ports. Traffic is serviced based on the weight of each queue. <i>This parameter is not supported on the OmniSwitch 6800.</i>
<b>priority-wrr</b>	Selects the weighted round robin (WRR) queuing scheme as the default servicing mode for OmniSwitch 6800 ports. Traffic is serviced based on the weight of each queue. <i>This parameter is not supported on the OmniSwitch 6850 and 9000.</i>
<b>drr</b>	Selects the deficit round robin (DRR) queuing scheme as the default servicing mode. Traffic is serviced based on the weight of each queue. <i>This parameter is not supported on the OmniSwitch 6800.</i>
<i>w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7</i>	The value of the desired weight for each of the queues when WRR or DRR is the active queuing scheme. The range is 0 to 15.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>strict-priority   wrr   drr</b>	<b>strict-priority</b>
<i>w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7</i>	1 (best effort)

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Each queue can have a different weight value and configuring these values in ascending or descending order is not required. When a queue is given a weight of 0, it is configured as a Strict-Priority queue.
- When configuring the default queuing scheme on an OmniSwitch 6800, it is necessary to enter eight weight values, even though only six queues per port are available. The last two values entered are ignored.
- Use the **wrr** parameter (OmniSwitch 6800) or the **priority-wrr** parameter (OmniSwitch 6850/9000) to configure a Priority-WRR queuing scheme, which consists of a combination of Strict-Priority queues (zero weight) and WRR queues (non-zero weight).
- Note that Priority-WRR is the only weighted fair queuing scheme supported on the OmniSwitch 6800.

- Using the **qos default servicing mode** command does not override configuration values that were set on a per port basis with the **qos port servicing mode** command.
- The servicing mode only applies to destination (egress) ports because this is where traffic shaping occurs. Even though the **qos port servicing mode** and **qos default servicing mode** commands are allowed on source (ingress) ports, they do not affect traffic on these ports.

## Examples

```
-> qos default servicing mode strict-priority
-> qos default servicing mode wrr 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
-> qos default servicing mode priority-wrr 0 10 0 9 0 0 2 3
-> qos default servicing mode drr 10 0 12 14 0 0 8 1
```

## Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.  
Release 6.1.1; **wrr** and **drr** parameters added.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">qos port servicing mode</a>	Configures the servicing mode (SPQ or priority WRR) for a port.
<a href="#">show qos queue</a>	Displays information for all QoS queues.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSConfig
  alaQoSConfigServicingMode
  alaQoSConfigLowPriorityWeight
  alaQoSConfigMediumPriorityWeight
  alaQoSConfigHighPriorityWeight
  alaQoSConfigUrgentPriorityWeight
```

---

## qos forward log

Enables the QoS software in the switch to send events to the policy server software in the switch in real time. The policy server software may then be polled by an NMS application for logged events.

**qos forward log**

**qos no forward log**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

By default, logged events are not sent to the policy server software in the switch.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

An NMS application may query the Policy Manager in the switch for logged events. Use the **qos forward log** command to forward each event as it happens.

### Examples

```
-> qos forward log
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos log lines</a>	Configures the number of lines in the QoS log.
<a href="#">show qos log</a>	Displays the log of QoS events.

### MIB Objects

```
alaQoSConfigTable  
  alaQoSConfigForwardLog
```

---

## qos log console

Sends QoS log messages to the switch logging utility, which is an event logging application available on the OmniSwitch. The configuration of the switch logging utility determines if QoS messages are sent to a log file in the switch's flash file system, displayed on the switch console, or sent to a remote syslog server.

**qos log console**

**qos no log console**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

QoS log messages are not sent to the switch logging utility by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- To display QoS log events as they happen on an output console attached to the switch, configure the switch logging utility to output events to the console. This is done using the **swlog output** command.
- The entire log may be viewed at any time using the **show qos log** command.

### Examples

```
-> qos log console  
-> qos no log console
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos log lines</a>	Configures the number of lines in the QoS log.
<a href="#">swlog output</a>	Enables or disables switch logging output to the console, file, or data socket (remote session).
<a href="#">swlog output</a>	Displays the log of QoS events.

### MIB Objects

```
alaQoSConfigTable  
  alaQoSConfigLogConsole
```

---



## qos log lines

Configures the number of lines in the QoS log.

**qos log lines** *lines*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*lines*

The number of lines included in the QoS log. A value of zero turns off logging to the console. The range is 0–512.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>lines</i>	256

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- To turn off logging, enter 0 for the number of log lines. (Note that error messages will still be logged.)
- If you change the number of log lines, you may clear all messages in the QoS log. To avoid clearing all messages in the log, enter the **qos log lines** command in the **boot.cfg** file. The log length will be changed at the next reboot.

### Examples

```
-> qos log lines 5  
-> qos log lines 0
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show qos log](#) Displays the log of QoS events.

### MIB Objects

alaQoSConfigTable  
  alaQoSConfigLogLines

---

## qos log level

Configures the level of log detail.

**qos log level** *level*

**qos no log level**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*level* The level of log detail, in the range from 2 (least detail) to 9 (most detail).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>level</i>	6

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **qos debug** command to change the type of debugging messages that are logged. The **qos log level** command configures the level of detail for these messages.
- If the **qos debug** command is not configured to log any kind of information (this is the default), the **qos log level** command has no effect.
- To log fatal errors only, set the log level to 0.
- Note that a high log level value will impact the performance of the switch.

### Examples

```
-> qos log level 4  
-> qos log level 0
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[qos log lines](#)

Configures the number of lines in the QoS log.

[debug qos](#)

Configures the type of QoS events that will be displayed in the QoS log.

[show qos log](#)

Displays the log of QoS events.

## MIB Objects

alaQoSConfigTable

    alaQoSConfigLogLevel

---

## qos default bridged disposition

Configures the default disposition for bridged traffic (Layer 2) that comes into the switch and does not match any policies.

**qos default bridged disposition {accept | deny | drop}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>accept</b>	Specifies that the switch should accept the flow.
<b>drop</b>	Specifies that the switch should silently drop the flow.
<b>deny</b>	Specifies that the switch should drop the flow and issue an ICMP message indicating the flow was dropped for administrative reasons. Currently this option will provide the same result as <b>drop</b> ; that is, the flow is silently dropped.

### Defaults

By default, the disposition for flows that do match any policies is **accept**.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The disposition for particular flows may be configured through the **policy action disposition** command. The disposition for a particular flow will override the global setting.
- Typically, when configuring IP filtering rules, the global default disposition should be set to **deny**. Filtering rules may then be configured to allow particular types of traffic through the switch.
- If you set the bridged disposition to **deny** or **drop**, and you configure rules to allow bridged traffic, each type of allowed traffic must have two rules, one for source and one for destination.

### Examples

```
-> qos default bridged disposition deny
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**policy action disposition**      Configures a disposition for a policy action.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSConfigTable  
  alaQoSConfigDefaultBridgedDisposition  
  alaQoSConfigAppliedDefaultBridgedDisposition
```

---

## qos default routed disposition

Configures the default disposition for routed traffic (Layer 3) that comes into the switch and does not match any policies.

**qos default routed disposition {accept | deny | drop}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>accept</b>	Specifies that the switch should accept the flow.
<b>drop</b>	Specifies that the switch should silently drop the flow.
<b>deny</b>	Specifies that the switch should drop the flow and issue an ICMP message indicating the flow was dropped for administrative reasons. Currently this option will provide the same result as <b>drop</b> ; that is, the flow is silently dropped.

### Defaults

By default, the disposition for flows that do match any policies is **accept**.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The disposition for particular flows may be configured through the **policy action disposition** command. The disposition for a particular flow will override the global setting.
- Typically, when configuring IP filtering rules, the global default disposition should be set to **deny**. Filtering rules may then be configured to allow particular types of traffic through the switch.

### Examples

```
-> qos default routed disposition deny
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[policy action disposition](#) Configures a disposition for a policy action.

### MIB Objects

```
alaQoSConfigTable  
  alaQoSConfigRoutedDefaultDisposition  
  alaQoSConfigAppliedRoutedDefaultDisposition
```

---

## qos default multicast disposition

Configures the default disposition for multicast flows coming into the switch that do not match any policies.

**qos default multicast disposition {accept | deny | drop}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>accept</b>	Specifies that the switch should accept the flow.
<b>drop</b>	Specifies that the switch should silently drop the flow.
<b>deny</b>	Specifies that the switch should drop the flow and issue an ICMP message indicating the flow was dropped for administrative reasons. Currently this option will provide the same result as <b>drop</b> ; that is, the flow is silently dropped.

### Defaults

By default, multicast flows that do not match policies are accepted on the switch.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **policy action multicast** command to specify the disposition for a particular action associated with a multicast condition. The disposition for a particular action will override the global setting.

### Examples

```
-> qos default multicast disposition deny
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[policy action disposition](#) Configures a disposition for a policy action.

### MIB Objects

```
alaQoSConfigTable  
  alaQoSConfigDefaultMulticastDisposition  
  alaQoSConfigAppliedDefaultMulticastDisposition
```

---

## qos stats interval

Configures how often the switch polls network interfaces for statistics about QoS events.

**qos stats interval** *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*seconds* The number of seconds before the switch polls network interfaces for statistics. The range is 10–3600.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	60

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Change the statistics interval to a smaller interval if you want to monitor QoS events.
- Change the statistics interval to a larger interval if you want to free some switch memory.

### Examples

```
-> qos stats interval 30
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show qos statistics](#) Displays statistics about the QoS configuration.

### MIB Objects

```
alaQoSConfigTable  
  alaQoSConfigStatsInterval
```

---



## qos user-port

Configures the option to filter packets or administratively disable a port when the specified type of traffic is received on a port that is a member of the pre-defined UserPorts group.

**qos user-port** {**filter** | **shutdown**} {**spoo**f | **bgp** | **bpdu** | **rip** | **ospf** | **vrrp** | **dhcp-server**}

**qos no user-port** {**filter** | **shutdown**}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>filter</b>	Filters the specified type of traffic when it is received on UserPort ports.
<b>shutdown</b>	Administratively disables UserPort ports that receive the specified type of traffic.
<b>spoo</b> f	Spoofed traffic.
<b>bgp</b>	BGP packets.
<b>bpdu</b>	Spanning Tree BPDU packets.
<b>rip</b>	RIP packets.
<b>ospf</b>	OSPF packets.
<b>vrrp</b>	VRRP packets.
<b>dhcp-server</b>	DHCP server packets.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>filter</b>	spoo
<b>shutdown</b>	none

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable the filter or shutdown function. This form of the command effects the overall operation of the feature.
- To specify more than one traffic type in the same command line, enter each type separated by a space (e.g., **spoo**f **bgp** **ospf**).
- Note that existing traffic types to filter or shutdown are removed each time the **filter** or **shutdown** option is configured. Specify all desired traffic types each time the **qos user-port** command is performed to retain previously configured traffic types.
- No changes to the **filtering** and **shutdown** options are applied to the switch until the **qos apply** command is performed.

- This command only applies to ports that are members of the UserPorts group. Use the **policy port group** command to create and assign members to the UserPorts group.
- An SNMP trap is sent when a port is administratively disabled through a UserPorts shutdown function or a port disable action.
- To enable a port disabled by a user port shutdown operation, use the **interfaces admin** command to administratively enable the port or disconnect and reconnect the port cable.

## Examples

```
-> qos user-port filter spoof bpdu
-> qos user-port shutdown spoof bgp ospf
-> qos no user-port shutdown
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">policy port group</a>	Configures a port group and its associated slot and port numbers.
<a href="#">show qos config</a>	Displays QoS configuration information.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSConfigTable
  alaQoSConfigUserportFilter
  alaQoSConfigUserportShutdown
```

---

## debug qos

Configures the type of QoS events that will be displayed in the QoS log.

```
debug qos [info] [config] [rule] [main] [route] [hre] [port] [msg] [sl] [ioctl] [mem] [cam] [mapper]
[flows] [queue] [slot] [l2] [l3] [classifier] [nat] [sem] [pm] [ingress] [egress] [rsvp] [balance] [nimg]
```

```
debug no qos
```

```
debug no qos [info] [config] [rule] [main] [route] [hre] [port] [msg] [sl] [ioctl] [mem] [cam] [mapper]
[flows] [queue] [slot] [l2] [l3] [classifier] [nat] [sem] [pm] [ingress] [egress] [rsvp] [balance] [nimg]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>flows</b>	Logs events for flows on the switch.
<b>queue</b>	Logs events for queues created and destroyed on the switch.
<b>rule</b>	Logs events for rules configured on the switch.
<b>l2</b>	Logs Layer 2 QoS events on the switch.
<b>l3</b>	Logs Layer 3 QoS events on the switch.
<b>nat</b>	Logs events for Network Address Translation policies. <i>Not supported for the OmniSwitch 6624/6648.</i>
<b>port</b>	Logs events related to QoS ports.
<b>msg</b>	Logs QoS messages.
<b>classifier</b>	Logs information whenever the switch classifies a flow; more details are provided if the log level is higher.
<b>info</b>	Logs basic information about the switch
<b>config</b>	Logs information about the global configuration.
<b>main</b>	Logs information about basic program interfaces.
<b>route</b>	Logs information about routing.
<b>hre</b>	Logs information about hardware route programming.
<b>sl</b>	Logs information about source learning.
<b>mem</b>	Logs information about memory.
<b>cam</b>	Logs information about CAM operations.
<b>mapper</b>	Logs information about mapping queues.
<b>slot</b>	Logs events related to slots.
<b>sem</b>	Logs information about semaphore, process locking.
<b>pm</b>	Logs events related to the Policy Manager.
<b>ingress</b>	Logs information about packets arriving on the switch.

---

<b>egress</b>	Logs information about packets leaving the switch.
<b>rsvp</b>	Logs information about RSVP flows. <i>Currently not supported.</i>
<b>balance</b>	Logs information about flows that are part of a load balancing cluster. <i>Not supported for the OmniSwitch 6624/6648.</i>
<b>nimsg</b>	Logs information about QoS interfaces.

## Defaults

By default basic information messages are logged (**info**). Error messages are always logged.

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to change the type of messages that will be logged or to return debugging to its default state.
- Use this command to troubleshoot QoS events on the switch.

## Examples

```
-> debug qos flows queue
-> qos debug no flows no queue
-> debug no qos
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">qos forward log</a>	Enables the switch to send events to the PolicyView application in real time.
<a href="#">qos log lines</a>	Configures the number of lines in the QoS log.
<a href="#">show qos log</a>	Displays the log of QoS events.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSConfigTable
  alaQoSConfigDebug
```

---

## debug qos internal

Displays debugging information for QoS internal to the switch.

**debug qos internal** [*slice slot/slice*] [**flow**] [**queue**] [**port**] [**l2tree**] [**l3tree**] [**vector**] [**pending**] [**verbose**] [**mapper**] [**pool**] [**log**] [**pingonly** | **nopingonly**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/slice*

The slot number and slice for which you want to view debugging information. A *slice* is a logical section of hardware that corresponds to particular ports on a network interface module. On the OmniSwitch 7700/7800, each interface has one slice (slice 0). On the OmniSwitch 8800, each interface may have up to 4 slices (slices 0 to 3).

**flow**

Displays information about QoS flows.

**queue**

Displays information about QoS queues.

**port**

Displays information about QoS ports.

**l2tree**

Displays information about Layer 2 flows.

**l3tree**

Displays information about Layer 3 flows.

**vector**

Displays information about vectors.

**pending**

Displays information about pending QoS objects.

**verbose**

Sets the output to verbose mode for more detailed information.

**mapper**

Displays information about QoS mapping flows to queues.

**pool**

Displays information about the buffer pool.

**log**

Displays information about QoS information that is logged.

**pingonly**

On an OmniSwitch 6624/6648, specifies that any policies configured with an ICMP protocol condition apply only to ICMP echo-requests. On the OmniSwitch 7700/7800/8800, specifies that any policies configured with an ICMP protocol condition apply only to ICMP echo-requests and echo-replies.

**nopingonly**

Configures the switch so that any policies configured with an ICMP protocol condition apply to any ICMP packets.

### Defaults

Debugging is disabled by default.

parameter	default
pingonly   nopingonly	nopingonly

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

Use the **debug qos** command to set the level of log detail in the QoS log.

## Examples

```
-> debug qos internal "verbose log"
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">debug qos</a>	Configures the type of QoS events that will be displayed in the QoS log.
<a href="#">policy condition ip protocol</a>	Configures an IP protocol for a policy condition.

## MIB Objects

N/A

---

## qos clear log

Clears messages in the current QoS log.

**qos clear log**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command is useful for clearing messages from a large log file so that the file is easier to view. Logs can get large if invalid rules are configured on the switch, or if a lot of QoS events have taken place. Clearing the log makes the file easier to manage.

### Examples

```
-> qos clear log
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos log lines</a>	Configures the number of lines in the QoS log.
<a href="#">debug qos</a>	Configures the type of QoS events that will be displayed in the QoS log.
<a href="#">show qos log</a>	Displays the log of QoS events.

### MIB Objects

```
alaQoSConfigTable  
  alaQoSConfigClearLog
```

---

## qos apply

Applies configured global QoS and policy settings to the current configuration (changes will be active and stored in flash).

**qos apply**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is required to activate all QoS and policy commands. This is the only command that causes current changes to be written to flash.
- Rules are configured through the **policy rule** command, but are not active on the switch until you enter **qos apply**.

### Examples

```
-> qos apply
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>qos revert</b>	Removes any policies configured through policy rule but not applied to the current configuration through the <b>qos apply</b> command.
<b>qos reset</b>	Resets the QoS configuration to its default values.
<b>qos flush</b>	Deletes all pending policy information.

### MIB Objects

```
alaQoSConfigTable  
  alaQoSConfigApply
```

---



## qos revert

Deletes any QoS configuration that has not been applied to the configuration through the **qos apply** command.

**qos revert**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to remove currently configured policies that have not yet been activated through the **qos apply** command.

### Examples

```
-> qos revert
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">policy rule</a>	Configures a policy rule and saves it to the current configuration but does not make it active on the switch.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies all QoS settings configured on the switch to the current configuration.
<a href="#">qos reset</a>	Resets the QoS configuration to its defaults.

### MIB Objects

```
alaQoSConfigTable  
  alaQoSConfigRevert
```

---

## qos flush

Deletes all pending policy information. This command is different from **qos revert**, which returns the pending policy configuration to its last applied settings.

**qos flush**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If you enter this command, the pending policy configuration is completely erased. If you then enter **qos apply**, the erased configuration *overwrites the applied policies and you will erase all of your policy configuration*.

---

**Note.** Do not use this command unless you want to erase all of your policy configuration and start configuring new policies.

---

- Use the **qos revert** command to return the pending policy configuration to its last applied value.
- Policy configuration includes the following commands:

---

#### base commands

<b>policy rule</b>	<b>policy mac group</b>
<b>policy network group</b>	<b>policy port group</b>
<b>policy service</b>	<b>policy condition</b>
<b>policy service group</b>	<b>policy action</b>

---

### Examples

```
-> qos flush
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- qos revert** Deletes any QoS configuration that has not been applied to the configuration through the **qos apply** command.
- qos apply** Applies configured global QoS and policy settings to the current configuration (changes will be active and stored in flash).
- policy server flush** Removes all cached LDAP policy data from the switch.

## MIB Objects

alaQoSConfigTable  
  alaQoSConfigFlush

---

## qos reset

Resets the QoS configuration to its defaults.

```
qos reset
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to reset QoS configuration that has not yet been applied through the **qos apply** command. The parameters are reset to their defaults.

### Examples

```
-> qos reset
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

#### **qos apply**

Applies all QoS settings configured on the switch to the current configuration.

#### **qos revert**

Deletes any QoS configuration that has not been applied to the configuration through the **qos apply** command.

### MIB Objects

```
alaQoSConfigTable  
  alaQoSConfigReset
```

---

## qos stats reset

Resets QoS statistic counters to zero.

**qos stats reset**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to reset global QoS statistics to zero. Statistics may be displayed with the **show qos statistics** command.

### Examples

```
-> qos stats reset
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show qos statistics](#) Displays statistics about the QoS configuration.

### MIB Objects

```
alaQoSConfigTable  
  alaQoSConfigStatsReset
```

---

## qos port reset

Resets all QoS port configuration to the default values.

`qos port slot/port reset`

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port* The physical slot and port number. For example: 3/1.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The QoS port configuration parameters that are reset include:

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<b>default queues</b>	8 (6 on an OmniSwitch 6800)
<b>trusted</b>	not trusted

### Examples

```
-> qos port 3/1 reset
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### MIB Objects

```
alaQoSPortTable
  alaQoSPortSlot
  alaQoSPortPort
  alaQoSPortReset
```

---

## qos port

Configures QoS parameters for a physical port. This section describes the base command with a single required option (*slot/port*).

In lieu of these options, the base command (**qos port**) may be used with other keywords to set up a QoS configuration on a per port basis. These keywords are listed here and described as separate commands later in this chapter. In addition, some keywords have a **no** form to remove the parameter or return it to its default.

**qos port** *slot/port*

[**servicing mode**]

[**trusted**]

[**maximum bandwidth**]

[**default 802.1p** *value*]

[**default dscp** *value*]

[**default classification** {**802.1p** | **tos** | **dscp**}]

[**q0-minbw** | **q0-maxbw** | **q1-minbw** | **q1-maxbw** | **q2-minbw** | **q2-maxbw** | **q3-minbw** | **q3-maxbw** | **q4-minbw** | **q4-maxbw** | **q5-minbw** | **q5-maxbw** | **q6-minbw** | **q6-maxbw** | **q7-minbw** | **q7-maxbw**] *kbps*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port*

The physical slot and port number. For example: 4/1.

### Defaults

- Mobile ports and ports enabled for 802.1Q are always trusted; by default, any other ports are not trusted.
- By default, QoS ports do not preempt queues of lower priority.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **trusted** option to change the trust mode for the port.

### Examples

```
-> qos port 3/1 trusted
-> qos port 4/2 no trusted
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>qos apply</b>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<b>qos port</b>	Configures whether the default mode for QoS ports is trusted or untrusted.
<b>show qos port</b>	Displays information about QoS ports.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSPortTable
  alaQoSPortSlot
  alaQoSPortPort
  alaQoSPortTrusted
  alaQoSPortDefault8021p
  alaQoSPortDefaultDSCP
  alaQoSPortMaximumDefaultBandwidth
  alaQoSPortAppliedMaximumDefaultBandwidth
  alaQoSPortDefaultClassification
  alaQoSPortAppliedDefaultClassification
  alaQoSPortLowPriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortAppliedLowPriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortMediumPriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortAppliedMediumPriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortHighPriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortAppliedHighPriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortUrgentPriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortAppliedUrgentPriorityWeight
```

---



## qos port trusted

Configures whether an individual port is trusted or untrusted. Trusted ports can accept 802.1p and ToS/DSCP values in incoming packets; untrusted ports will set any 802.1p or ToS/DSCP values to zero in incoming packets, unless a default 802.1p or ToS/DSCP value is configured.

**qos port** *slot/port* **trusted**

**qos port** *slot/port* **no trusted**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port* The slot number and port number of the physical port.

### Defaults

By default, QoS ports are not trusted.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **qos trust ports** command to set the default trust mode for all QoS ports. The **qos port trusted** command may be used to override the default.
- The setting applies only to ports with incoming traffic.
- Use the **qos port default 802.1p** or **qos port default dscp** commands to specify that a value other than zero should be applied to the incoming packets. Note that this value is overridden if a policy exists that specifies a different 802.1p or ToS/DSCP value for such packets.
- Mobile ports and ports configured for 802.1Q are always trusted.

### Examples

```
-> qos port 3/1 trusted
-> qos port 4/2 no trusted
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****qos apply**

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

**qos port**

Configures a physical port for QoS.

**qos trust ports**

Configures the global trust mode for QoS ports.

**show qos port**

Displays information about QoS ports.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSPortTable

    alaQoSPortTrusted

---

## qos port servicing mode

Configures a queuing scheme for an individual destination (egress) port.

```
qos port slot/port servicing mode {strict-priority | wrr | priority-wrr [w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7] |
drr [w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7] | default}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot and port number to which this servicing mode applies.
<b>strict-priority</b>	Selects the strict priority queuing scheme as the servicing mode for the specified port. All eight available queues on a port are serviced strictly by priority.
<b>wrr</b>	Selects the weighted round robin (WRR) queuing scheme as the default servicing mode for OmniSwitch 6850 and 9000 ports. Traffic is serviced based on the weight of each queue. <i>This parameter is not supported on the OmniSwitch 6800.</i>
<b>priority-wrr</b>	Selects the weighted round robin (WRR) queuing scheme as the default servicing mode for OmniSwitch 6800 ports. Traffic is serviced based on the weight of each queue. <i>This parameter is not supported on the OmniSwitch 6850 and 9000.</i>
<b>drr</b>	Selects the deficit round robin (DRR) queuing scheme as the default servicing mode. Traffic is serviced based on the weight of each queue. <i>This parameter is not supported on the OmniSwitch 6800.</i>
<i>w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7</i>	The value of the desired weight for each of the queues when WRR or DRR is the active queuing scheme. The range is 0 to 15.
<b>default</b>	Selects the switch default servicing mode for the port. The default mode is configured using the <a href="#">qos default servicing mode</a> command.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>strict-priority   wrr   drr</b>	<b>strict-priority</b>
<i>w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7</i>	1 (best effort)

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Each queue can have a different weight value and configuring these values in ascending or descending order is *not* required. When a queue is given a weight of 0, it is configured as a Strict-Priority queue.
- When configuring the default queuing scheme on an OmniSwitch 6800, it is necessary to enter eight weight values, even though only six queues per port are available. The last two values entered are ignored.

- Use the **wrr** parameter (OmniSwitch 6800) or the **priority-wrr** parameter (OmniSwitch 6850/9000) to configure a Priority-WRR queuing scheme, which consists of a combination of Strict-Priority queues (zero weight) and WRR queues (non-zero weight).
- Note that Priority-WRR is the only weighted fair queuing scheme supported on the OmniSwitch 6800.
- The **qos port servicing mode** command overrides the servicing mode configured with the **qos default servicing mode** command.
- The servicing mode only applies to destination (egress) ports because this is where traffic shaping occurs. Even though the **qos port servicing mode** and **qos default servicing mode** commands are allowed on source (ingress) ports, they do not affect traffic on these ports.
- Once the **qos port servicing mode** command is used on a port, this same command is required to make any additional mode changes for that port. If the port is changed back to the default servicing mode, however, this restriction is removed and the **qos default servicing mode** command is also allowed on the port.

## Examples

```
-> qos port 3/1 servicing mode strict-priority
-> qos port 3/3 servicing mode wrr 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
-> qos default servicing mode priority-wrr 0 10 0 9 0 0 2 3
-> qos port 3/4 servicing mode drr 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
-> qos port 3/2 servicing mode default
```

## Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.1; **wrr** and **drr** parameters added.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">qos default servicing mode</a>	Configures the default servicing mode for all switch ports.
<a href="#">show qos queue</a>	Displays information for all QoS queues.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSPortTable
  alaQoSPortServicingMode
  alaQoSPortQ0PriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortQ1PriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortQ2PriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortQ3PriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortQ4PriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortQ5PriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortQ6PriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortQ7PriorityWeight
```

---

## qos port q minbw maxbw

Configures a minimum and maximum bandwidth for each of the 8 COS egress queues on the specified port.

```
qos port slot/port qn {minbw | maxbw} kbps
```

```
qos port slot/port no qn {minbw | maxbw} kbps
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot/port on which the COS min/max bandwidth is configured.
<i>n</i>	The number of the queue for the specified port. Range is 1 to 8.
<i>kbps</i>	The minimum or maximum bandwidth value (in Kbits per second). The value may be entered as an integer (for example, <b>10000</b> ) or with abbreviated units (for example, <b>10k</b> , <b>10m</b> , <b>10g</b> , or <b>10t</b> ). If the value is entered in bits per second, the switch rounds the value up to the nearest thousand.

### Defaults

By default the minimum bandwidth value for each queue is set to zero (best effort), and the maximum bandwidth value for each queue is set to zero (port speed).

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to return the minimum or maximum bandwidth value for the specified queue to the default value (zero).
- Note that configuring the minimum and maximum bandwidth for the same queue is allowed on the same command line (see the “Examples” section).
- Configuring the bandwidth values for different queues requires a separate command for each queue.

### Examples

```
-> qos port 1/3 q0 minbw 10 q0 maxbw 100
-> qos port 1/3 q1 minbw 100
-> qos port 1/3 q1 maxbw 10g
-> qos port 2/1 q7 minbw 5k q7 maxbw 50k
-> qos port 1/3 no q1 minbw
-> qos port 1/3 no q1 maxbw
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>qos apply</b>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<b>qos default servicing mode</b>	Configures the default servicing mode for all switch ports.
<b>show qos queue</b>	Displays information for all QoS queues.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSPortTable  
  alaQoSPortSlot  
  alaQoSPortPort  
  alaQoSPortCOS0MaximumBandwidth  
  alaQoSPortCOS1MaximumBandwidth  
  alaQoSPortCOS2MaximumBandwidth  
  alaQoSPortCOS3MaximumBandwidth  
  alaQoSPortCOS4MaximumBandwidth  
  alaQoSPortCOS5MaximumBandwidth  
  alaQoSPortCOS6MaximumBandwidth  
  alaQoSPortCOS7MaximumBandwidth  
  alaQoSPortCOS0MinimumBandwidth  
  alaQoSPortCOS1MinimumBandwidth  
  alaQoSPortCOS2MinimumBandwidth  
  alaQoSPortCOS3MinimumBandwidth  
  alaQoSPortCOS4MinimumBandwidth  
  alaQoSPortCOS5MinimumBandwidth  
  alaQoSPortCOS6MinimumBandwidth  
  alaQoSPortCOS7MinimumBandwidth
```

---

## qos port maximum bandwidth

Configures the maximum bandwidth for a best effort queue associated with a QoS port.

**qos port** *slot/port* **maximum bandwidth** *bps*

**qos port** *slot/port* **no maximum bandwidth**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port*

The slot number and port number of the physical port.

*bps*

The maximum amount of bandwidth that may be used for all traffic on the port.

### Defaults

By default, the maximum bandwidth is the maximum allowed for the interface type on which the port resides.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove maximum best effort bandwidth from a port.
- The maximum best effort bandwidth cannot exceed the maximum bandwidth of the interface type associated with the port.
- Modifying the maximum bandwidth of a best effort queue is most useful for low-bandwidth links.

### Examples

```
-> qos port 3/1 maximum bandwidth 1000  
-> qos port 3/1 no maximum bandwidth
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**qos apply**

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

**qos port**

Configures a physical port for QoS.

**show qos port**

Displays information about QoS ports.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSPortTable

  alaQoSPortSlot

  alaQoSPortPort

  alaQoSPortMaximumDefaultBandwidth

  alaQoSAppliedPortMaximumDefaultBandwidth

---



## qos port default 802.1p

Configures the 802.1p value to be inserted in flows ingressing on an untrusted port.

**qos port** *slot/port* **default 802.1p** *value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number and port number of the physical port.
<i>value</i>	The priority value to be set. Values range from 0 (lowest priority) to 7 (highest priority).

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	0

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- By default untrusted ports will set the 802.1p bit to zero on incoming flows. Use this command to specify that a different 802.1p value should be applied to the flow.
- The default 802.1p value is not used if there is a policy that sets the priority.
- Note that on the OmniSwitch 6800 Series switch, the 802.1p bit for tagged packets received on untrusted ports is set with the default 802.1p value. If the packet is untagged, however, then the DSCP bit is set with the default DSCP value, which is configured using the **qos port default dscp** command.

### Examples

```
-> qos port 3/1 default 802.1p 5
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>qos apply</b>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<b>qos port</b>	Configures a physical port for QoS.
<b>show qos port</b>	Displays information about QoS ports.

## **MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSPortTable  
  alaQoSPortDefault8021p  
  alaQoSAppliedPortDefault8021p
```

---

## qos port default dscp

Configures the ToS/DSCP value to be inserted in flows ingressing on an untrusted port.

**qos port** *slot/port* **default dscp** *value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port* The slot number and port number of the physical port.  
*value* The ToS/DSCP value. The range is 0–63.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>value</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The value configured by this command sets the upper byte (precedence) and therefore configures the ToS/DSCP value for the port.

### Examples

```
-> qos port 3/1 default dscp 63
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[qos apply](#) Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.  
[qos port](#) Configures a physical port for QoS.  
[show qos port](#) Displays information about QoS ports.

### MIB Objects

alaQoSPortTable  
  alaQoSPortDefaultDSCP  
  alaQoSAppliedPortDefaultDSCP

---

## qos port default classification

Specifies how traffic is classified on a high-density gigabit port.

**qos port *slot/port* default classification {802.1p | tos | dscp}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number and port number of the physical port.
<b>802.1p</b>	Specifies that 802.1p will be used to prioritize flows coming in on the port.
<b>tos</b>	Specifies that ToS will be used to prioritize flows coming in on the port.
<b>dscp</b>	Specifies that DSCP will be used to prioritize flows coming in on the port.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>802.1p   tos   dscp</b>	802.1p

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to change how ingress IP packets are classified on high-density gigabit ports. (In some network situations, some IP traffic may be dropped before any QoS rules can take effect for the traffic.)
- This command does not affect Layer 2 traffic, which is always classified with 802.1p.
- On trusted ports, priority is determined by the 802.1p/ToS/DSCP value in the flow; on untrusted ports, the priority is determined by the setting of the **qos port default 802.1p** and **qos port default dscp** commands. The port default classification is then used for classifying the traffic on the port.
- The command is not supported for ports on other modules.

### Examples

```
-> qos port 3/1 default classification tos
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>qos apply</b>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<b>qos port</b>	Configures a physical port for QoS.
<b>show qos port</b>	Displays information about QoS ports.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSPortTable  
  alaQoSPortDefaultClassification  
  alaQoSPorAppliedtDefaultClassification
```

---

## show qos port

Displays information about all QoS ports or a particular port.

**show qos port** [*slot/port*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port* The physical slot and port number. For example: 3/1.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Information for all ports is displayed unless a particular port is specified.
- Use the **qos port** command to configure port parameters.
- For ports that are trusted (**Yes** displays in the Trust field), the Trust field includes one of the following characters:

character	definition
+	Indicates that the port is manually configured as trusted through the <b>qos port trusted</b> command; the port setting takes precedence over the global trust setting configured through the <b>qos trust ports</b> command.
*	Indicates that the port is automatically trusted regardless of the global setting set through the <b>qos trust ports</b> command. (Applies to mobile ports and ports configured for 802.1Q.)

### Examples

```

-> show qos port
Slot/   QoS
Port  Act Enabled  Trust P/DSCP  Deflt  Tot  Physical  Max Reserved  Clsfy Type
4/1   No  Yes       No 0/  0      8      0    0K        -    -/<phy> - ethernet
4/2   No  Yes       No 0/  0      8      0    0K        -    -/<phy> - ethernet
4/3   No  Yes       No 0/  0      8      0    0K        -    -/<phy> - ethernet
4/4   No  Yes       No 0/  0      8      0    0K        -    -/<phy> - ethernet
4/5   No  Yes       No 0/  0      8      0    0K        -    -/<phy> - ethernet
4/6   No  Yes       No 0/  0      8      0    0K        -    -/<phy> - ethernet
4/7   Yes Yes       No 0/  0      8      0   100M      -    -/<phy> - ethernet-100
4/8   No  Yes       No 0/  0      8      0    0K        -    -/<phy> - ethernet
4/9   No  Yes       No 0/  0      8      0    0K        -    -/<phy> - ethernet
4/10  No  Yes       No 0/  0      8      0    0K        -    -/<phy> - ethernet
4/11  No  Yes       No 0/  0      8      0    0K        -    -/<phy> - ethernet
4/12  No  Yes       No 0/  0      8      0    0K        -    -/<phy> - ethernet

```

```

-> show qos port 4/7
Slot/   QoS           Deflt   Queues           Bandwidth
Port  Act Enabled   Trust P/DSCP Deflt  Tot  Physical  Max Reserved  Clsfy Type
4/7  Yes  Yes       No 0/  0    8    0  100M      -    -/<phy> - ethernet-100

```

### output definitions

---

<b>Slot/Port</b>	The slot and physical port number.
<b>QoS</b>	Whether or not the interface supports QoS.
<b>Act</b>	Whether or not the port is sending/receiving QoS traffic.
<b>Enabled</b>	Whether or not the port is enabled for QoS.
<b>Trust</b>	Whether the port is trusted or not trusted.
<b>Default P</b>	The default 802.1p setting for the port.
<b>Default DSCP</b>	The default ToS/DSCP setting for the port.
<b>Default Queues</b>	The number of default queues.
<b>Tot Queues</b>	The total number of queues.
<b>Physical Bandwidth</b>	The amount of physical bandwidth available on the port.
<b>Max Reserved Bandwidth</b>	Displays the amount of bandwidth reserved and whether it is physical (<phy>) or maximum virtual port bandwidth (<max>).
<b>Clsfy</b>	The default classification setting on a high-density gigabit port ( <b>p</b> for 802.1p; <b>t</b> for ToS; <b>d</b> for DSCP). The field displays a hyphen (-) if the port is not located on a high-density gigabit interface.
<b>Type</b>	The interface type, <b>ethernet</b> or <b>wan</b> .

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.3.1; new rule statistics added.

### Related Commands

**qos port** Configures a physical port for QoS.

### MIB Objects

```

alaQoSPortTable
  alaQoSPortSlot
  alaQoSPortPort
  alaQoSPortEnabled
  alaQoSPortDefault8021p
  alaQoSPortDefaultDSCP
  alaQoSPortDefaultQueues
  alaQoSPortMaximumReservedBandwidth
  alaQoSPortMaximumDefaultBandwidth
  alaQoSPortDefaultClassification
alaQoSClassify
  alaQoSClassifySourceInterfaceType

```

---

## show qos queue

Displays information for all QoS queues.

**show qos queue**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

All queue information is displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show qos queue
Slot/      Q
Port  VPN No Pri Wt  Min  Max Bufs Depth  Packets
Type Action
4/7  102 0 0 - *  *  *  *  */*  PRI (Default)
4/7  102 1 1 - *  *  *  *  */*  PRI (Default)
4/7  102 2 2 - *  *  *  *  */*  PRI (Default)
4/7  102 3 3 - *  *  *  *  */*  PRI (Default)
4/7  102 4 4 - *  *  *  *  */*  PRI (Default)
4/7  102 5 5 - *  *  *  *  */*  PRI (Default)
4/7  102 6 6 - *  *  *  *  */*  PRI (Default)
4/7  102 7 7 - *  *  *  *  */*  PRI (Default)
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Slot/Port</b>	The physical slot/port numbers associated with the queue.
<b>VPN</b>	The virtual port number associated with the queue.
<b>Q No</b>	The queue number (0 through 7).
<b>Pri</b>	The priority associated with the queue (0 through 7), configured through the <b>policy action priority</b> command.
<b>Wt</b>	The weight value assigned to each queue. Configured through the <b>qos default servicing mode</b> and <b>qos port servicing mode</b> commands.
<b>Bandwidth Min</b>	The minimum bandwidth requirement for the queue.
<b>Bandwidth Max</b>	The maximum bandwidth requirement for the queue (the bandwidth allowed by the maximum configured for all actions associated with the queue). Configured through the <b>policy action maximum bandwidth</b> command.



*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Max Bufs</b>	The number of buffers associated with the queue.
<b>Max Depth</b>	The maximum queue depth, in bytes. Configured through the <b>policy action maximum depth</b> command.
<b>Packets Xmit/Drop</b>	The number of packets transmitted/dropped from this queue.
<b>Type</b>	The type of queuing performed on this queue ( <b>pri</b> , <b>wrr</b> , <b>drr</b> ).
<b>Action</b>	The action that created the queue. A second line displays parameters specified by the action. The actions are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Default</b>—Set up for traffic that does not match a condition on the port.</li> <li>• <b>Flood</b>—Set up for flooded or broadcast traffic.</li> <li>• <b>Best Effort</b>—Set up for traffic that does not match a condition on the VPN.</li> <li>• <b>QOS</b>—Created by the switch because the traffic matched a condition. When traffic matches a condition and queue is set up, another line displays to show the parameters specified by the action corresponding to the condition. <i>An asterisk displays in fields where the parameter was not specified by the action.</i> In other words, the first line shows what is actually happening in the queue; the second line shows what the action specified.</li> </ul>

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.3.1; **Wt** field was added.

Release 6.1.1; **Q No** field was added.

**Related Commands****policy rule**

Configures a policy rule on the switch. A rule is made up of a condition (for classifying incoming traffic) and an action (to be applied to outgoing traffic).

**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSQueueTable  
  alaQoSQueueId  
  alaQoSQueueSlot  
  alaQoSQueuePort  
  alaQoSQueuePortId  
  alaQoSQueueType  
  alaQoSQueuePriority  
  alaQoSQueueMinimumBandwidth  
  alaQoSQueueMaximumBandwidth  
  alaQoSQueueAverageBandwidth  
  alaQoSQueueMaximumDepth  
  alaQoSQueueMaximumBuffers  
  alaQoSQueue8021p  
  alaQoSQueuePacketsSent  
  alaQoSQueuePacketsDropped  
  alaQoSQueueMaxLength  
  alaQoSQueueAverageLength  
  alaQoSQueueCurrentLength  
  alaQoSQueueAction
```

---

## show qos slice

Displays rule availability and usage information for QoS slices of QoS slots. A *slice* is a logical section of hardware and corresponds to particular ports on the interface.

**show qos slice** [*slot/slice*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/slice*                      The slot number and slice for which you want to view information. The number of slices per module varies depending on the type of module.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Information for all slots/slices is displayed unless a particular slot/slice is requested.
- This command is useful for monitoring switch resources required for policy rules.

### Examples

```
-> show qos slice
Slot/      Ranges      Rules      Counters      Meters
Slice      Type  Total/Free  CAM  Total/Free    Total/Free    Total/Free
  3/0      fuji   16/16       0   128/101       128/101       64/64
           1     128/125     1   128/125       128/125       64/64
           2     128/0       2   128/0         128/0         64/64
           3     128/0       3   128/0         128/0         64/64
           4     128/0       4   128/0         128/0         64/64
           5     128/0       5   128/0         128/0         64/64
           6     128/0       6   128/0         128/0         64/64
           7     128/0       7   128/0         128/0         64/64
           8     128/0       8   128/0         128/0         64/64
           9     128/0       9   128/0         128/0         64/64
          10    128/0      10   128/0         128/0         64/64
          11    128/0      11   128/0         128/0         64/64
          12    128/0      12   128/0         128/0         64/64
          13    128/0      13   128/0         128/24         64/64
          14    128/0      14   128/0         128/62         64/64
          15    128/124    15   128/124       128/123       64/63
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Slot/Slice</b>	The slot and slice number.
<b>Type</b>	The type of slice ( <b>coronado</b> , <b>ixe2424</b> , etc).
<b>Ranges Total</b>	The total number of TCP/UDP port ranges supported per slot/slice.

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Ranges Free</b>	The number of TCP/UDP port ranges that are still available for use.
<b>CAM</b>	The CAM number.
<b>Rules Total</b>	The total number of rules supported per CAM.
<b>Rules Free</b>	The number of rules that are still available for use. On startup, the switch uses 27 rules.
<b>Counters Total</b>	The total number of counters supported per CAM.
<b>Counter Free</b>	The number of counters that are still available for use.
<b>Meters Total</b>	The total number of meters supported per CAM.
<b>Meters Free</b>	The number of meters that are still available for use.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.1: command modified to show policy rule usage and available resources.

**Related Commands****[policy rule](#)**

Configures a policy rule on the switch. A rule is made up of a condition (for classifying incoming traffic) and an action (to be applied to outgoing traffic).

**MIB Objects**

N/A

---

## show qos log

Displays the log of QoS events.

**show qos log**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the current QoS log. To clear the log, use the **qos clear log** command.

### Examples

```
-> show qos log
**QOS Log**
Insert rule 0
Rule index at 0
Insert rule 1
Rule index at 1
Insert rule 2
Rule index at 2
Enable rule r1 (1) 1,1
Enable rule r2 (0) 1,1
Enable rule yuba1 (2) 1,1
Verify rule r1(1)
Enable rule r1 (1) 1,1
Really enable r1
Update condition c1 for rule 1 (1)
Verify rule r2(1)
Enable rule r2 (0) 1,1
Really enable r2
Update condition c2 for rule 0 (1)
Verify rule yuba1(1)
Enable rule yuba1 (2) 1,1
Really enable yuba1
Update condition yubamac for rule 2 (1)
QoS Manager started TUE MAR 10 13:46:50 2002

Match rule 2 to 1
Match rule 2 to 2
Match rule 2 to 3
```

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[qos clear log](#)

Clears messages in the current QoS log.

[qos log lines](#)

Configures the number of lines in the QoS log.

**MIB Objects**

N/A

---

## show qos config

Displays global information about the QoS configuration.

**show qos config**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to view the current global configuration for QoS. Use the **show qos statistics** command to view statistics about the QoS software in the switch.

### Examples

```
-> show qos config
QoS Configuration:
  Enabled           : Yes
  Pending changes   : None
Classifier:
  Default queues    : 8
  Default queue service : strict-priority
  Trusted ports     : No
  Default bridged disposition : accept
  Default routed disposition : accept
  Default IGMP disposition  : accept
Logging:
  Log lines        : 256
  Log level        : 6
  Log to console   : No
  Forward log      : No
Stats interval    : 60 seconds
Userports:
  Filter           : spoof
  Shutdown         : none
Debug             : info
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>QoS Configuration</b>	Whether or not QoS is enabled or disabled. Configured through the <b>qos</b> command.
<b>Default queues</b>	The number of default queues for QoS ports. There are eight queues for each QoS port; this value is not configurable.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Default queue service</b>	The default servicing mode for the switch ( <b>strict-priority</b> , <b>WRR</b> , or <b>DRR</b> ). Configured through the <b>qos default servicing mode</b> command.
<b>Trusted Ports</b>	The default trusted mode for switch ports. Configured through the <b>qos trust ports</b> command.
<b>Default bridged disposition</b>	Whether or not bridged traffic that does not match any policy will be accepted or denied on the switch. Configured through the <b>qos default bridged disposition</b> command.
<b>Default routed disposition</b>	Whether or not routed traffic that does not match any policy will be accepted or denied on the switch. Configured through the <b>qos default routed disposition</b> command.
<b>Default IGMP disposition</b>	Whether or not multicast flows that do not match any policy will be accepted or denied on the switch. Configured through the <b>qos default multicast disposition</b> command.
<b>Log lines</b>	The number of lines included in the QoS log. Configured through the <b>qos log lines</b> command.
<b>Log level</b>	The level of log detail. Configured through the <b>qos log level</b> command.
<b>Log to console</b>	Whether or not log messages are sent to the console. Configured through the <b>qos log console</b> command.
<b>Forward log</b>	Whether or not logged events are sent to the policy server software in the switch in real time. Configured through the <b>qos forward log</b> command.
<b>Stats interval</b>	How often the switch polls network interfaces for statistics about QoS events. Configured through the <b>qos stats interval</b> command.
<b>Filter</b>	The type of traffic that is filtered on ports that are members of the UserPorts group. Configured through the <b>qos user-port</b> command.
<b>Shutdown</b>	The type of traffic that will trigger an administrative shutdown of the port if the port is a member of the UserPorts group. Configured through the <b>qos user-port</b> command.
<b>Debug</b>	The type of information that will be displayed in the QoS log. Configured through the <b>debug qos</b> command. A value of <b>info</b> indicates the default debugging type.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.3.1; **Default queue service**, **queue 0 weight**, **queue 1 weight**, **queue 2 weight**, **queue 3 weight** fields were added.

Release 6.1.1; **Filter** and **Shutdown** fields added.



## Related Commands

- qos** Enables or disables QoS. This base command may be used with key-word options to configure QoS globally on the switch.
- show qos statistics** Displays statistics about the QoS configuration.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSConfigTable  
  alaQoSConfigEnable  
  alaQoSConfigServicingMode  
  alaQoSConfigTrustPorts  
  alaQoSConfigDefaultBridgedDisposition  
  alaQoSConfigDefaultRoutedDisposition  
  alaQoSConfigDefaultMulticastDisposition  
  alaQoSConfigLogLines  
  alaQoSConfigLogLevel  
  alaQoSConfigLogConsole  
  alaQoSConfigStatsInterval  
  alaQoSConfigUserportFilter  
  alaQoSConfigUserportShutdown  
  alaQoSConfigDebug
```

---

## show qos statistics

Displays statistics about the QoS configuration.

**show qos statistics**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays statistics about the global QoS configuration. Use the **show qos config** command to display information about configurable global parameters.

### Examples

```
-> show qos statistics
QoS stats
```

	Events	Matches	Drops
L2	15	0	0
L3 Inbound	0	0	0
L3 Outbound	0	0	0
IGMP Join	0	0	0
Fragments	: 0		
Bad Fragments	: 0		
Unknown Fragments	: 0		
Sent NI messages	: 9		
Received NI messages	: 4322		
Failed NI messages	: 0		
Load balanced flows	: 0		
Reflexive flows	: 0		
Reflexive correction	: 0		
Flow lookups	: 0		
Flow hits	: 0		
Max PTree nodes	: 0		
Max PTree depth	: 0		
Spoofed Events	: 0		
NonSpoofed Events	: 0		
DropServices	: 0		

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Events</b>	The number of Layer 2 or Layer 3 flows transmitted on the switch.
<b>Matches</b>	The number of Layer 2 or Layer 3 flows that match policies.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Drops</b>	The number of Layer 2 or Layer 3 flows that were dropped.
<b>L2</b>	The number of Layer 2 events, matches, and drops.
<b>L3 Ingress</b>	The number of Layer 3 ingress events, matches, and drops.
<b>L3 Egress</b>	The number of Layer 3 egress events, matches, and drops.
<b>IGMP join</b>	The number of multicast events, matches, and drops.
<b>Fragments</b>	The number of fragments dropped.
<b>Bad Fragments</b>	The number of fragments received with an offset of 1.
<b>Unknown Fragments</b>	The number of out-of-order fragments received.
<b>Sent NI messages</b>	The number of messages sent to network interfaces.
<b>Received NI messages</b>	The number of messages received by network interfaces.
<b>Failed NI messages</b>	The number of failed message attempts to network interfaces.
<b>Load balanced flows</b>	The number of Server Load Balance flow entries.
<b>Reflexive flows</b>	The number of reflexive flows.
<b>Reflexive correction</b>	The number of reflexive flow corrections.
<b>Flow lookups</b>	The number of flow table lookups.
<b>Flow hits</b>	The number of flow table lookup hits.
<b>Max PTree nodes</b>	The highest number of nodes in the classifier tree.
<b>Max Ptree depth</b>	The length of the longest path in the classifier tree.
<b>Spoofed Events</b>	The number of spoofed events.
<b>Nonspoofed Events</b>	The number of nonspoofed events.
<b>DropServices</b>	The number of TCP/UDP flows dropped.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.1; **Spoofed Events**, **Nonspoofed Events**, and **DropServices** fields added.

**Related Commands**

**qos stats reset** Resets QoS statistic counters to zero.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSStats

- alaQoSStatsL2Events
- alaQoSStatsL2matches
- alaQoSStatsL2Drops
- alaQoSStatsL3IngressEvents
- alaQoSStatsL3IngressMatches
- alaQoSStatsL3IngressDrops
- alaQoSStatsL3EgressEvents
- alaQoSStatsL3EgressMatches
- alaQoSStatsL3EgressDrops
- alaQoSStatsFragments
- alaQoSStatsBadFragments
- alaQoSStatsUnknownFragments
- alaQoSStatsSpoofedEvents
- alaQoSStatsNonspoofedEvents

---

# 44 QoS Policy Commands

This chapter describes CLI commands used for policy management in the switch. The Quality of Service (QoS) software in the switch uses policy rules for classifying incoming flows and deciding how to treat outgoing flows. A policy rule is made up of a policy condition and a policy action. Policy rules may be created on the switch through CLI or SNMP commands, or they may be created through the PolicyView GUI application on an attached LDAP server.

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**Note.** Rules created through PolicyView cannot be modified through the CLI; however, you can create policies in the CLI that take precedence over policies created through PolicyView.

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Refer to [Chapter 43, “QoS Commands,”](#) for information about commands used to configure QoS software.

MIB information for the QoS policy commands is as follows:

*Filename:* alcatelIND1Qos.mib  
*Module* ALCATEL-IND1-QoS-MIB

---

**Important Note.** Some of the commands listed here are not currently supported on one or more platforms. See command descriptions in this chapter and check release notes for information about commands that are not supported.

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The QoS Policy commands are listed here:

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<b>Policy commands</b>	<b>policy rule</b> <b>policy validity period</b> <b>policy condition</b> <b>policy action</b> <b>show policy action</b> <b>show policy condition</b> <b>show active policy rule</b> <b>show policy rule</b> <b>show policy validity period</b>
<b>Group commands</b>	<b>policy network group</b> <b>policy service</b> <b>policy service group</b> <b>policy mac group</b> <b>policy port group</b> <b>policy map group</b> <b>show policy network group</b> <b>show policy mac group</b> <b>show policy port group</b> <b>show policy map group</b> <b>show policy service</b> <b>show policy service group</b>

---

---

<b>Condition commands</b>	<p> <b>policy condition</b>  <b>policy condition source ip</b>  <b>policy condition source ipv6</b>  <b>policy condition destination ipv6</b>  <b>policy condition multicast ip</b>  <b>policy condition source network group</b>  <b>policy condition destination network group</b>  <b>policy condition multicast network group</b>  <b>policy condition source ip port</b>  <b>policy condition destination ip port</b>  <b>policy condition source tcp port</b>  <b>policy condition destination tcp port</b>  <b>policy condition source udp port</b>  <b>policy condition destination udp port</b>  <b>policy condition ethertype</b>  <b>policy condition established</b>  <b>policy condition tcpflags</b>  <b>policy condition service</b>  <b>policy condition service group</b>  <b>policy condition icmptype</b>  <b>policy condition icmpcode</b>  <b>policy condition ip protocol</b>  <b>policy condition ipv6</b>  <b>policy condition nh</b>  <b>policy condition flow-label</b>  <b>policy condition tos</b>  <b>policy condition dscp</b>  <b>policy condition source mac</b>  <b>policy condition destination mac</b>  <b>policy condition source mac group</b>  <b>policy condition destination mac group</b>  <b>policy condition source vlan</b>  <b>policy condition destination vlan</b>  <b>policy condition 802.1p</b>  <b>policy condition source port</b>  <b>policy condition destination port</b>  <b>policy condition source port group</b>  <b>policy condition destination port group</b> </p>
<b>Command for testing conditions</b>	<b>show policy classify</b>
<b>Action commands</b>	<p> <b>policy action</b>  <b>policy action disposition</b>  <b>policy action shared</b>  <b>policy action priority</b>  <b>policy action maximum bandwidth</b>  <b>policy action maximum depth</b>  <b>policy action tos</b>  <b>policy action 802.1p</b>  <b>policy action dscp</b>  <b>policy action map</b>  <b>policy action permanent gateway ip</b>  <b>policy action port-disable</b>  <b>policy action redirect port</b>  <b>policy action redirect linkagg</b>  <b>policy action no-cache</b> </p>

---

Types of policies are generally determined by the kind of traffic they classify (policy conditions) and how the policy is enforced (policy actions). Commands used for particular types of policies are listed here. See the *OmniSwitch 9000 Network Configuration Guide* for more information about creating these types of policies and information about valid condition/action combinations.

---

<b>Access Control Lists</b>	<b>policy condition</b> <b>policy action disposition</b> <b>policy rule</b>
<b>Command for invoking the ACLMAN interactive shell</b>	<b>aclman</b>
<b>Traffic prioritization/shaping</b>	<b>policy action shared</b> <b>policy action priority</b> <b>policy action maximum bandwidth</b> <b>policy rule</b>
<b>802.1p/ToS/DSCP tagging or mapping</b>	<b>policy condition tos</b> <b>policy condition dscp</b> <b>policy condition 802.1p</b> <b>policy action tos</b> <b>policy action 802.1p</b> <b>policy action dscp</b> <b>policy action map</b> <b>policy rule</b>

---

## aclman

Invokes the Access Control List Manager (ACLMAN) interactive shell for using common industry syntax to create ACLs.

**aclman**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Invoking multiple, concurrent ACLMAN shells is supported.
- Once the shell is active, Alcatel-Lucent CLI commands are no longer accepted. Refer to the *OmniSwitch 6800/6850/9000 Network Configuration Guide* for more information about ACLMAN commands and usage.
- Commands entered using the ACLMAN shell are interpreted and converted to Alcatel-Lucent CLI syntax that is used for creating QoS filtering policies.
- Note that a user with read-only access to the Alcatel-Lucent CLI policy domain is restricted to using only the ACLMAN **clear**, **exit**, and **show** commands when the shell is active.

### Examples

```
-> aclman
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

N/A

---



## policy rule

Configures a policy rule on the switch. A rule is made up of a condition (for classifying incoming traffic) and an action (to be applied to outgoing traffic).

**policy rule** *rule\_name* [**enable** | **disable**] [**precedence** *precedence*] [**condition** *condition*] [**action** *action*] [**validity period** *name* | **no vlaidity period**] [**save**] [**log** [**interval** *seconds*]] [**count** {**packets** | **bytes**}] [**trap** | **no trap**]

**no policy rule** *rule\_name*

**policy rule** *rule\_name* [**no reflexive**] [**no save**] [**no log**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>rule_name</i>	The name of the policy rule, any alphanumeric string.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the policy rule.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the policy rule.
<i>precedence</i>	The precedence value in the range 0–65535. This value determines the order in which rules are searched for a matching condition. A higher number indicates higher precedence. Typically the range 30000–65535 is reserved for PolicyView.
<i>condition</i>	The condition name that is associated with this rule. Conditions are configured through the <b>policy condition</b> command.
<i>action</i>	The name of the action that is associated with this rule. Actions are configured through the <b>policy action</b> command.
<i>name</i>	The name of a user-defined validity period that is associated with this rule. Validity periods are configured through the <b>policy validity period</b> command.
<b>save</b>	Marks the policy rule so that it may be captured as part of the switch configuration.
<b>log</b>	Configures the switch to log messages about specific flows coming into the switch that match this policy rule. <i>Logging rules is not supported on the OmniSwitch 6800.</i>
<i>seconds</i>	Configures how often to look for packets that match this policy rule when rule logging is applied (in the range from 0–3600 seconds). A value of 0 specifies to log as often as possible.
<b>packets</b>	Counts the number of packets that match the rule.
<b>bytes</b>	Counts the number of bytes that match the rule. <i>Note that counting bytes is not supported on the OmniSwitch 6800.</i>
<b>trap</b>	Enables or disables traps for the rule.

## Defaults

By default, rules are not reflexive, but they are saved to the configuration.

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	enable
<i>precedence</i>	0
<b>log</b>	no
<b>log interval</b>	30 seconds
<b>packets   bytes</b>	packets
<b>trap</b>	enable

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- Any rule configured through this command is not active on the switch until the **qos apply** command is issued.
- A policy rule configured through the PolicyView application may not be edited in the CLI. You may, however, create a rule using the CLI with a higher precedence that will override a rule created through PolicyView.
- Use the **no** form of the command to remove the rule from the configuration. The change will not take effect, however, until the **qos apply** command is issued.
- When a flow comes into the switch, the switch examines Layer 2 source policies first; if no match is found, it examines Layer 2 destination policies; if no match is found it then examines Layer 3 policies. The precedence value only applies within the group of the same type of rules.
- If multiple rules (of the same type; that is, Layer 2 source, Layer 2 destination, or Layer 3) are configured with the same precedence, the switch evaluates the rules in the order they were created.
- Only one validity period is associated with a policy rule. Each time this command is entered with a validity period name specified, the existing period name is overwritten with the new one.
- Software and hardware resources are allocated for rules associated with a validity period even if the validity period is not active. Preallocating the resources makes sure the rule can be enforced when the validity period becomes active.
- The **save** option marks the policy rule so that the rule will be captured in an ASCII text file (using the **configuration snapshot** command), saved to the working directory after the **write memory** command or **copy running-config working** command is entered, or saved after a reboot. Rules are saved by default. If **no save** is entered for the rule, the policy rule will not be written to the configuration. The **save** option should be disabled only if you want to use a policy rule temporarily.

- If the **configuration snapshot** command is entered after the **policy rule** command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the **policy rule** command:

**from {cli | ldap | blt}**

This syntax indicates how the rule was created. The **cli** and **ldap** options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The **blt** option indicates a built-in rule, this setting is not configurable.

- The **log** option is useful for determining the source of attacks on the switch firewall.
- If traps are enabled for the rule, a trap is only sent when a port disable action or UserPort shutdown operation is triggered.

## Examples

```
-> policy rule rule2 precedence 65535
-> policy rule rule2 validity period vp01
-> no policy rule rule2
-> policy rule rule2 no precedence
-> policy rule no validity period
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.1; **count** parameter added

## Related Commands

<b>policy validity period</b>	Configures a validity period that specifies days, times, and/or months during which an associated policy rule is in effect.
<b>policy condition</b>	Configures condition parameters.
<b>policy action</b>	Configures action parameters.
<b>qos apply</b>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<b>show policy rule</b>	Displays information for policy rules configured on the switch.
<b>show active policy rule</b>	Displays only those policy rules that are currently being enforced on the switch.

## MIB Objects

### alaQoSRuleTable

- alaQoSRuleName
- alaQoSRuleEnabled
- alaQoSRuleSource
- alaQoSRulePrecedence
- alaQoSRuleCondition
- alaQoSRuleAction
- alaQoSRuleReflexive
- alaQoSRuleSave
- alaQoSRuleLog
- alaQoSRuleLogInterval
- alaQoSRuleCountType
- alaQoSRulePacketCount
- alaQoSRuleByteCount
- alaQoSRuleExcessPacketCount
- alaQoSRuleExcessByteCount

### alaQoSAppliedRuleTable

- alaQoSAppliedRuleName
- alaQoSAppliedRuleEnabled
- alaQoSAppliedRuleSource
- alaQoSAppliedRulePrecedence
- alaQoSAppliedRuleCondition
- alaQoSAppliedRuleAction
- alaQoSAppliedRuleReflexive
- alaQoSAppliedRuleSave
- alaQoSAppliedRuleLog
- alaQoSAppliedRuleLogInterval
- alaQoSAppliedCountType
- alaQoSAppliedPacketCount
- alaQoSAppliedByteCount
- alaQoSAppliedExcessPacketCount
- alaQoSAppliedExcessByteCount

---

## policy validity period

Configures a validity period that specifies the days and times in which a policy rule is in effect.

**policy validity period** *name* [[**no**] **days** *days*] [[**no**] **months** *months*] [[**no**] **hours** *hh:mm to hh:mm* | **no hours**] [**interval** *mm:dd:yyyy hh:mm to mm:dd:yyyy hh:mm* | **no interval**]

**no policy validity period** *name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The name of the validity period (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).
<i>days</i>	The day(s) of the week this validity period is active. Enter the actual day of the week (e.g., monday, tuesday, wednesday, etc.).
<i>months</i>	The month(s) in which the validity period is active. Enter the actual month (e.g., january, february, march, etc.).
<i>hh:mm</i>	The time of day, specified in hours and minutes, the validity period starts and the time of day the validity period ends (e.g., 10:30 to 11:30).
<i>mm:dd:yyyy hh:mm</i>	An interval of time in which a rule is in effect. Specify a start and end to the interval period by entering a beginning date and time followed by an end date and time (e.g., 11:01:2005 12:01 to 11:02:2005 12:01).

### Defaults

By default, no validity period is in effect for a policy rule.

parameter	default
<i>days</i>	no restriction
<i>months</i>	no restriction
<i>hh:mm</i>	no specific time
<i>mm:dd:yyyy hh:mm</i>	no interval

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a validity period from the configuration, or to remove parameters from a particular validity period. Note that at least one parameter must be associated with a validity period.
- Any combination of days, months, hours, and interval parameters is allowed. The validity period is only in effect when all specified parameters are true.
- Use the **policy rule** command to associate a validity period with a rule.

- Software and hardware resources are allocated for rules associated with a validity period even if the validity period is not active. Preallocating the resources makes sure the rule can be enforced when the validity period becomes active.
- If the **snapshot** command is entered after the **policy validity period** command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the **policy validity period** command:

**from {cli | ldap | blt}**

This syntax indicates how the service was created. The **cli** and **ldap** options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The **blt** option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

## Examples

```
-> policy validity period vp01 days tuesday thursday months january february
-> policy validity period vp01 hours 13:00 to 19:00
-> policy validity period vp02 interval 01/01/05 12:01 to 02/01/05 11:59
-> policy validity period vp01 no days thursday
-> no policy validity period vp02
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">policy rule</a>	Configures a policy rule on the switch and optionally associates that rule with a validity period.
<a href="#">show policy validity period</a>	Displays information about policy validity periods.

**MIB Objects**

## alaQoSValidityPeriodTable

alaQoSValidityPeriodName  
alaQoSValidityPeriodSource  
alaQoSValidityPeriodDays  
alaQoSValidityPeriodDaysStatus  
alaQoSValidityPeriodMonths  
alaQoSValidityPeriodMonthsStatus  
alaQoSValidityPeriodHour  
alaQoSValidityPeriodHourStatus  
alaQoSValidityPeriodEndHour  
alaQoSValidityPeriodInterval  
alaQoSValidityPeriodIntervalStatus  
alaQoSValidityPeriodEndInterval

## alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodTable

alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodName  
alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodSource  
alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodDays  
alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodDaysStatus  
alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodMonths  
alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodMonthsStatus  
alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodHour  
alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodHourStatus  
alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodEndHour  
alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodInterval  
alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodIntervalStatus  
alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodEndInterval

---

## policy network group

Configures a network group name and its associated IP addresses. The group may be used as part of a policy condition. The action associated with any policy using the condition will be applied to all members of the network group.

**policy network group** *net\_group ip\_address [mask net\_mask] [ip\_address2 [mask net\_mask2]...]*

**no policy network group** *net\_group*

**policy network group** *net\_group no ip\_address [mask netmask] [ip\_address2 [mask net\_mask2]...]*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>net_group</i>	The name of the network group (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).
<i>ip_address</i>	An IPv4 address included in the network group. IPv6 addresses are not supported with network groups.
<i>net_mask</i>	The mask for the IPv4 address. If no mask is entered, the IPv4 address is assumed to be a host address.
<i>ip_address2</i>	Optional. Another IPv4 address to be included in the network group. Multiple IP addresses may be configured for a network group. Separate each address/mask combination with a space.
<i>net_mask2</i>	Optional mask for the IPv4 address. If no mask is entered, the natural mask for the address will be used.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to configure a group of IPv4 addresses to which you want to apply QoS rules. Rather than create a condition for each IPv4 address, group the addresses together. Use the **policy condition** command to associate a condition with the network group.
- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a network group from the configuration, or to remove an IP address from a network group.
- If the **snapshot** command is entered after the **policy network group** command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the **policy network group** command:

**from** {cli | ldap | blt}

This syntax indicates how the network group was created. The **cli** and **ldap** options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The **blt** option indicates a built-in network group, this setting is not configurable.



## Examples

```
-> policy network group webgroup1 10.10.12.5 10.50.3.1
-> policy network group webgroup1 no 10.10.12.5
-> no policy network group webgroup1
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Configures a policy condition. A network group may be configured as part of a policy condition.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">show policy network group</a>	Displays information for policy network groups.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSNetworkGroupsTable
    alaQoSNetworkGroupsName
    alaQoSNetworkGroupsSource
alaQoSAppliedNetworkGroupsTable
    alaQoSAppliedNetworkGroupsName
    alaQoSAppliedNetworkGroupsSource
alaQoSNetworkGroupTable
    alaQoSNetworkGroupIpAddr
    alaQoSNetworkGroupsIpMask
alaQoSAppliedNetworkGroupTable
    alaQoSAppliedNetworkGroupIpAddr
    alaQoSAppliedNetworkGroupsIpMask
```

---

## policy service group

Configures a service group and its associated services. The group may be used as part of a policy condition. The action associated with any policy using the condition will be applied to all members of the service group.

**policy service group** *service\_group service\_name1 [service\_name2...]*

**no policy service group** *service\_group*

**policy service group** *service\_group no service\_name1 [service\_name2...]*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>service_group</i>	The name of the service group (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).
<i>service_name1</i>	The service name is configured through the <b>policy service</b> command and includes information about protocol, source port, and destination port.
<i>service_name2...</i>	Optional. Additional service names may be configured for a service group. Separate each service name with a space.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to configure a group of services to which you want to apply QoS rules. Rather than create a condition for each service, group services together. Use the **policy condition** command to associate a condition with the service group.
- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a service group from the configuration, or to remove a service from a service group.
- To drop packets destined to specific TCP and UDP ports, create port services for the traffic that you want dropped and add these services to a service group called DropServices. Then create a condition for this service group and a source port group, which can then be used in a deny rule. Refer to the switch *Network Configuration Guide* for more information about ACL security enhancements.
- If the **snapshot** command is entered after the **policy service group** command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the **policy service group** command:

**from** {cli | ldap | blt}

This syntax indicates how the service group was created. The **cli** and **ldap** options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The **blt** option indicates a built-in service group, this setting is not configurable.

## Examples

```
-> policy service group servgroup2 telnet ftp
-> policy service group servgroup2 no telnet
-> no policy service group servgroup2
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy service</a>	Configures a service that may be used as part of a policy service group.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Configures a policy condition. A network group may be configured as part of a policy condition.
<a href="#">show policy service group</a>	Displays information for policy service groups.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSServiceGroupsTable
  alaQoSServiceGroupsName
  alaQoSServiceGroupsSource
alaQoSAppliedServiceGroupsTable
  alaQoSAppliedServiceGroupsName
  alaQoSAppliedServiceGroupsSource
alaQoSServiceGroupTable
  alaQoSServiceGroupServiceName
alaQoSAppliedServiceGroupTable
  alaQoSAppliedServiceGroupServiceName
```

---

## policy mac group

Configures a MAC group and its associated MAC addresses. The group may be used as part of a policy condition. The action associated with any policy using the condition will be applied to all members of the MAC group.

```
policy mac group mac_group mac_address [mask mac_mask] [mac_address2 [mask mac_mask2]...]
```

```
no policy mac group mac_group
```

```
policy mac group mac_group no mac_address [mask mac_mask] [mac_address2 [mask mac_mask2]...]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>mac_group</i>	The name of the MAC group (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).
<i>mac_address</i>	The MAC address associated with the group (for example, 00:20:da:05:f6:23).
<i>mac_mask</i>	The mask of the MAC address, used to identify which bytes in the MAC address are significant when comparing the MAC address in the received frame with the MAC address in the policy condition. If no mask is specified, the switch automatically uses ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff.
<i>mac_address2</i>	Optional. Additional MAC addresses may be configured for a MAC group. Separate each address with a space.
<i>mac_mask2</i>	The mask of an additional MAC address, used to identify which bytes in the MAC address are significant when comparing the MAC address in the received frame with the MAC address in the policy condition. If no mask is specified, the switch automatically uses ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to configure a group of source or destination MAC addresses to which you want to apply QoS rules. Rather than create a condition for each MAC address, group MAC addresses together. Use the **policy condition** command to associate a condition with the MAC group.
- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a MAC group from the configuration, or to remove a MAC address from a MAC group.

- If the **snapshot** command is entered after the **policy map group** command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the **policy map group** command:

**from {cli | ldap | blt}**

This syntax indicates how the map group was created. The **cli** and **ldap** options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The **blt** option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

## Examples

```
-> policy mac group mac_group1 00:20:da:05:f6:23 00:20:da:05:f6:24
-> no policy mac group mac_group1
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Configures a policy condition. A MAC group may be configured as part of a policy condition.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">show policy mac group</a>	Displays information about policy MAC groups.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSACGroupsTable
  alaQoSACGroupsName
  alaQoSACGroupsSource
alaQoSAppliedMACGroupsTable
  alaQoSAppliedMACGroupsName
  alaQoSAppliedMACGroupsSource
alaQoSACGroupTable
  alaQoSACGroupMacAddr
  alaQoSACGroupMacMask
alaQoSAppliedMACGroupTable
  alaQoSAppliedMACGroupMacAddr
  alaQoSAppliedMACGroupMacMask
```

---

## policy port group

Configures a port group and its associated slot and port numbers. A port group may be attached to a policy condition. The action associated with that policy will be applied to all members of the port group.

**policy port group** *group\_name* *slot/port[-port]* [*slot/port[-port]*...]

**no policy port group** *group\_name*

**policy port group** *group\_name no* *slot/port[-port]* [*slot/port[-port]*...]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>group_name</i>	The name of the port group (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).
<i>slot/port[-port]</i>	The slot and port (or port range) to be included in the group. At least one slot/port combination must be specified. Additional combinations may be included in the group; each combination should be separated by a space.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to configure a group of ports to which you want to apply QoS rules. Rather than create a condition for each port, group ports together. Use the **policy condition** command to associate a condition with the port group.
- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a port group from the configuration, or to remove a slot/port from a port group.
- If a range of ports is specified using the syntax *slot/port-port* (i.e., 2/1-8), a single port within that range cannot be removed on its own. The entire range must be deleted as it was entered.
- When a port group is used as part of a policy rule and a policy action specifies a maximum bandwidth, each interface in the port group will be allowed the maximum bandwidth.
- To prevent IP source address spoofing, add ports to the port group called **UserPorts**. This port group does not need to be used in a condition or rule to be effected on flows and only applies to routed traffic. Ports added to the UserPorts group will block spoofed traffic while still allowing normal traffic on the port. Refer to the *OmniSwitch 6800/6850/9000 Network Configuration Guide* for more information about ACL security enhancements.
- Use the **qos user-port** command to configure the option to filter or administratively disable a port when a specific type of traffic (Spoof, RIP, BPDU, OSPF, and/or BGP) is received on a port that is a member of the pre-defined UserPorts group.

- If the **snapshot** command is entered after the **policy port group** command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the **policy port group** command:

**from {cli | ldap | blt}**

This syntax indicates how the port group was created. The **cli** and **ldap** options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The **blt** option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

## Examples

```
-> policy port group port_group4 3/1-2 4/3 5/4
-> policy port group port_group4 no 3/1-2
-> policy port group UserPorts 4/1-8 5/1-8
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Configures a policy condition. A port group may be configured as part of a policy condition.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy action maximum bandwidth</a>	Configures a maximum bandwidth value for a policy action.
<a href="#">show policy port group</a>	Displays information about policy port groups.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSPortGroupsTable
  alaQoSPortGroupsName
  alaQoSPortGroupsSource
alaQoSAppliedPortGroupsTable
  alaQoSAppliedPortGroupsName
  alaQoSAppliedPortGroupsSource
alaPortGroupTable
  alaQoSPortGroupSlot
  alaQoSPortGroupPort
  alaQoSPortGroupPortEnd
alaAppliedPortGroupTable
  alaQoSAppliedPortGroupSlot
  alaQoSAppliedPortGroupPort
  alaQoSAppliedPortGroupPortEnd
```

---

## policy service

Configures a service that may be used as part of a policy service group or included as part of a policy condition. A service is a source and/or destination TCP or UDP port or port range.

This overview section describes the base command. *At least one option must be configured with the base command.* Some options may be used in combination; some options are shortcuts for keyword combinations (see the Usage Guidelines). Options are described as separate commands. See the command descriptions and usage guidelines for valid combinations.

Use the **no** form for keywords to remove a parameter from a service.

```
policy service service_name
  [protocol protocol]
  [source ip port port[-port]]
  [destination ip port port[-port]]
  [source tcp port port[-port]]
  [destination tcp port port[-port]]
  [source udp port port[-port]]
  [destination udp port port[-port]]
```

```
no policy service service_name
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>service_name</i>	The name of the service (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).
<i>protocol</i>	The protocol associated with the service. The range of values is 0–255. Currently a value of 6 (for TCP) or 17 (for UDP) is supported. This value must be specified for <b>source ip port</b> or <b>destination ip port</b> ; it cannot be specified for <b>source tcp port</b> , <b>destination tcp port</b> , <b>source udp port</b> , or <b>destination udp port</b> .
<i>port</i>	The well-known port number (or port range) for the desired service. For example, the port number for Telnet is 23. A port range should be separated by a hyphen (for example, <b>22-23</b> ).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a service from the configuration, or to remove parameters from a particular service. Note that at least one parameter must be associated with a service.



- The command options offer alternate ways of configuring TCP or UDP ports for a service. Note that port types (TCP or UDP) cannot be mixed in the same service. The following table shows how the keywords are used:

To configure:	Use keywords:	Notes
TCP or UDP ports for a service	<b>protocol</b> <b>source ip port</b> <b>destination ip port</b>	<i>The protocol must be specified with at least one source or destination port.</i>
TCP ports for a service	<b>source tcp port</b> <b>destination tcp port</b>	<i>Keywords may be used in combination.</i>
UDP ports for a service	<b>source udp port</b> <b>destination udp port</b>	<i>Keywords may be used in combination.</i>

- If the **snapshot** command is entered after the **policy service** command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the **policy service** command:

**from {cli | ldap | blt}**

This syntax indicates how the service was created. The **cli** and **ldap** options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The **blt** option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

## Examples

The following two commands show two different ways of configuring the same service:

```
-> policy service telnet2 protocol 6 destination ip port 23
-> policy service telnet3 destination tcp port 23
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>policy service group</b>	Configures a policy service group, which is made up of policy services.
<b>policy condition</b>	Creates a policy condition.
<b>qos apply</b>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<b>show policy service</b>	Displays information about policy services configured on the switch.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSServiceTable
  alaQoSServiceName
  alaQoSServiceSource
  alaQoSServiceIpProtocol
  alaQoSServiceSourceIpPort
  alaQoSServiceSourceIpPortEnd
  alaQoSServiceDestinationIpPort
  alaQoSServiceDestinationIpPortEnd
  alaQoSServiceSourceTcpPort
  alaQoSServiceSourceTcpPortEnd
  alaQoSServiceDestinationTcpPort
  alaQoSServiceDestinationTcpPortEnd
  alaQoSServiceSourceUdpPort
  alaQoSServiceSourceUdpPortEnd
  alaQoSServiceDestinationUdpPort
  alaQoSServiceDestinationUdpPortEnd
alaQoSAppliedServiceTable
  alaQoSAppliedServiceName
  alaQoSAppliedServiceSource
  alaQoSAppliedServiceIpProtocol
  alaQoSAppliedSourceIpPort
  alaQoSAppliedSourceIpPortEnd
  alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationIpPort
  alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationIpPortEnd
  alaQoSAppliedSourceTcpPort
  alaQoSAppliedSourceTcpPortEnd
  alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationTcpPort
  alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationTcpPortEnd
  alaQoSAppliedSourceUdpPort
  alaQoSAppliedSourceUdpPortEnd
  alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationUdpPort
  alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationUdpPortEnd
```

---

## policy service protocol

Configures a service with a protocol and IP port or port range that may be used as part of a policy service group or included as part of a policy condition.

```
policy service service_name protocol protocol {[source ip port port[-port]]  
[destination ip port port[-port]]}
```

```
no policy service service_name
```

```
policy service service_name [no source ip port] [no destination ip port]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>service_name</i>	The name of the service (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).
<i>protocol</i>	The protocol associated with the service. The range of values is 0–255. Currently a value of 6 (for TCP) or 17 (for UDP) is supported.
<i>port</i>	The well-known port number (or port range) for the desired service. For example, the port number for Telnet is 23. A port range should be separated by a hyphen (for example, <b>22-23</b> ).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a service from the configuration, or to remove parameters from a particular service. (A protocol value cannot be removed from a service.)
- Shortcut commands for the **policy service protocol** command include the following: **policy service source tcp port**, **policy service destination tcp port**, **policy service source udp port**, and **policy service destination udp port**.
- If the **snapshot** command is entered after the **policy service** command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the **policy service** command:

```
from {cli | ldap | blt}
```

This syntax indicates how the service was created. The **cli** and **ldap** options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The **blt** option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

### Examples

```
-> policy service telnet2 protocol 6 destination ip port 23 source ip port 22  
-> policy service telnet2 no source ip port
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">policy service group</a>	Configures a policy service group, which is made up of policy services.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">show policy service</a>	Displays information about policy services configured on the switch.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSServiceTable
  alaQoSServiceName
  alaQoSServiceSource
  alaQoSServiceIpProtocol
  alaQoSServiceSourceIpPort
  alaQoSServiceSourceIpPortEnd
  alaQoSServiceDestinationIpPort
  alaQoSServiceDestinationIpPortEnd
alaQoSAppliedServiceTable
  alaQoSAppliedServiceName
  alaQoSAppliedServiceSource
  alaQoSAppliedServiceIpProtocol
  alaQoSAppliedSourceIpPort
  alaQoSAppliedSourceIpPortEnd
  alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationIpPort
  alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationIpPortEnd
```

---

## policy service source tcp port

Configures a service with a source TCP port or port range that may be used as part of a policy service group or included as part of a policy condition.

**policy service** *service\_name* **source tcp port** *port[-port]*

**no policy service** *service\_name*

**policy service** *service\_name* **no source tcp port**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>service_name</i>	The name of the service (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).
<i>port</i>	The well-known port number (or port range) for the desired TCP service. For example, the port number for Telnet is 23. A port range should be separated by a hyphen (for example, <b>22-23</b> ).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is a shortcut for the **policy service protocol** command.
- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a service from the configuration, or to remove parameters from a particular service. Note that at least one parameter must be associated with a service.
- Ports associated with a particular service must all be of the same type. (The **destination tcp port** keyword may be used with this command; other keywords for the command are not allowed.)
- If the **snapshot** command is entered after the **policy service** command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the **policy service** command:

**from {cli | ldap | blt}**

This syntax indicates how the service was created. The **cli** and **ldap** options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The **blt** option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

### Examples

```
-> policy service serv_5 source tcp port 21-22
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">policy service group</a>	Configures a policy service group, which is made up of policy services.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">show policy service</a>	Displays information about policy services configured on the switch.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSServiceTable
  alaQoSServiceName
  alaQoSServiceSource
  alaQoSServiceSourceTcpPort
  alaQoSServiceSourceTcpPortEnd
alaQoSAppliedServiceTable
  alaQoSAppliedServiceName
  alaQoSAppliedServiceSource
  alaQoSAppliedSourceTcpPort
  alaQoSAppliedSourceTcpPortEnd
```

---

## policy service destination tcp port

Configures a service with a destination TCP port or port range that may be used as part of a policy service group or included as part of a policy condition.

**policy service** *service\_name* **destination tcp port** *port*[-*port*]

**no policy service** *service\_name*

**policy service** *service\_name* **no destination tcp port**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>service_name</i>	The name of the service (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).
<i>port</i>	The well-known port number (or port range) for the desired TCP service. For example, the port number for Telnet is 23. A port range should be separated by a hyphen (for example, <b>22-23</b> ).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a service from the configuration, or to remove parameters from a particular service.
- This command is a shortcut for the **policy service protocol** command.
- A policy service may be grouped in a policy group using the **policy service group** command. A policy condition may then be associated with the service group.
- If the **snapshot** command is entered after the **policy service** command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the **policy service** command:

**from** {**cli** | **ldap** | **blt**}

This syntax indicates how the service was created. The **cli** and **ldap** options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The **blt** option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

### Examples

```
-> policy service service4 destination tcp port 23
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">policy service group</a>	Configures a policy service group, which is made up of policy services.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">show policy service</a>	Displays information about policy services configured on the switch.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSServiceTable
  alaQoSServiceName
  alaQoSServiceSource
  alaQoSServiceDestinationTcpPort
  alaQoSServiceDestinationTcpPortEnd
alaQoSAppliedServiceTable
  alaQoSAppliedServiceName
  alaQoSAppliedServiceSource
  alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationTcpPort
  alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationTcpPortEnd
```

---



## policy service source udp port

Configures a service with a source UDP port or port range that may be used as part of a policy service group or included as part of a policy condition.

**policy service** *service\_name* **source udp port** *port*[-*port*]

**no policy service** *service\_name*

**policy service** *service\_name* **no source udp port**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>service_name</i>	The name of the service (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).
<i>port</i>	The well-known port number (or port range) for the desired UDP service. A port range should be separated by a hyphen (for example, <b>22-23</b> ).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is a shortcut for the **policy service protocol** command.
- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a service from the configuration, or to remove parameters from a particular service. Note that at least one parameter must be associated with a service.
- Ports associated with a particular service must all be of the same type. (The **destination tcp port** keyword may be used with this command; other keywords for the command are not allowed.)
- If the **snapshot** command is entered after the **policy service** command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the **policy service** command:

**from** {**cli** | **ldap** | **blt**}

This syntax indicates how the service was created. The **cli** and **ldap** options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The **blt** option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

### Examples

```
-> policy service serv_a source udp port 1000
-> no policy service serv_a
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">policy service group</a>	Configures a policy service group, which is made up of policy services.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">show policy service</a>	Displays information about policy services configured on the switch.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSServiceTable
  alaQoSServiceName
  alaQoSServiceSource
  alaQoSServiceSourceUdpPort
  alaQoSServiceSourceUdpPortEnd
alaQoSAppliedServiceTable
  alaQoSAppliedServiceName
  alaQoSAppliedServiceSource
  alaQoSAppliedSourceUdpPort
  alaQoSAppliedSourceUdpPortEnd
```

---

## policy service destination udp port

Configures a service with a destination UDP port or port range that may be used as part of a policy service group or included as part of a policy condition.

**policy service** *service\_name* **destination udp port** *port[-port]*

**no policy service** *service\_name*

**policy service** *service\_name* **no destination udp port**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>service_name</i>	The name of the service (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).
<i>port</i>	The well-known port number (or port range) for the desired UDP service. For example, a port number for NETBIOS is 137. A port range should be separated by a hyphen (for example, <b>137-138</b> ).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is a shortcut for the **policy service protocol** command.
- A policy service may be grouped in a policy group using the **policy service group** command. A policy condition may then be associated with the service group.
- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a service from the configuration, or to remove parameters from a particular service.
- If the **snapshot** command is entered after the **policy service** command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the **policy service** command:

**from {cli | ldap | blt}**

This syntax indicates how the service was created. The **cli** and **ldap** options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The **blt** option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

### Examples

```
-> policy service service4 destination udp port 137
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">policy service group</a>	Configures a policy service group, which is made up of policy services.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">show policy service</a>	Displays information about policy services configured on the switch.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSServiceTable
  alaQoSServiceName
  alaQoSServiceSource
  alaQoSServiceDestinationUdpPort
  alaQoSServiceDestinationUdpPortEnd
alaQoSAppliedServiceTable
  alaQoSAppliedServiceName
  alaQoSAppliedServiceSource
  alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationUdpPort
  alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationUdpPortEnd
```

---

## policy map group

Configures a map group and its associated mappings for 802.1p, Type of Service (ToS), or Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values. A map group may be referenced in a policy action with the **map** keyword.

```
policy map group map_group {value1:value2...}
```

```
no policy map group map_group
```

```
policy map group no {value1:value2...}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>map_group</i>	The name of the map group (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).
<i>value1</i>	The 802.1p, ToS, or DSCP value to be mapped to another value. May be a value or a range of values (for example, <b>1-2</b> ).
<i>value2...</i>	The 802.1p, ToS, or DSCP value to be used in place of <i>value1</i> . Additional mapping pairs may be included.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a mapping pair or to remove the map group entirely.
- The map group may contain more than one mapping pair.
- If the **snapshot** command is entered after the **policy map group** command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the **policy map group** command:

```
from {cli | ldap | blt}
```

This syntax indicates how the map group was created. The **cli** and **ldap** options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The **blt** option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

### Examples

```
-> policy map group tosGroup 1-4:3 5-6:5 7:6  
-> policy map group tosGroup no 7:6  
-> no policy map group tosGroup
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [policy action map](#)

Configures a mapping group for a policy action.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSMapGroupsTable
  alaQoSMapGroupsName
  alaQoSMapGroupsSource
alaQoSAppliedMapGroupsTable
  alaQoSAppliedMapGroupsName
  alaQoSAppliedMapGroupsSource
alaQoSMapGroupTable
  alaQoSMapGroupKey
  alaQoSMapGroupKeyEnd
  alaQoSMapGroupValue
alaQoSAppliedMapGroupTable
  alaQoSAppliedMapGroupKey
  alaQoSAppliedMapGroupKeyEnd
  alaQoSAppliedMapGroupValue
```

---

## policy condition

Creates a QoS policy condition. The condition determines what parameters the switch uses to classify incoming flows. Condition parameters may be configured when the condition is created; or parameters may be configured for an existing condition. At least one parameter must be configured for a condition.

This section describes the base command. Optional keywords are listed below and described as separate commands later in this chapter. (Options may be used in combination but are described separately for ease in explanation.) Use the **no** form for keywords to remove a parameter from the condition.

Some condition parameters may not be supported depending on the platform you are using. Also some condition parameters may not be supported with some action parameters. See the condition/action tables in your switch *Network Configuration Guide*.

**policy condition** *condition\_name*

```

[source ip ip_address [mask netmask]]
[destination ip ip_address [mask netmask]]
[multicast ip ip_address [mask netmask]]
[source network group network_group]
[destination network group network_group]
[multicast network group multicast_group]
[source ip port port[-port]]
[destination ip port port[-port]]
[source tcp port port[-port]]
[destination tcp port port[-port]]
[source udp port port[-port]]
[destination udp port port[-port]]
[ethertype etype]
[established]
[tcpflags {any | all} flag [mask flag]]
[service service]
[service group service_group]
[icmptype type]
[icmpcode code]
[ip protocol protocol]
[tos tos_value tos_mask]
[dscp dscp_value dscp_mask]
[source mac mac_address [mask mac_mask]]
[destination mac mac_address [mask mac_mask]]
[source mac group group_name]
[destination mac group mac_group]
[source vlan vlan_id]
[destination vlan vlan_id]
[802.1p 802.1p_value]
[source port slot/port[-port]]
[source port group group_name]
[destination port slot/port[-port]]
[destination port group group_name]

```

**no policy condition** *condition\_name*

---

## Syntax Definitions

*condition\_name*                      The name of the condition. Any alphanumeric string.

## Defaults

N/A

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- A policy condition and a policy action are combined to make a policy rule. See the [policy rule command on page 44-5](#).
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate configuration changes.
- If multiple keywords are defined for a single condition, the traffic flow must match all of the parameters in the condition before the rule is enforced.
- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a condition from a policy rule.
- At least one parameter must be associated with a condition.
- If the **snapshot** command is entered after the **policy condition** command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the **policy condition** command:

**from {cli | ldap | blt}**

This syntax indicates how the condition was created. The **cli** and **ldap** options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The **blt** option indicates a built-in condition, this option is not configurable.

## Examples

```
-> policy condition cond4 source port 3/1
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

<b>qos apply</b>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<b>policy action</b>	Configures a policy action.
<b>policy rule</b>	Configures a policy rule on the switch. A rule is made up of a condition (for classifying incoming traffic) and an action (to be applied to outgoing traffic).
<b>show policy condition</b>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

## MIB Objects

```

alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionSource
  alaQoSConditionSourceSlot
  alaQoSConditionSourcePort
  alaQoSConditionSourcePortEnd
  alaQoSConditionSourcePortGroup
  alaQoSConditionDestinationSlot
  alaQoSConditionDestinationPort
  alaQoSConditionDestinationPortEnd
  alaQoSConditionDestinationPortGroup
  alaQoSConditionSourceInterfaceType
  alaQoSConditionDestinationInterfaceType
  alaQoSConditionSourceMacAddr
  alaQoSConditionSourceMacMask
  alaQoSConditionSourceMacGroup
  alaQoSConditionDestinationMacAddr
  alaQoSConditionDestinationMacMask
  alaQoSConditionDestinationMacGroup
  alaQoSConditionSourceVlan
  alaQoSConditionDestinationVlan
  alaQoSCondition8021p
  alaQoSConditionSourceIpAddr
  alaQoSConditionSourceIpMask
  alaQoSConditionSourceNetworkGroup
  alaQoSConditionDestinationIpAddr
  alaQoSConditionDestinationIpMask
  alaQoSConditionDestinationNetworkGroup
  alaQoSConditionMulticastIpAddr
  alaQoSConditionMulticastIpMask
  alaQoSConditionMulticastNetworkGroup
  alaQoSConditionTos
  alaQoSConditionDscp
  alaQoSConditionTcpFlags
  alaQoSConditionIpProtocol
  alaQoSConditionSourceIpPort
  alaQoSConditionSourceIpPortEnd
  alaQoSConditionDestinationIpPort
  alaQoSConditionDestinationIpPortEnd
  alaQoSConditionSourceTcpPort
  alaQoSConditionSourceTcpPortEnd
  alaQoSConditionDestinationTcpPort
  alaQoSConditionDestinationTcpPortEnd
  alaQoSConditionSourceUdpPort
  alaQoSConditionSourceUdpPortEnd

```

---

```
alaQoSConditionDestinationUdpPort
alaQoSConditionDestinationUdpPortEnd
alaQoSConditionService
alaQoSConditionServiceStatus
alaQoSConditionServiceGroup
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
alaQoSAppliedConditionName
alaQoSAppliedConditionSource
alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceSlot
alaQoSAppliedConditionSourcePort
alaQoSAppliedConditionSourcePortEnd
alaQoSAppliedConditionSourcePortGroup
alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationSlot
alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationPort
alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationPortEnd
alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationPortGroup
alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceInterfaceType
alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationInterfaceType
alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceMacAddr
alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceMacMask
alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceMacGroup
alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationMacAddr
alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationMacMask
alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationMacGroup
alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceVlan
alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationVlan
alaQoSAppliedCondition8021p
alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceIpAddr
alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceIpMask
alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceNetworkGroup
alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationIpAddr
alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationIpMask
alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationNetworkGroup
alaQoSAppliedConditionMulticastIpAddr
alaQoSAppliedConditionMulticastIpMask
alaQoSAppliedConditionMulticastNetworkGroup
alaQoSAppliedConditionTos
alaQoSAppliedConditionDscp
alaQoSAppliedConditionTcpFlags
alaQoSAppliedConditionIpProtocol
alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceIpPort
alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceIpPortEnd
alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationIpPort
alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationIpPortEnd
alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceTcpPort
alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceTcpPortEnd
alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationTcpPort
alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationTcpPortEnd
alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceUdpPort
alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceUdpPortEnd
alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationUdpPort
alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationUdpPortEnd
alaQoSAppliedConditionService
alaQoSAppliedConditionServiceStatus
alaQoSAppliedConditionServiceGroup
```

---

## policy condition source ip

Configures a source IP address for a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **source ip** *ip\_address* [**mask** *netmask*]

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no source ip**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition.
<i>ip_address</i>	The source IP address of the Layer 3 flow.
<i>netmask</i>	The mask for the source IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If a mask is not specified, the IP address is assumed to be a host address.
- A source IP address and a source IP network group cannot be specified in the same condition.
- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a source IP address from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond3 source ip 173.201.18.3
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about a particular policy condition configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

  alaQoSConditionName

  alaQoSConditionSourceIpAddr

  alaQoSConditionSourceIpMask

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

  alaQoSAppliedConditionName

  alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceIpAddr

  alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceIpMask

---

## policy condition source ipv6

Configures a source IPv6 address for a policy condition.

```
policy condition condition_name source ip {any | ipv6_address [mask netmask]}
```

```
policy condition condition_name no source ipv6
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition.
<b>any</b>	Any source IPv6 address.
<i>ipv6_address</i>	A specific source IPv6 address.
<i>netmask</i>	The mask for the source IPv6 address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a source IPv6 address from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- If a mask is not specified, the IPv6 address is assumed to be a host address.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond3 source ipv6 ::1234:531F:BCD2:F34A
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about a particular policy condition configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

- alaQoSConditionName
- alaQoSConditionSourceIpv6Addr
- alaQoSConditionSourceIpv6AddrStatus
- alaQoSConditionSourceIpv6Mask

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

- alaQoSAppliedConditionName
- alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceIpv6Addr
- alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceIpv6AddrStatus
- alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceIpMask

---

## policy condition destination ip

Configures a destination IP address for a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **destination ip** *ip\_address* [**mask** *netmask*]

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no destination ip**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition.
<i>ip_address</i>	The destination IP address of the Layer 3 flow.
<i>netmask</i>	The mask for the destination IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If a mask is not specified, the IP address is assumed to be a host address.
- A destination IP address and a destination IP network group cannot be specified in the same condition.
- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a destination IP address from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond4 destination ip 208.192.21.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about a particular policy condition configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

    alaQoSConditionName

    alaQoSConditionDestinationIpAddr

    alaQoSConditionDestinationIpMask

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

    alaQoSAppliedConditionName

    alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationIpAddr

    alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationIpMask

---



## policy condition destination ipv6

Configures a destination IPv6 address for a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **destination ip** {**any** | *ipv6\_address* [**mask netmask**]}

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no destination ipv6**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition.
<b>any</b>	Any destination IPv6 address.
<i>ipv6_address</i>	A specific destination IPv6 address.
<i>netmask</i>	The mask for the source IPv6 address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a destination IPv6 address from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- If a mask is not specified, the IPv6 address is assumed to be a host address.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond3 destination ipv6 ::1234:531F:BCD2:F34A
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about a particular policy condition configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

  alaQoSConditionName

  alaQoSConditionDestinationIpv6Addr

  alaQoSConditionDestinationIpv6AddrStatus

  alaQoSConditionDestinationIpv6Mask

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

  alaQoSAppliedConditionName

  alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationIpv6Addr

  alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationIpv6AddrStatus

  alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationIpMask

---

## policy condition multicast ip

Configures a multicast IP address for a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **multicast ip** *ip\_address* [**mask** *netmask*]

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no multicast ip**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition.
<i>ip_address</i>	The multicast IP address.
<i>netmask</i>	Optional. The mask for the multicast IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If a mask is not specified, the IP address is assumed to be a host address.
- A multicast IP address and a multicast network group cannot be specified in the same condition.
- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a multicast IP address from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond4 multicast ip 224.1.1.1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

- alaQoSConditionName
- alaQoSMulticastIpAddr
- alaQoSMulticastIpMask

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

- alaQoSAppliedConditionName
- alaQoSAppliedMulticastIpAddr
- alaQoSAppliedMulticastIpMask

---

## policy condition source network group

Associates a source network group with a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **source network group** *network\_group*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no source network group**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition.
<i>network_group</i>	The name of the source network group. Network groups are configured through the <b>policy network group</b> command. See <a href="#">page 44-12</a> for more information about this command.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a source network group from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- A source IP address and a source IP network group cannot be specified in the same condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond5 source network group webgroup1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">policy network group</a>	Configures a network group name and its associated IP addresses.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.
<a href="#">show policy network group</a>	Displays information about policy network groups.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

    alaQoSConditionName

    alaQoSConditionSourceNetworkGroup

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

    alaQoSAppliedConditionName

    alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceNetworkGroup

---

## policy condition destination network group

Associates a destination network group with a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **destination network group** *network\_group*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no destination network group**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*condition\_name*

The name of the condition.

*network\_group*

The name of the destination network group. Network groups are configured through the **policy network group** command. See [page 44-12](#) for more information about this command.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a destination network group from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- A destination IP address and a destination IP network group cannot be specified in the same condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond6 destination network group webgroup1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[policy condition](#)

Creates a policy condition.

[policy network group](#)

Configures a network group name and its associated IP addresses.

[qos apply](#)

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

[show policy condition](#)

Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

[show policy network group](#)

Displays information about policy network groups.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

    alaQoSConditionName

    alaQoSConditionDestinationNetworkGroup

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

    alaQoSAppliedConditionName

    alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationNetworkGroup

---



## policy condition multicast network group

Associates a multicast group with a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **multicast network group** *multicast\_group*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no multicast network group**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*condition\_name* The name of the condition.

*multicast\_group* The multicast group name. Multicast groups are configured through the **policy network group** command.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a multicast group from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- A multicast address and a multicast network group cannot be specified in the same condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond3 multicast group video2
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">policy network group</a>	Configures a network group name and its associated IP addresses.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.
<a href="#">show policy network group</a>	Displays information about policy network groups.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

  alaQoSConditionName

  alaQoSConditionMulticastNetworkGroup

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

  alaQoSAppliedConditionName

  alaQoSAppliedConditionMulticastNetworkGroup

---

## policy condition source ip port

Configures a source IP port number for a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **source ip port** *port*[-*port*]

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no source ip port**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition.
<i>port</i>	The TCP or UDP port number of the source address of the Layer 3 flow, in the range from 0–65535. A range of ports (separated by a hyphen) may be specified instead of a single port.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a source IP port from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- The protocol (TCP or UDP) must be specified in the condition, either on the same command line or in a previous command. Use the **ip protocol** keywords. See the [policy condition ip protocol command on page 44-80](#).
- The same condition cannot specify a source IP port with a source TCP port, source UDP port, service, or service group.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond1 ip protocol 6 source ip port 137
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy condition ip protocol</a>	Configures an IP protocol for a policy condition.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

  alaQoSConditionName

  alaQoSConditionSourceIpPort

  alaQoSConditionSourceIpPortEnd

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

  alaQoSAppliedConditionName

  alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceIpPort

  alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceIpPortEnd

---

## policy condition destination ip port

Configures a destination IP port number for a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **destination ip port** *port[-port]*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no destination ip port**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition.
<i>port</i>	The TCP or UDP port number (or port range) of the destination address of the Layer 3 flow, in the range from 0–65535. A range of ports (separated by a hyphen) may be specified instead of a single port.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a destination IP port from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- The protocol (TCP or UDP) must be specified in the same condition, either on the same command line or in a previous command. Use the **ip protocol** keywords. See the [policy condition ip protocol command on page 44-80](#).
- The same condition cannot specify a destination IP port with a service or service group.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond2 ip protocol 6 destination ip port 137-138
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy condition ip protocol</a>	Configures an IP protocol for a policy condition.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

  alaQoSConditionName

  alaQoSConditionDestinationIpPort

  alaQoSConditionDestinationIpPortEnd

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

  alaQoSAppliedConditionName

  alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationIpPort

  alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationIpPortEnd

---

## policy condition source tcp port

Configures a source TCP port number for a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **source tcp port** *port*[-*port*]

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no source tcp port**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition.
<i>port</i>	The TCP port number of the source address of the Layer 3 flow, in the range from 0–65535. A range of ports (separated by a hyphen) may be specified instead of a single port.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a source TCP port from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- This command is a shortcut for the **policy condition source ip port** command, which requires that the protocol also be specified. Rather than specifying **source ip port** and **ip protocol**, use **source tcp port**.
- The same condition cannot specify a source TCP port with a service or service group.
- IP port protocol types cannot be mixed in the same condition; ports must be either TCP or UDP.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond3 source tcp port 137
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

    alaQoSConditionName

    alaQoSConditionSourceTcpPort

    alaQoSConditionSourceTcpPortEnd

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

    alaQoSAppliedConditionName

    alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceTcpPort

    alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceTcpPortEnd

---



## policy condition destination tcp port

Configures a destination TCP port number for a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **destination tcp port** *port*[-*port*]

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no destination tcp port**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition.
<i>port</i>	The TCP port number (or port range) of the destination address of the Layer 3 flow, in the range from 0–65535. A range of ports (separated by a hyphen) may be specified instead of a single port.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a destination IP port from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- This command is a shortcut for the **policy condition destination ip port** command, which requires that the protocol also be specified. Rather than specifying **destination ip port** and **ip protocol**, use **destination tcp port**.
- The same condition cannot specify a destination TCP port with a service or service group.
- IP port protocol types cannot be mixed in the same condition; ports must be either TCP or UDP.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond4 destination tcp port 137-138
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

  alaQoSConditionName

  alaQoSConditionDestinationTcpPort

  alaQoSConditionDestinationTcpPortEnd

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

  alaQoSAppliedConditionName

  alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationTcpPort

  alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationTcpPortEnd

---

## policy condition source udp port

Configures a source UDP port number for a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **source udp port** *port[-port]*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no source udp port**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition.
<i>port</i>	The UDP port number of the source address of the Layer 3 flow, in the range from 0–65535. A range of ports (separated by a hyphen) may be specified instead of a single port.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a source UDP port from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- This command is a shortcut for the **policy condition source ip port** command, which requires that the protocol also be specified. Rather than specifying **source ip port** and **ip protocol**, use **source udp port**.
- The same condition cannot specify a source UDP port with a service or service group.
- IP port protocol types cannot be mixed in the same condition; ports must be either TCP or UDP.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond5 source udp port 1200-1400
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>qos apply</b>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<b>policy condition</b>	Creates a policy condition.
<b>show policy condition</b>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

    alaQoSConditionName

    alaQoSConditionSourceUdpPort

    alaQoSConditionSourceUdpPortEnd

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

    alaQoSAppliedConditionName

    alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceUdpPort

    alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceUdpPortEnd

---

## policy condition destination udp port

Configures a destination UDP port number for a policy condition.

```
policy condition condition_name destination udp port port[-port]
```

```
policy condition condition_name no destination udp port
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition.
<i>port</i>	The UDP port number (or port range) of the destination address of the Layer 3 flow, in the range from 0–65535. A range of ports (separated by a hyphen) may be specified instead of a single port.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a destination IP port from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- This command is a shortcut for the **policy condition destination ip port** command, which requires that the protocol also be specified. Rather than specifying **destination ip port** and **ip protocol**, use **destination tcp port**.
- The same condition cannot specify a destination UDP port with a service or service group.
- IP port protocol types cannot be mixed in the same condition; ports must be either TCP or UDP.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond4 destination tcp port 137-138
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

    alaQoSConditionName

    alaQoSConditionDestinationTcpPort

    alaQoSConditionDestinationTcpPortEnd

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

    alaQoSAppliedConditionName

    alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationTcpPort

    alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationTcpPortEnd

---

## policy condition ethertype

Configures an ethertype value to use for traffic classification.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **ethertype** *etype*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no ethertype**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*condition\_name* The name of the condition.

*etype* The ethertype value, in the range 1536–65535 or 0x600–0xffff hex.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove an ethertype value from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- Enter a numeric or equivalent hex value for the *etype*.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond12 ethertype 8137
```

### Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

  alaQoSConditionName

  alaQoSConditionEthertype

  alaQoSConditionEthertypeStatus

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

  alaQoSAppliedConditionName

  alaQoSAppliedConditionEthertype

  alaQoSAppliedConditionEthertypeStatus

---



## policy condition established

Configures an established TCP connection as a policy condition. A connection is considered established if the **ack** or **rst** flags in the TCP header of the packet are set.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **established**

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no established**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*condition\_name*                      The name of the condition.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove **established** from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- When an initial TCP connection packet is received only the **syn** flag is set. As a result, TCP packets are only examined if they are not the starting packet.
- Typically this condition is used in combination with **source ip**, **destination ip**, **source port**, **destination port**, **source TCP port**, or **destination TCP port** conditions.
- The **source mac**, **destination mac**, and **ethertype conditions** cannot be combined with the **established** condition parameter.
- Note that even though **established** can be used with most action parameters, it is mainly intended for ACL use.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond2 source ip 192.168.5.10 established
-> policy condition cond3 destination ip 10.255.11.40
```

### Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">qos apply</a>             | Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration. |
| <a href="#">policy condition</a>      | Creates a policy condition.  |
| <a href="#">show policy condition</a> | Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.      |

**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionTcpEstablished
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionTcpEstablished
```

---

## policy condition tcpflags

Configures a specific TCP flag value or combination of flag values as a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **tcpflags** [**any** | **all**] {**F** | **S** | **R** | **P** | **A** | **U** | **E** | **W**} **mask** {**F** | **S** | **R** | **P** | **A** | **U** | **E** | **W**}

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no tcpflags**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition.
<b>any</b>	Match on any of the specified TCP flags.
<b>all</b>	Match all specified TCP flags.
<b>F</b>   <b>S</b>   <b>R</b>   <b>P</b>   <b>A</b>   <b>U</b>   <b>E</b>   <b>W</b>	TCP flag value to match ( <b>F</b> =fin, <b>S</b> =syn, <b>R</b> =rst, <b>P</b> =psh, <b>A</b> =ack, <b>U</b> =urg, <b>E</b> =ecn, and <b>W</b> =cwr). <i>The E and W flags are currently not supported.</i>

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>any</b>   <b>all</b>	all

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove **tcpflags** from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- Use the **any** option to indicate that a match on any one of the specified TCP flags qualifies as a match for the condition. Use the **all** option to indicate that a match on all specified TCP flags is required to qualify as a match for the condition.
- Enter one or more TCP flags after the **any** or **all** keyword to indicate that the value of the flag bit must be set to one to qualify as a match.
- Enter one or more TCP flags after the **mask** keyword to indicate which TCP flags to match.
- If a TCP flag is specified as part of the **mask** but does not have a corresponding match value specified with the **any** or **all** options, then zero is assumed as the match value. For example, **tcpflags all f s mask f s a** looks for the following bit values to determine a match: **f**=1, **s**=1, **a**=0.
- Typically this condition is used in combination with **source ip**, **destination ip**, **source port**, **destination port**, **source TCP port**, or **destination TCP port** conditions.
- The **source mac**, **destination mac**, and **ethertype conditions** cannot be combined with the **established** condition parameter.

- Note that even though **tcpflags** can be used with most action parameters, it is mainly intended for ACL use.

## Examples

```
-> policy condition c1 tcpflags all f s mask f s a
-> policy condition c2 tcpflags any a r mask a r
```

## Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionTcpFlags,
  alaQoSConditionTcpFlagsStatus,
  alaQoSConditionTcpFlagsVal,
  alaQoSConditionTcpFlagsValStatus,
  alaQoSConditionTcpFlagsMask,
  alaQoSConditionTcpFlagsMaskStatus,
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionTcpFlags,
  alaQoSAppliedConditionTcpFlagsStatus,
  alaQoSAppliedConditionTcpFlagsVal,
  alaQoSAppliedConditionTcpFlagsValStatus,
  alaQoSAppliedConditionTcpFlagsMask,
  alaQoSAppliedConditionTcpFlagsMaskStatus,
```

---

## policy condition service

Configures a service for a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **service** *service\_name*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no service**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*condition\_name*                      The name of the condition.

*service\_name*                        The service name, configured through the **policy service** command.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a service group from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- A policy condition that specifies a service cannot also specify a service group, IP protocol, source IP port, or destination IP port.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond12 service serv2
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">policy service</a>	Configures a service that may be used as part of a policy service group.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured global QoS and policy settings to the current configuration (changes will be active and stored in flash).
<a href="#">show policy service</a>	Displays information about all particular policy services or a particular policy service configured on the switch.

### MIB Objects

```
alaQoSConditionTable  
  alaQoSConditionService  
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable  
  alaQoSAppliedConditionService
```

---

## policy condition service group

Associates a policy service group with a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **service group** *service\_group*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no service group**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*condition\_name*

The name of the condition.

*service\_group*

The service group name. Service groups are configured through the **policy service group** command. See [page 44-14](#) for more information about this command.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a service group from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- A policy condition that specifies a service group cannot also specify a service, IP protocol, source IP port, or destination IP port.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond12 service group servgroup2
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[policy service group](#)

Configures a service group and its associated services.

[policy condition](#)

Creates a policy condition.

[qos apply](#)

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

[show policy condition](#)

Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionServiceGroup
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionName
  alaQoSAppliedConditionServiceGroup
```

---

## policy condition icmp type

Configures an ICMP type value to use for traffic classification.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **icmp type** *type*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no icmp type**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition.
<i>type</i>	The ICMP type value, in the range 0–255.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of the command to remove an ICMP type value from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond12 icmp type 100
```

### Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">policy condition icmp code</a>	Configures an ICMP code value for traffic classification.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.



**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionIcmpType
  alaQoSConditionIcmpTypeStatus
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionName
  alaQoSAppliedConditionIcmpType
  alaQoSAppliedConditionIcmpTypeStatus
```

---

## policy condition icmpcode

Configures an ICMP code value to use for traffic classification.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **icmpcode** *code*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no icmpcode**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*condition\_name* The name of the condition.

*code* The ICMP code value, in the range 0–255.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of the command to remove an ICMP code value from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond12 icmpcode 150
```

### Release History

Release 5.3.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**policy condition** Creates a policy condition.

**policy condition icmptype** Configures an ICMP type value for traffic classification.

**qos apply** Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

**show policy condition** Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionIcmpCode
  alaQoSConditionIcmpCodeStatus
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionName
  alaQoSAppliedConditionIcmpCode
  alaQoSAppliedConditionIcmpCodeStatus
```

---

## policy condition ip protocol

Configures an IP protocol for a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **ip protocol** *protocol*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no ip protocol**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*condition\_name* The name of the condition.

*protocol* The protocol associated with the flow. The range is 0–255.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>protocol</i>	6

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a protocol from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- If a source or destination port is specified (through the **policy condition source ip port** or **policy condition destination ip port** commands), the protocol must be specified.
- The same condition cannot specify an IP protocol with a service or service group.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond4 ip protocol 6
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- policy condition source ip port** Configures a source IP port number for a policy condition.
- policy condition destination ip port** Configures a destination IP port number for a policy condition.
- qos apply** Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- show policy condition** Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionIpProtocol
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionName
  alaQoSAppliedConditionIpProtocol
```

---

## policy condition ipv6

Configures a policy condition to classify IPv6 traffic.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **ipv6**

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no ipv6**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*condition\_name*                      The name of the condition.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove IPv6 traffic as a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- When the **ipv6** keyword is used in a condition, a policy that uses the condition is considered an IPv6 policy. IPv6 policies are effected only on IPv6 traffic. All other IP policies are considered IPv4 policies and are effected only on IPv4 traffic.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond4 ipv6
-> policy condition cond5 tos 7 ipv6
-> policy condition cond6 source port 1/1 ipv6
-> policy condition cond6 no ipv6
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">qos apply</a>             | Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration. |
| <a href="#">show policy condition</a> | Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.      |

**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionIpv6Traffic
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionName
  alaQoSAppliedConditionIpv6Traffic
```

---

## policy condition nh

Configures an IPv6 next header value as a policy condition. This value is compared to the next header value in the IPv6 header.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **nh** *next\_header\_value*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no nh**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*condition\_name*                      The name of the condition.

*next\_header\_value*                  The next header value (0–255).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of the command to remove the next header value as a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond4 nh 100
```

```
-> policy condition cond4 no nh
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[qos apply](#)                              Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

[show policy condition](#)                Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.



**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionIpv6NH
  alaQoSConditionIpv6NHStatus
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionName
  alaQoSAppliedConditionIpv6NH
  alaQoSAppliedConditionIpv6NHStatus
```

---

## policy condition flow-label

Configures an IPv6 flow label value as a policy condition. This value is compared to the flow label value in the IPv6 header.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **flow-label** *flow\_label\_value*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no flow-label**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition.
<i>flow_label_value</i>	The flow-label value (0–1048575).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of the command to remove the flow label value as a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond4 flow-label 1500
-> policy condition cond4 no flow-label
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionIpv6FlowLabel
  alaQoSConditionIpv6FlowLabelStatus
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionName
  alaQoSAppliedConditionIpv6FlowLabel
  alaQoSAppliedConditionIpv6FlowLabelStatus
```

---

## policy condition tos

Configures the precedence bits in the Type of Service (ToS) byte value for a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **tos** *tos\_value* [**mask** *tos\_mask*]

**policy condition** *conditioning* **no tos**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>conditioning</i>	The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.
<i>tos_value</i>	The Type of Service bits value included in the IP header. The three most significant bits of the byte determine the precedence (i.e, priority) of the frame (0 is the lowest, 7 is the highest).
<i>tos_mask</i>	The mask for the ToS bits, in the range 0–7.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a ToS value from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- If a ToS value is specified, a DSCP value or an 802.1p value may not be specified.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond2 tos 7
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

    alaQoSConditionName

    alaQoSConditionTos

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

    alaQoSAppliedConditionName

    alaQoSAppliedConditionTos

---

## policy condition dscp

Configures the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) for a policy condition. The DSCP value defines the six most significant bits of the DS byte in the IP header.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **dscp** *dscp\_value* [**mask** *dscp\_mask*]

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no dscp**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.
<i>dscp_value</i>	The DiffServ Code Point value, in the range 0–63.
<i>dscp_mask</i>	The mask for the DiffServ Code Point, in the range 0–63.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a DSCP value from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- If a DSCP value is specified, a ToS value or an 802.1p value may not be specified.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond4 dscp 10
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

    alaQoSConditionName

    alaQoSConditionDscp

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

    alaQoSAppliedConditionName

    alaQoSAppliedConditionDscp

---

## policy condition source mac

Configures a source MAC address for a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **source mac** *mac\_address* [**mask** *mac\_mask*]

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no source mac**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.
<i>mac_address</i>	The source MAC address in the Layer 2 header of the frame (for example, 00:20:da:05:f6:23)
<i>mac_mask</i>	Optional. The mask for the source MAC address (for example, ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a source MAC address from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- A source MAC address and a source MAC group cannot be specified in the same condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond2 source mac 00:20:da:05:f6:23
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.



**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

    alaQoSConditionName

    alaQoSConditionSourceMacAddr

    alaQoSConditionSourceMacMask

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

    alaQoSAppliedConditionName

    alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceMacAddr

    alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceMacMask

---

## policy condition destination mac

Configures a destination MAC address for a policy condition.

---

**Note.** Specifying a destination MAC address and mask of all zeros (00:00:00:00:00:00) as a policy condition can result in the switch dropping all traffic. Only use this type of condition in combination with other policies that will allow desired traffic and/or if a source or destination slot/port is also part of the destination MAC condition.

---

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **destination mac** *mac\_address* [**mask** *mac\_mask*]

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no destination mac**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.
<i>mac_address</i>	The destination MAC address in the Layer 2 header of the frame (for example, 00:20:da:05:f6:23).
<i>mac_mask</i>	Optional. The mask for the destination MAC address (for example, ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a destination MAC address from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- A destination MAC address and a destination MAC group cannot be specified in the same condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond3 destination mac 00:20:da:05:f6:23
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionSource
  alaQoSConditionDestinationMacAddr
  alaQoSConditionDestinationMacMask
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionName
  alaQoSAppliedConditionSource
  alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationMacAddr
  alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationMacMask
```

---

## policy condition source mac group

Associates a source MAC group with a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **source mac group** *group\_name*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no source mac group**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.
<i>group_name</i>	The name of the source MAC group, configured through the <b>policy mac group</b> command. See <a href="#">page 44-16</a> for more information about this command.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a source MAC group from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- A source MAC address and a source MAC group cannot be specified in the same condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond4 source mac group mac_group1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy mac group</a>	Configures a MAC group and its associated MAC addresses.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionSourceMacGroup
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionName
  alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceMacGroup
```

---

## policy condition destination mac group

Associates a destination MAC group with a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **destination mac group** *mac\_group*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no destination**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.
<i>mac_group</i>	The name of the destination MAC group, configured through the <b>policy mac group</b> command. See <a href="#">page 44-16</a> for more information about this command.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a destination MAC group from a policy condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- A destination MAC address and a destination MAC group cannot be specified in the same condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond5 destination mac group mac_group1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy mac group</a>	Configures a MAC group and its associated MAC addresses.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

    alaQoSConditionName

    alaQoSConditionDestinationMacGroup

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

    alaQoSAppliedConditionName

    alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationMacGroup

---

## policy condition source vlan

Configures a source VLAN for a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **source vlan** *vlan\_id*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no source vlan**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*condition\_name*                      The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.

*vlan\_id*                                The source VLAN ID for the flow.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of the command to remove a source VLAN from a policy condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond5 source vlan 3
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

### MIB Objects

```
alaQoSConditionTable  
  alaQoSConditionName  
  alaQoSConditionSourceVlan  
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable  
  alaQoSAppliedConditionName  
  alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceVlan
```

---



## policy condition destination vlan

Configures a destination VLAN (multicast only) for a policy condition. Use the **no** form of the command to remove a destination VLAN from a condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **destination vlan** *vlan\_id*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no destination vlan**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.
<i>vlan_id</i>	The destination VLAN ID for the flow.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a destination VLAN from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- Note that this condition is supported for multicast only policies.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond4 destination vlan 3
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

    alaQoSConditionName

    alaQoSConditionDestinationVlan

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

    alaQoSAppliedConditionName

    alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationVlan

---

## policy condition 802.1p

Configures the 802.1p value for a policy condition. Use the **no** form of the command to remove an 802.1p value from a condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **802.1p** *802.1p\_value*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no 802.1p**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.
<i>802.1p_value</i>	The 802.1p value in the 802.1Q VLAN tag for the flow. Values range from 0 (lowest priority) to 7 (highest priority).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of the command to remove an 802.1p value for a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond3 802.1p 7
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

- alaQoSConditionName
- alaQoSCondition8021p

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

- alaQoSAppliedConditionName
- alaQoSAppliedCondition8021p

---

## policy condition source port

Configures a source port number for a policy condition. Use the **no** form of the command to remove a source port number from a condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **source port** *slot/port[-port]*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no source port**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot and port number (or range of ports) on which the frame is received.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of the command to remove a source port from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond2 source port 3/1
-> policy condition cond3 source port 3/2-4
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

  alaQoSConditionName

  alaQoSConditionSourceSlot

  alaQoSConditionSourcePort

  alaQoSConditionSourcePortEnd

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

  alaQoSAppliedConditionName

  alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceSlot

  alaQoSAppliedConditionSourcePort

  alaQoSAppliedConditionSourcePortEnd

---

## policy condition destination port

Configures a destination port number for a policy condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **destination port** *slot/port[-port]*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no destination port**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot and port number (or range of ports) on which the frame is received.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a destination port from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- The destination port condition is only applied to bridged traffic, it is not applied to routed traffic.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond3 destination port 4/2  
-> policy condition cond4 destination port 4/3-4
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**`alaQoSConditionTable``alaQoSConditionName``alaQoSConditionDestinationSlot``alaQoSConditionDestinationPort``alaQoSConditionDestinationPortEnd``alaQoSAppliedConditionTable``alaQoSAppliedConditionName``alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationSlot``alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationPort``alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationPortEnd`

---



## policy condition source port group

Associates a source port group with a policy condition. Use the **no** form of the command to remove a source port group from a condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **source port group** *group\_name*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no source port group**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.
<i>group_name</i>	The name of the source port group. Port groups are configured through the <b>policy port group</b> command. See <a href="#">page 44-18</a> for more information about this command.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of the command to remove a source port group from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond6 source port group portgr4
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">policy port group</a>	Configures a port group and its associated slot and port numbers.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

    alaQoSConditionName

    alaQoSConditionSourcePortGroup

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

    alaQoSAppliedConditionName

    alaQoSAppliedConditionSourcePortGroup

---

## policy condition destination port group

Associates a destination port group with a policy condition. Use the **no** form of the command to remove a destination port group from a condition.

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **destination port group** *group\_name*

**policy condition** *condition\_name* **no destination port**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.
<i>group_name</i>	The name of the destination port group. Port groups are configured through the <b>policy port group</b> command. See <a href="#">page 44-18</a> for more information about this command.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of the command to remove a destination port group from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond6 destination port group portgr4
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy port group</a>	Configures a port group and its associated slot and port numbers.
<a href="#">policy condition</a>	Creates a policy condition.
<a href="#">show policy condition</a>	Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable

    alaQoSConditionName

    alaQoSConditionDestinationPortGroup

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable

    alaQoSAppliedConditionName

    alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationPortGroup

---

## policy action

Configures or deletes a QoS action. A QoS action describes how traffic that matches a particular QoS condition should be treated. It may specify a particular set of bandwidth and queue parameters, or it may simply specify whether the flow is allowed or denied on the switch.

This section describes the base command. Optional keywords are listed below and described as separate commands later in this chapter. (Options may be used in combination but are described separately for ease in explanation.) Use the **no** form for keywords to remove the parameter from the action.

Note that some action parameters may not be supported depending on the platform you are using. Also some action parameters may not be supported with some conditions. See the condition table in your switch's *Network Configuration Guide*.

**policy action** *action\_name*

```
[disposition {accept | drop | deny}]
[shared]
[priority priority_value]
[maximum bandwidth bps]
[maximum depth bytes]
[tos tos_value]
[802.1p 802.1p_value]
[dcsp dcsp_value]
[map {802.1p | tos | dscp} to {802.1p | tos| dscp} using map_group]
[port-disable]
[redirect port slot/port]
[no-cache]
```

**policy no action** *action\_name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*action\_name* A name for the action, any alphanumeric string.

### Defaults

By default, no drop algorithm is configured for the action, and any queues created by the action are not shared.

parameter	default
accept   drop   deny	accept

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Any condition parameters that the hardware supports will be used to classify the traffic; any condition parameters that are not supported by the hardware will not be used to classify traffic, and the event will be logged in the QoS log.

- Bandwidth and queue parameters may be specified when the action is created or may be specified as separate commands.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate configuration changes.
- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a QoS action from the configuration.
- If the **snapshot** command is entered after the **policy action** command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the **policy action** command:

**from {cli | ldap | blt}**

This syntax indicates how the action was created. The **cli** and **ldap** options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The **blt** option indicates a built-in action, this setting is not configurable.

## Examples

```
-> policy action action1 accept
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>policy condition</b>	Configures a condition associated with the action.
<b>qos apply</b>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<b>show policy action</b>	Displays information about policy actions.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSActionTable
  alaQoSActionName
  alaQoSActionSource
  alaQoSActionDisposition
  alaQoSActionMinimumBandwidth
  alaQoSActionMaximumBandwidth
  alaQoSActionPeakBandwidth
  alaQoSActionPriority
  alaQoSActionShared
  alaQoSActionMaximumBuffers
  alaQoSActionMaximumDepth
  alaQoSAction8021p
  alaQoSActionTos
  alaQoSActionTosRewriteMask
  alaQoSActionDscp
  alaQoSActionMapFrom
  alaQoSActionMapTo
  alaQoSActionMapGroup
  alaQoSActionSourceRewriteIpAddr
  alaQoSActionSourceRewriteIpMask
  alaQoSActionSourceRewriteIpGroup
  alaQoSActionDestinationRewriteIpAddr
  alaQoSActionDestinationRewriteIpMask
  alaQoSActionDestinationRewriteIpGroup
```

---

```
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
  alaQoSAppliedActionName
  alaQoSAppliedActionSource
  alaQoSAppliedActionDisposition
  alaQoSAppliedActionMinimumBandwidth
  alaQoSAppliedActionMaximumBandwidth
  alaQoSAppliedActionPeakBandwidth
  alaQoSAppliedActionPriority
  alaQoSAppliedActionShared
  alaQoSAppliedActionMaximumDepth
  alaQoSAppliedActionMaximumBuffers
  alaQoSAppliedAction8021p
  alaQoSAppliedActionTos
  alaQoSAppliedActionTosRewriteMask
  alaQoSAppliedActionDscp
  alaQoSAppliedActionMapFrom
  alaQoSAppliedActionMapTo
  alaQoSAppliedActionMapGroup
  alaQoSAppliedActionSourceRewriteIpAddr
  alaQoSAppliedActionSourceRewriteIpMask
  alaQoSAppliedActionSourceRewriteIpGroup
  alaQoSAppliedActionDestinationRewriteIpAddr
  alaQoSAppliedActionDestinationRewriteIpMask
  alaQoSAppliedActionDestinationRewriteIpGroup
```

---

## policy action disposition

Configures a disposition for a policy action.

**policy action** *action\_name* **disposition** {**accept** | **drop** | **deny**}

**policy action** *action\_name* **no disposition**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>action_name</i>	The name of the action.
<b>accept</b>	Specifies that the switch should accept the flow.
<b>drop</b>	Specifies that the switch should silently drop the flow.
<b>deny</b>	Specifies that the switch should drop the flow and issue an ICMP message indicating the flow was dropped for administrative reasons. Currently this option will provide the same result as <b>drop</b> ; that is, the flow is silently dropped.

### Defaults

---

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<b>accept   drop   deny</b>	accept

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a disposition from an action.
- This command does not support Layer 2 conditions such as destination VLAN or destination MAC address.

### Examples

```
-> policy action action3 disposition deny
-> policy action action 3 no disposition
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy action</a>	Creates a policy action.
<a href="#">show policy action</a>	Displays information about policy actions.



**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSActionTable
  alaQoSActionName
  alaQoSActionDisposition
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
  alaQoSAppliedActionName
  alaQoSAppliedActionDisposition
```

---

## policy action shared

Enables queues created by a particular action to be shared.

**policy action** *action\_name* **shared**

**policy action** *action\_name* **no shared**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*action\_name*                      The name of the action.

### Defaults

By default, queues created by an action are *not* shared.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If multiple rules have the same action, more than one flow may be scheduled on the same queue if the queue is defined as shared; otherwise, a separate queue is created for each flow.
- Note that flows must be sent over the same virtual port for the flows to share a queue. For example, flows with the same 802.1Q tag may share the same queue.
- Use the **no** form of the command to disable sharing.

### Example

```
-> policy action action5 shared
-> policy action action5 no shared
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">policy action</a>	Creates a policy action.
<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">show policy action</a>	Displays information about actions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSActionTable
  alaQoSActionName
  alaQoSActionShared
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
  alaQoSAppliedActionName
  alaQoSAppliedActionShared
```

---

## policy action priority

Configures the priority for queuing a flow to which the QoS action applies.

**policy action** *action\_name* **priority** *priority\_value*

**policy action** *action\_name* **no priority**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*action\_name*

The name of the action.

*priority\_value*

The priority given to scheduling traffic on the output port. Values range from 0 (lowest) to 7 (highest).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a priority value from an action.
- This priority value is independent of 802.1Q, Type of Service (ToS), or Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values.
- Note that the value displayed on the **show qos queue** screen may be different from the value entered here.

### Examples

```
-> policy action action1 priority 1  
-> policy action action1 no priority
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**qos apply**

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

**policy action**

Creates a policy action.

**show policy action**

Displays information about actions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSActionTable
  alaQoSActionName
  alaQoSActionPriority
  alaQoSActionPriorityStatus
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
  alaQoSAppliedActionName
  alaQoSAppliedActionPriority
  alaQoSAppliedActionPriorityStatus
```

---

## policy action maximum bandwidth

Configures a maximum bandwidth value for a policy action.

**policy action** *action\_name* **maximum bandwidth** *bps*

**policy action** *action\_name* **no maximum bandwidth**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*action\_name*

The name of the action.

*bps*

The desired value for maximum bandwidth, in bits per second. The value may be entered as an integer (for example, **10000**) or with abbreviated units (for example, **10k**). If the value is entered in bits per second, the switch rounds the value up to the nearest thousand.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a maximum bandwidth value from an action.
- Note that the bandwidth may be entered in bits per second. Alternatively, the bandwidth may be entered in abbreviated units (**1k**, **2k**, etc). If the bandwidth value is entered in bytes, the switch rounds the value to the nearest thousand bytes. For example, if you enter 1 to 1024, the result is 1K. If you enter 1025 to 2048, the result is 2K.

### Examples

```
-> policy action action4 maximum bandwidth 10000
-> policy action action4 maximum bandwidth 10k
-> policy action action4 no maximum bandwidth
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy action</a>	Creates a policy action.
<a href="#">show policy action</a>	Displays information about actions configured on the switch.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSActionTable
  alaQoSActionName
  alaQoSActionMaximumBandwidth
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
  alaQoSAppliedActionName
  alaQoSAppliedActionMaximumBandwidth
```

---

## policy action maximum depth

Configures the maximum queue depth assigned to this action, in bytes. The queue depth determines the amount of buffer allocated to each queue. When the queue depth is reached, the switch starts dropping packets.

**policy action** *action\_name* **maximum depth** *bytes*

**policy action** *action\_name* **no maximum depth**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>action_name</i>	The name of the action.
<i>bytes</i>	The maximum queue depth, in bytes. The value may be entered as an integer (for example, <b>10000</b> ) or with abbreviated units (for example, <b>10k</b> ). If the value is entered in bytes, the switch rounds the value up to the nearest thousand.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a maximum depth value from a policy action.
- Note that the bandwidth may be entered in bytes. Alternatively, the bandwidth may be entered in abbreviated units (**1k**, **2k**, etc). If the bandwidth value is entered in bytes, the switch rounds the value to the nearest thousand bytes. For example, if you enter 1 to 1024, the result is 1K. If you enter 1025 to 2048, the result is 2K.

### Examples

```
-> policy action action2 maximum depth 100  
-> policy action action2 no maximum depth
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

<b>qos apply</b>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<b>policy action</b>	Creates a policy action.
<b>show policy action</b>	Displays information about actions configured on the switch.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSActionTable
  alaQoSActionName
  alaQoSActionMaximumDepth
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
  alaQoSAppliedActionName
  alaQoSAppliedActionMaximumDepth
```

---

## policy action tos

Configures a Type of Service (ToS) bits value to be applied to packets in outgoing flows to which the specified policy applies.

**policy action** *action\_name* **tos** *tos\_value*

**policy action** *action\_name* **no tos**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>action_name</i>	The name of the action.
<i>tos_value</i>	The three-bit priority value in the IP header that should be set on outgoing frames in flows that match the specified policy. Values range from 0 (lowest priority) to 7 (highest priority).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a ToS value from a policy action.
- Note that specifying both ToS and DSCP in the same action is *not* allowed.

### Examples

```
-> policy action action3 tos 4  
-> policy action action3 no tos
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy action</a>	Creates a policy action.
<a href="#">show policy action</a>	Displays information about actions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSActionTable
  alaQoSActionName
  alaQoSActionTos
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
  alaQoSAppliedActionName
  alaQoSAppliedActionTos
```

---

## policy action 802.1p

Configures a value to be set in the 802.1p bits of the 802.1Q byte of an outgoing frame for traffic that matches a policy with this action.

**policy action** *action\_name* **802.1p** *802.1p\_value*

**policy action** *action\_name* **no 802.1p**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>action_name</i>	The name of the action.
<i>802.1p_value</i>	The priority value to be set in 802.1Q frames. Values range from 0 (lowest priority) to 7 (highest priority).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove an 802.1p value from a policy action.
- Note that specifying both ToS and DSCP in the same action is not allowed.

### Examples

```
-> policy action action4 802.1p 7
-> policy action action4 no 802.1p
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy action</a>	Creates a policy action.
<a href="#">show policy action</a>	Displays information about actions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSActionTable
  alaQoSActionName
  alaQoSAction8021p
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
  alaQoSAppliedActionName
  alaQoSAppliedAction8021p
```

---

## policy action dscp

Configures a Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value to be set in an outgoing flow for traffic that matches rules with this action.

**policy action** *action\_name* **dscp** *dscp\_value*

**policy action** *action\_name* **no dscp**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*action\_name* The name of the action.

*dscp\_value* The DSCP value to be set, in the range 0–63.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a DSCP value from a policy action.
- Note that specifying both ToS and DSCP in the same action is *not* allowed.

### Examples

```
-> policy action action2 dscp 61
-> policy action action2 no dscp
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">policy action</a>	Creates a policy action.
<a href="#">show policy action</a>	Displays information about actions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSActionTable
  alaQoSActionName
  alaQoSActionDscp
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
  alaQoSAppliedActionName
  alaQoSAppliedActionDscp
```

---

## policy action map

Configures a mapping group for a policy action.

**policy action map** {802.1p | tos | dscp} to {802.1p | tos| dscp} using *map\_group*

**policy action no map**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>802.1p</b>	Indicates that an 802.1p value should be mapped.
<b>tos</b>	Indicates that a ToS value should be mapped.
<b>dscp</b>	Indicates that a DSCP value should be mapped.
<i>map_group</i>	The name of the map group, configured through the <a href="#">policy map group</a> command.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When remapping is configured with this command and a flow matches a policy with this remapping action, and the 802.1p, ToS, or DSCP setting in the incoming flow is specified by the map group, the value will be remapped in the outgoing flow according to the map group.
- If the 802.1p, ToS, or DSCP setting in the incoming flow is not a value specified in the map group, the switch will do one of two things:

If the *remap from* and *remap to* types are the same (802.1p to 802.1p, ToS to ToS, or DSCP to DSCP), the values in the outgoing flow will be unchanged. If the *remap from* and *remap to* types are not the same (for example: 802.1p to ToS), the switch will set the *remap to* value to zero (in this case, the ToS bit would be set to zero). The *remap to* value remains the same (in this case, the 802.1p bit would remain unchanged).

- Use the **no** form of the command to delete the map group from the configuration.

### Examples

```
-> policy action a1 map 802.1p to 802.1p using mapGroup2
-> policy action a2 map 802.1p to tos using mapGroup3
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

<b>policy map group</b>	Configures a map group and its associated mappings for 802.1p, Type of Service (ToS), or Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values.
<b>qos apply</b>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<b>policy action</b>	Creates a policy action.
<b>show policy action</b>	Displays information about actions configured on the switch.
<b>show policy map group</b>	Displays information about all pending and applied policy map groups or a particular map group.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSActionTable
  alaQoSActionMapFrom
  alaQoSActionMapTo
  alaQoSActionMapGroup
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
  alaQoSAppliedActionMapFrom
  alaQoSAppliedActionMapTo
  alaQoSAppliedActionMapGroup
```

---

## policy action permanent gateway ip

Used for Policy Based Routing (PBR). Routed flows to which this action is applied will be directed to the IP address specified in the action regardless of whether or not a route already exists in the switch routing table.

**policy action** *action\_name* **permanent gateway ip** *ip\_address*

**policy action** *action\_name* **no permanent gateway ip**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*action\_name* The name of the action.

*ip\_address* The destination IP address to which packets will be routed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a gateway IP address from a policy action.
- If the gateway goes down, the traffic to be routed over the gateway will be dropped.

### Examples

```
-> policy action pbr2 permanent gateway ip 10.10.2.1  
-> policy action pbr2 no permanent gateway ip
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[qos apply](#) Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

[show policy action](#) Displays information about actions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSActionTable
  alaQoSActionName
  alaQoSActionPermanentGatewayIpAddr
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
  alaQoSAppliedActionName
  alaQoSAppliedActionPermanentGatewayIpAddr
```

---

## policy action port-disable

Administratively disables the source port of the traffic to which this action is applied.

**policy action** *action\_name* **port-disable**

**policy action** *action\_name* **no port-disable**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*action\_name*                      The name of the action.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove **port-disable** from the policy action.
- An SNMP trap is sent when a port is administratively disabled through a port disable action or a User-Ports shutdown function.
- To enable a port disabled by this action, use the **interfaces admin** command to administratively enable the port or disconnect and reconnect the port cable.

### Examples

```
-> policy action pd01 port-disable  
-> policy action pb02 no port-disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- qos apply**                      Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- show policy action**              Displays information about actions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSActionTable
  alaQoSActionName
  alaQoSActionPortdisable
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
  alaQoSAppliedActionName
  alaQoSAppliedActionPortdisable
```

---

## policy action redirect port

Redirects all traffic (flooded, bridged, routed, and multicast) matching a redirect policy to the specified port instead of the port to which the traffic was destined.

**policy action** *action\_name* **redirect port** *slot/port*

**policy action** *action\_name* **no redirect port**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>action_name</i>	The name of the action.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot and port number (or range of ports) that will receive the redirected traffic.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove **redirect port** from the policy action.
- When redirecting routed traffic from VLAN A to VLAN B, the redirect port must belong to VLAN B (tagged or default VLAN).
- Routed packets (from VLAN A to VLAN B) are not modified after they are redirected; the source and MAC address remain the same. In addition, if the redirect port is tagged, the redirected packets will have a tag from the ingress VLAN A.
- If a route exists for the redirected flow, then redirected packets are the final post-routing packets.
- If a route does not exist for the redirected flow, the flow is not redirected to the specified port or link aggregate and is “blackholed”. As soon as a route is available, the flow is then redirected as specified in the policy.
- In most cases, a redirected flow will *not* trigger an update to the routing and ARP tables. If necessary, create a static route for the flow or assign the redirect port to the ingress VLAN (VLAN A) to send packets to the redirect port until a route is available.
- When redirecting bridged traffic on VLAN A, the redirect port must belong to VLAN A (tagged or default VLAN).

### Examples

```
-> policy action rp01 redirect port 1/12
-> policy action rp01 no redirect port
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[qos apply](#)

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

[show policy action](#)

Displays information about actions configured on the switch.

## MIB Objects

alaQoSActionTable

    alaQoSActionName

    alaQoSActionRedirectSlot

    alaQoSActionRedirectPort

alaQoSAppliedActionTable

    alaQoSAppliedActionName

    alaQoSAppliedActionRedirectSlot

    alaQoSAppliedActionRedirectPort

---

## policy action redirect linkagg

Redirects all traffic (flooded, bridged, routed, and multicast) matching a redirect policy to the specified link aggregate ID instead of the link aggregate to which the traffic was destined.

**policy action** *action\_name* **redirect linkagg** *link\_agg*

**policy action** *action\_name* **no redirect linkagg**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*action\_name* The name of the action.

*link\_agg* The link aggregate ID number (0–32) to assign to the specified VLAN. See [Chapter 12, “Link Aggregation Commands.”](#)

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove **redirect linkagg** from the policy action.
- When redirecting routed traffic from VLAN A to VLAN B, the redirect link aggregate ID must belong to VLAN B (tagged or default VLAN).
- Routed packets (from VLAN A to VLAN B) are not modified after they are redirected; the source and MAC address remain the same. In addition, if the redirect link aggregate ID is tagged, the redirected packets will have a tag from the ingress VLAN A.
- If a route exists for the redirected flow, then redirected packets are the final post-routing packets.
- If a route does not exist for the redirected flow, the flow is not redirected to the specified link aggregate ID and is “blackholed”. As soon as a route is available, the flow is then redirected as specified in the policy.
- In most cases, a redirected flow will *not* trigger an update to the routing and ARP tables. If necessary, create a static route for the flow or assign the redirect port or link aggregate ID to the ingress VLAN (VLAN A) to send packets to the redirect port until a route is available.
- When redirecting bridged traffic on VLAN A, the redirect port or link aggregate ID must belong to VLAN A (tagged or default VLAN).

### Examples

```
-> policy action rp01 redirect port 1/12
-> policy action rp01 no redirect port
```



## Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[qos apply](#)

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

[show policy action](#)

Displays information about actions configured on the switch.

## MIB Objects

alaQoSActionTable

    alaQoSActionName

    alaQoSActionRedirectAgg

alaQoSAppliedActionTable

    alaQoSAppliedActionName

    alaQoSAppliedActionRedirectAgg

---

## policy action no-cache

Disables logging of rule entries to the hardware cache.

**policy action** *action\_name* **no-cache**

**policy action** *action\_name* **no no-cache**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*action\_name*                      The name of the action.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove **no cache** from the policy action.
- Recommended for use when applied to traffic going to the switch.

### Examples

```
-> policy action nc01 no-cache  
-> policy action nc01 no no-cache
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[qos apply](#)                      Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.  
[show policy action](#)              Displays information about actions configured on the switch.

### MIB Objects

```
alaQoSActionTable  
  alaQoSActionName  
  alaQoSActionNocache  
alaQoSAppliedActionTable  
  alaQoSAppliedActionName  
  alaQoSAppliedActionNocache
```

---

## show policy classify

Sends hypothetical information to the Layer 2, Layer 3, or multicast classifier to see how the switch will handle the packet. Used to verify that a policy rule works a particular way.

This section describes the base command. Optional keywords are listed below and described as separate commands later in this chapter. (Note that options may be used in combination but are described separately for ease in explanation.)

### show policy classify {I2 | I3 | multicast} [applied]

[source port *slot/port*]  
 [destination port *slot/port*]  
 [source mac *mac\_address*]  
 [destination mac *mac\_address*]  
 [source vlan *vlan\_id*]  
 [destination vlan *vlan\_id*]  
 [source interface type {ethernet | wan | ethernet-10 | ethernet-100 | ethernet-1G | ethernet-10G}]  
 [destination interface type {ethernet | wan | ethernet-10 | ethernet-100 | ethernet-1G | ethernet-10G}]  
 [802.1p *value*]  
 [source ip *ip\_address*]  
 [destination ip *ip\_address*]  
 [multicast ip *ip\_address*]  
 [tos *tos\_value*]  
 [dscp *dscp\_value*]  
 [ip protocol *protocol*]  
 [source ip port *port*]  
 [destination ip port *port*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>I2</b>	Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet. Typically specified for port, MAC address, VLAN, interface type, or 802.1p.
<b>I3</b>	Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet. Typically specified for interface type, IP address, ToS or DSCP, IP protocol, or TCP/UDP port.
<b>multicast</b>	Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet. Typically specified for multicast IP address (which is the multicast stream) and destination parameters (for the client issuing an IGMP request).
<b>applied</b>	Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.

### Defaults

By default, only pending policies are examined.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- If you specify multicast traffic, any destination parameters specified indicate the client(s) attempting to join a multicast group.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate saved policies.
- See command descriptions in the next sections for more information about the individual options.

## Examples

```
-> show policy classify l3 source ip 1.2.3.4 destination ip 198.60.22.2
destination ip port 80 ip protocol 6
```

Packet headers:

```
L3:
*Port          :                               0/0  -> 0/0
*MAC           :                               000000:000000  -> 000000:000000
*VLAN          :                               0  -> 0
*802.1p        : 0
L3/L4:
*IP            :                               1.2.3.4  -> 198.60.22.2
TCP           :                               0  -> 80
*TOS/DSCP      : 0/0
```

Using pending l3 policies

Classify L3:

```
*Matches rule 'filter1': action pri3 (accept)
```

- Source and destination are indicated to the left and right of the arrow (->) respectively. A zero displays for values not requested in the hypothetical packet.
- Note that some fields only display for particular traffic types.

### output definitions

<b>L2/L3/L4</b>	Indicates the type of traffic (Layer 2 or Layer 3/4).
<b>Port</b>	The physical slot/port of the theoretical traffic.
<b>IfType</b>	Displays for hypothetical Layer 2 packets only. The interface type of the packet.
<b>MAC</b>	The MAC address of the hypothetical packet.
<b>VLAN</b>	The VLAN ID of the hypothetical packet.
<b>802.1p</b>	The 802.1p value of the hypothetical packet.
<b>Mcast</b>	Displays for hypothetical multicast packets only. The multicast address of the hypothetical packet.
<b>IP</b>	The IP address of the hypothetical packet.
<b>TCP</b>	The TCP/UDP port of the hypothetical packet.
<b>TOS/DSCP</b>	The ToS or DSCP value of the hypothetical packet.

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### qos apply

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSClassifyTable
  alaQoSClassifySourceSlot
  alaQoSClassifySourcePort
  alaQoSClassifyDestinationSlot
  alaQoSClassifyDestinationPort
  alaQoSClassifySourceMac
  alaQoSClassifyDestinationMac
  alaQoSClassifySourceVlan
  alaQoSClassifyDestinationVlan
  alaQoSClassifySourceInterfaceType
  alaQoSClassifyDestinationInterfaceType
  alaQoSClassify8021p
  alaQoSClassifySourceIp
  alaQoSClassifyDestinationIp
  alaQoSClassifyMulticastIp
  alaQoSClassifyTos
  alaQoSClassifyDscp
  alaQoSClassifyIpProtocol
  alaQoSClassifySourceIpPort
  alaQoSClassifyDestinationIpPort
  alaQoSClassifyExecute
  alaQoSClassifyL2SourceResultRule
  alaQoSClassifyL2SourceResultDisposition
  alaQoSClassifyL2DestinationResultRule
  alaQoSClassifyL2DestinationResultDisposition
  alaQoSClassifyL3ResultRule
  alaQoSClassifyL3ResultDisposition
  alaQoSClassifyIGMPResultRule
  alaQoSClassifyIGMPResultDisposition
  alaQoSClassifyMulticastResultRule
  alaQoSClassifyMulticastResultDisposition
```

---

## show policy classify source port

Specifies a source port for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

```
show policy classify {I2 | I3 | multicast} [applied] source port slot/port
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>I2</b>	Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>I3</b>	Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>multicast</b>	Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>applied</b>	Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot and port number of the source address of the flow.

### Defaults

By default, only pending policies are examined.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate saved policies.

### Examples

```
-> show policy classify I2 source port 3/1
```

See the output example given on [page 44-143](#) for more information about the potential screen display.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[qos apply](#)

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

[show policy classify](#)

Describes the base command.

## MIB Objects

alaQoSClassifyTable

    alaQoSClassifySourceSlot

    alaQoSClassifySourcePort

---

## show policy classify destination port

Specifies a destination port for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

**show policy classify** {I2 | I3 | multicast} [applied] destination port *slot/port*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>I2</b>	Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>I3</b>	Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>multicast</b>	Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>applied</b>	Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot and port number of the destination address of the flow.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate saved policies.

### Examples

```
-> show policy classify I2 destination port 2/1
```

See the output example given on [page 44-143](#) for more information about the potential screen display.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">show policy classify</a>	Describes the base command.



**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSClassifyTable  
  alaQoSClassifyDestinationSlot  
  alaQoSClassifyDestinationPort
```

---

## show policy classify source mac

Specifies a source MAC address for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

```
show policy classify {I2 | I3 | multicast} [applied] source mac mac_address
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>I2</b>	Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>I3</b>	Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>multicast</b>	Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>applied</b>	Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
<i>mac_address</i>	The source MAC address of the Layer 2 flow (for example, 00:20:da:05:f6:23) .

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate saved policies.

### Examples

```
-> show policy classify I2 source mac 00:20:da:05:f6:23
```

See the output example given on [page 44-143](#) for more information about the potential screen display.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**[qos apply](#)

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

[show policy classify](#)

Describes the base command.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSClassifyTable

    alaQoSClassifySourceMac

---

## show policy classify destination mac

Specifies a destination MAC address for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

```
show policy classify {l2 | l3 multicast} [applied] destination mac mac_address
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>l2</b>	Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>l3</b>	Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>multicast</b>	Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>applied</b>	Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
<i>mac_address</i>	The destination MAC address of the Layer 2 flow (for example, 00:20:da:05:f6:23).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate saved policies.

### Examples

```
-> show policy classify l2 destination mac 00:20:da:05:f6:23
```

See the output example given on [page 44-143](#) for more information about the potential screen display.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**[qos apply](#)

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

[show policy classify](#)

Describes the base command.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSClassifyTable

    alaQoSClassifyDestinationMac

---

## show policy classify source vlan

Specifies a source VLAN for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

```
show policy classify {I2 | I3 | multicast} [applied] source vlan vlan_id
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>I2</b>	Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>I3</b>	Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>multicast</b>	Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>applied</b>	Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
<i>vlan_id</i>	The destination VLAN ID for the flow.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate saved policies.

### Examples

```
-> show policy classify I2 source vlan 2
```

See the output example given on [page 44-143](#) for more information about the potential screen display.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**[qos apply](#)

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

[show policy classify](#)

Describes the base command.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSClassifyTable

    alaQoSClassifySourceVlan

---

## show policy classify destination vlan

Specifies a destination VLAN for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

```
show policy classify {I2 | I3 | multicast} [applied] destination vlan vlan_id
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>I2</b>	Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>I3</b>	Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>multicast</b>	Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>applied</b>	Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
<i>vlan_id</i>	The destination VLAN ID for the flow.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate saved policies.

### Examples

```
-> show policy classify I2 destination vlan 3
```

See the output example given on [page 44-143](#) for more information about the potential screen display.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



**Related Commands**[qos apply](#)

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

[show policy classify](#)

Describes the base command.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSClassifyTable

    alaQoSClassifySourceVlan

---

## show policy classify source interface type

Specifies a source interface type for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

```
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] source interface type {ethernet | wan | ethernet-10 | ethernet-100 | ethernet-1G | ethernet-10G}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>l2</b>	Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>l3</b>	Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>multicast</b>	Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>applied</b>	Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
<b>ethernet</b>	Indicates that the flow's source port is an Ethernet interface.
<b>wan</b>	Indicates that the flow's source port is a WAN interface. <i>Not supported in the current release.</i>
<b>ethernet-10</b>	Indicates that the flow's source port is 10 Mb Ethernet.
<b>ethernet-100</b>	Indicates that the flow's source port is 100 Mb Ethernet.
<b>ethernet-1G</b>	Indicates that the flow's source port is 1 gigabit Ethernet.
<b>ethernet-10G</b>	Indicates that the flow's source port is 10 gigabit Ethernet.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate saved policies.

### Examples

```
-> policy classify l2 source interface type ethernet
```

See the output example given on [page 44-143](#) for more information about the potential screen display.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**[qos apply](#)

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

[show policy classify](#)

Describes the base command.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSClassifyTable

    alaQoSClassifySourceInterfaceType

---

## show policy classify destination interface type

Specifies a destination interface type for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

**show policy classify** {I2 | I3 | multicast} [applied] destination interface type {ethernet | wan | ethernet-10 | ethernet-100 | ethernet-1G | ethernet-10G}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>I2</b>	Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>I3</b>	Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>multicast</b>	Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>applied</b>	Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
<b>ethernet</b>	Indicates that the flow's destination port is an Ethernet interface.
<b>wan</b>	Indicates that the flow's destination port is a WAN interface. <i>Not supported in the current release.</i>
<b>ethernet-10</b>	Indicates that the flow's destination port is 10 Mb Ethernet.
<b>ethernet-100</b>	Indicates that the flow's destination port is 100 Mb Ethernet.
<b>ethernet-1G</b>	Indicates that the flow's destination port is 1 gigabit Ethernet.
<b>ethernet-10G</b>	Indicates that the flow's destination port is 10 gigabit Ethernet.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate saved policies.

### Examples

```
-> show policy classify I2 destination interface type ethernet-10
```

See the output example given on [page 44-143](#) for more information about the potential screen display.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**[qos apply](#)

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

[show policy classify](#)

Describes the base command.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSClassifyTable

    alaQoSClassifyDestinationInterfaceType

---

## show policy classify 802.1p

Specifies a destination interface type for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

**show policy classify** {**l2** | **l3** | **multicast**} [**applied**] **802.1p** *value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>l2</b>	Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>l3</b>	Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>multicast</b>	Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>applied</b>	Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
<i>value</i>	The 802.1p value for the flow.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate saved policies.

### Examples

```
-> show policy classify l2 802.1p 4
```

See the output example given on [page 44-143](#) for more information about the potential screen display.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">qos apply</a>	Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
<a href="#">show policy classify</a>	Describes the base command.

### MIB Objects

```
alaQoSClassifyTable  
  alaQoSClassify8021p
```

---

## show policy classify source ip

Specifies a source IP address for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

```
show policy classify {I2 | I3 | multicast} [applied] source ip ip_address
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>I2</b>	Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>I3</b>	Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>multicast</b>	Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>applied</b>	Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
<i>ip_address</i>	The source IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate policies.

### Examples

```
-> show policy classify I3 source ip 1.2.3.4
```

See the output example given on [page 44-143](#) for more information about the potential screen display.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****qos apply**

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

**show policy classify**

Describes the base command.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSClassifyTable

    alaQoSClassifySourceIp

---



## show policy classify destination ip

Specifies a destination IP address for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

```
show policy classify {I2 | I3 | multicast} [applied] destination ip ip_address
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>I2</b>	Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>I3</b>	Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>multicast</b>	Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>applied</b>	Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
<i>ip_address</i>	The destination IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate policies.

### Examples

```
-> show policy classify I3 destination ip 198.60.22.2
```

See the output example given on [page 44-143](#) for more information about the potential screen display.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****qos apply**

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

**show policy classify**

Describes the base command.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSClassifyTable

    alaQoSClassifyDestinationIpPort

---

## show policy classify multicast ip

Specifies a multicast address for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

**show policy classify** {I2 | I3 | **multicast**} [**applied**] **multicast ip** *ip\_address*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>I2</b>	Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>I3</b>	Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>multicast</b>	Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>applied</b>	Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
<i>ip_address</i>	The multicast IP address (the address of the multicast stream).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate policies.

### Examples

```
-> show policy classify multicast multicast ip 224.22.22.1
```

```
Packet headers:
```

```
L2:
```

```
*Port          :                               0/0 (any)  -> 0/0 (any)
*MAC           :                               000000:000000  -> 080020:D1E51
*VLAN          :                               0           -> 0
*802.1p       : 0
```

```
L3/L4:
```

```
*Mcast        :                               224.22.22.1
*IP           :                               0.0.0.0   -> 0.0.0.0
*TOS/DSCP     : 0/0
```

```
Using pending multicast policies
```

```
Classify Multicast:
```

```
*No rule matched: (accept)
```

See the output example given on [page 44-143](#) for information about the displayed fields.

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[qos apply](#)

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

[show policy classify](#)

Describes the base command.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSClassifyTable  
  alaQoSClassifyMulticastIp
```

---

## show policy classify tos

Specifies a ToS value for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

**show policy classify** {**I2** | **I3** | **multicast**} [**applied**] **tos** *tos\_value*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>I2</b>	Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>I3</b>	Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>multicast</b>	Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>applied</b>	Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
<i>tos_value</i>	The Type of Service bits value included in the IP header. The three most significant bits of the byte determine the precedence (i.e, priority) of the frame (0 is the lowest, 7 is the highest).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate policies.
- If a ToS value is specified, a DSCP value may not be specified.

### Examples

```
-> show policy classify I3 tos 7
```

See the output example given on [page 44-143](#) for more information about the potential screen display.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****qos apply**

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

**show policy classify**

Describes the base command.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSClassifyTable

    alaQoSClassifyTos

---

## show policy classify dscp

Specifies a DiffServ Code Point (DSCP) value for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

```
show policy classify {I2 | I3 | multicast} [applied] dscp dscp_value
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>I2</b>	Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>I3</b>	Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>multicast</b>	Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>applied</b>	Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
<i>dscp_value</i>	The DiffServ Code Point value, in the range 0–63.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate policies.
- If a DSCP value is specified, a ToS value may not be specified.

### Examples

```
-> show policy classify I3 dscp 63
```

See the output example given on [page 44-143](#) for more information about the potential screen display.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**[qos apply](#)

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

[show policy classify](#)

Describes the base command.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSClassifyTable

    alaQoSClassifyDscp

---



## show policy classify ip protocol

Specifies an IP protocol for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

```
show policy classify {I2 | I3 | multicast} [applied] ip protocol protocol
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>I2</b>	Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>I3</b>	Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>multicast</b>	Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>applied</b>	Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
<i>protocol</i>	The IP protocol number, for example, 6.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate policies.

### Examples

```
-> show policy classify I3 ip protocol 6
```

See the output example given on [page 44-143](#) for more information about the potential screen display.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****qos apply**

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

**show policy classify**

Describes the base command.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSClassifyTable

    alaQoSClassifyIpProtocol

---

## show policy classify source ip port

Specifies a source IP port for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

**show policy classify** {**I2** | **I3** | **multicast**} [**applied**] **source ip port** *port*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>I2</b>	Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>I3</b>	Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>multicast</b>	Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>applied</b>	Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
<i>port</i>	The well-known port number for the desired service. For example, the port number for Telnet is 23.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate policies.

### Examples

```
-> show policy classify I3 source ip port 80
```

See the output example given on [page 44-143](#) for more information about the potential screen display.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****qos apply**

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

**show policy classify**

Describes the base command.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSClassifyTable

    alaQoSClassifySourceIpPort

---

## show policy classify destination ip port

Specifies a destination IP port for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

**show policy classify** {I2 | I3 | multicast} [**applied**] **destination ip port** *port*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>I2</b>	Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>I3</b>	Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>multicast</b>	Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
<b>applied</b>	Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
<i>port</i>	The well-known port number for the desired service. For example, the port number for Telnet is 23.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate policies.

### Examples

```
-> show policy classify I3 destination ip port 80
```

See the output example given on [page 44-143](#) for more information about the potential screen display.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****qos apply**

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

**show policy classify**

Describes the base command.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSClassifyTable

    alaQoSClassifyDestinationIpPort

---

## show policy network group

Displays information about pending and applied policy network groups.

**show [applied] policy network group** [*network\_group*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

**applied** Indicates that only network groups that have been applied should be displayed.

*network\_group* The name of the policy network group for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about network groups with similar names. Use an asterisk (\*) to indicate a wildcard character.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Information for all policy network groups displays unless *network\_group* is specified.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

character	definition
+	Indicates a new policy network group.
-	Indicates the policy network group is pending deletion.
#	Indicates that the policy network group differs between the pending/applied network groups.

### Examples

```
-> show policy network group
Group Name:          From  Entries
Switch               blt  4.0.1.166
                    10.0.1.166
                    143.209.92.166
                    192.85.3.1

+netgroup1          cli  143.209.92.0/255.255.255.0
                    172.28.5.0/255/255/255.0
```

---

**output definitions**

---

<b>Group Name</b>	The name of the port group, configured through the <b>policy network group</b> command.
<b>From</b>	The way the group was configured: <b>blt</b> indicates a built-in entry; <b>cli</b> indicates that the entry was configured on the switch; <b>ldap</b> indicates the entry was configured through PolicyView
<b>Entries</b>	The IP addresses associated with the network group.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[policy network group](#) Configures policy network groups.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSNetworkGroupsTable
  alaNetworkGroupsName
  alaNetworkGroupsSource
alaNetworkGroupTable
  alaNetworkGroupIpAddr
  alaQoSNetworkGroupIpMask
```

---



## show policy service

Displays information about pending and applied policy services.

**show [applied] policy service** [*service\_name*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

**applied** Indicates that only services that have been applied should be displayed.

*service\_name* The name of the service for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about services with similar names. Use an asterisk (\*) to indicate a wildcard character.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Information about all policy services is displayed unless *service\_name* is specified.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

character	definition
+	Indicates a new policy service.
-	Indicates the policy service is pending deletion.
#	Indicates that the policy service differs between the pending/applied services.

### Examples

```
-> show policy service
  Service Name      From      IPProto  ScrPort  DstPort
telnet_service     cli       6 (TCP)  23
+ftp_service       cli       6 (TCP)  21
test_service       cli       6 (TCP)  21

-> show policy service telnet_service
  Service Name      From      IPProto  ScrPort  DstPort
telnet_service     cli       6 (TCP)  23

-> show applied policy service
  Service Name      From      IPProto  ScrPort  DstPort
telnet_service     cli       6 (TCP)  23
test_service       cli       6 (TCP)  21
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Service Name</b>	The name of the port group, configured through the <b>policy service</b> command.
<b>From</b>	The way the service was configured: <b>blt</b> indicates a built-in entry; <b>cli</b> indicates that the entry was configured on the switch; <b>ldap</b> indicates the entry was configured through PolicyView.
<b>IPProto</b>	The IP protocol associated with the service.
<b>SrcPort</b>	A source port associated with the service.
<b>DstPort</b>	A destination port associated with the service.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[policy service](#) Configures a service that may be used as part of a policy service group.

**MIB Objects**

```

alaQoSServiceTable
  alaQoSServiceName
  alaQoSServiceSource
  alaQoSServiceIpProtocol
  alaQoSServiceSourceIpPort
  alaQoSServiceDestinationIpPort
alaQoSAppliedServiceTable
  alaQoSAppliedServiceName
  alaQoSAppliedServiceSource
  alaQoSAppliedServiceIpProtocol
  alaQoSAppliedSourceIpPort
  alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationIpPort

```

---

## show policy service group

Displays information about pending and applied policy service groups.

**show [applied] policy service group [service\_group]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

#### applied

Indicates that only service groups that have been applied should be displayed.

#### service\_group

The name of the service group for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about service groups with similar names. Use an asterisk (\*) to indicate a wildcard character.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Information for all policy service groups displays unless *service\_group* is specified.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

character	definition
+	Indicates a new policy service group.
-	Indicates the policy service group is pending deletion.
#	Indicates that the policy service group differs between the pending/applied service groups.

### Examples

```
-> show policy service group
Group Name:          From  Entries
serv_group1         cli   telnet
                   cli   ftp

serv_group2         cli   telnet
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Group Name</b>	The name of the port group, configured through the <b>policy service group</b> command.
<b>From</b>	The origin of the service group: <b>cli</b> indicates that the entry was configured on the switch; <b>ldap</b> indicates the entry was configured through PolicyView.
<b>Entries</b>	The services associated with the group. Services are configured through the <b>policy service</b> command.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**policy service group** Configures a service group and its associated services. A service group may be attached to a policy condition.

**MIB Objects**

```

alaQoSServiceGroupsTable
    alaQoSServiceGroupsName
    alaQoSServiceGroupsSource
alaQoSAppliedServiceGroupsTable
    alaQoSAppliedServiceGroupsName
    alaQoSAppliedServiceGroupsSource
alaQoSServiceGroupTable
    alaQoSServiceGroupServiceName
alaQoSAppliedServiceGroupTable
    alaQoSAppliedServiceGroupServiceName

```

---

## show policy mac group

Displays information about pending and applied MAC groups.

**show [applied] policy mac group [mac\_group]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

**applied**

Indicates that only MAC groups that have been applied should be displayed.

*mac\_group*

The name of the MAC group for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about MAC groups with similar names. Use an asterisk (\*) to indicate a wildcard character.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Information for all policy MAC groups displays unless *mac\_group* is specified.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

character	definition
+	Indicates a new policy MAC group.
-	Indicates the policy MAC group is pending deletion.
#	Indicates that the policy MAC group differs between the pending/applied MAC groups.

### Examples

```
-> show policy mac group
Group Name:          From  Entries
pubsl                cli   0020da:05f623
                       0020da:05f624
                       143.209.92.166
                       192.85.3.1

+yuba                cli   080020:D16E51
                       172.28.5.0/255/255/255.0
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Group Name</b>	The name of the port group, configured through the <b>policy mac group</b> command.
<b>From</b>	The origin of the MAC group: <b>cli</b> indicates that the entry was configured on the switch; <b>ldap</b> indicates the entry was configured through PolicyView.
<b>Entries</b>	The MAC addresses associated with the group.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[policy mac group](#) Configures policy MAC groups.

**MIB Objects**

```

alaQoSMAcGroupsTable
  alaQoSMAcGroupsName
  alaQoSMAcGroupsSource
alaQoSAppliedMAcGroupsTable
  alaQoSAppliedMAcGroupsName
  alaQoSAppliedMAcGroupsSource
alaQoSMAcGroupTable
  alaQoSMAcGroupMacAddr
  alaQoSMAcGroupMacMask
alaQoSAppliedMAcGroupTable
  alaQoSAppliedMAcGroupMacAddr
  alaQoSAppliedMAcGroupMacMask

```

---

## show policy port group

Displays information about pending and applied policy port groups.

**show [applied] policy port group** *[group\_name]*

---

### Syntax Definitions

**applied** Indicates that only policy port groups that have been applied should be displayed.

*group\_name* The name of the policy port group for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about port groups with similar names. Use an asterisk (\*) to indicate a wildcard character.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Information for all policy port groups displays unless *group\_name* is specified.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

character	definition
+	Indicates a new policy port group.
-	Indicates the policy port group is pending deletion.
#	Indicates that the policy port group differs between the pending/applied port groups.

### Examples

```
-> show policy port group
Group Name:           From  Entries
Slot01                b1t
Slot02                b1t
Slot03                b1t
Slot04                b1t
Slot05                b1t
Slot06                b1t
Slot07                b1t
```

```

Slot08                blt
pgroup1               cli  2/1
                       3/1
                       3/2
pgroup2               cli  2/2
                       2/3

```

**output definitions**


---

<b>Group Name</b>	The name of the port group, configured through the <b>policy port group</b> command or built-in port groups automatically set up by the switch ( <b>Slot01</b> , <b>Slot02</b> , <b>Slot03</b> , etc.).
<b>From</b>	The origin of the port group: <b>cli</b> indicates that the entry was configured on the switch; <b>ldap</b> indicates the entry was configured through Policy-View; <b>blt</b> indicates the entry was set up automatically by the switch based on the current hardware.
<b>Entries</b>	The slot/port combinations associated with the port group.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**policy port group** Configures a port group and its associated slot and port numbers.

**MIB Objects**

```

alaQoSPortGroupsTable
  alaQoSPortGroupsName
  alaQoSPortGroupsSource
alaQoSAppliedPortGroupsTable
  alaQoSAppliedPortGroupsName
  alaQoSAppliedPortGroupsSource
alaPortGroupTable
  alaQoSPortGroupSlot
  alaQoSPortGroupPort
alaAppliedPortGroupTable
  alaQoSAppliedPortGroupSlot
  alaQoSAppliedPortGroupPort

```

---



## show policy map group

Displays information about pending and applied policy map groups.

**show [applied] policy map group** *[group\_name]*

---

### Syntax Definitions

**applied** Indicates that only map groups that have been applied should be displayed.

*group\_name* The name of the policy map group for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about map groups with similar names. Use an asterisk (\*) to indicate a wildcard character.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Information for all policy map groups displays unless *group\_name* is specified.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

character	definition
+	Indicates a new policy port group.
-	Indicates the policy port group is pending deletion.
#	Indicates that the policy port group differs between the pending/applied port groups.

### Examples

```
-> show policy map group
Group Name          From  Entries
+tosGroup           cli   1-2:4
                   4:5
```

#### output definitions

---

<b>Group Name</b>	The name of the map group, configured through the <b>policy map group</b> command.
<b>From</b>	The origin of the port group: <b>cli</b> indicates that the entry was configured on the switch; <b>ldap</b> indicates the entry was configured through Policy-View.
<b>Entries</b>	The slot/port combinations associated with the port group.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [policy map group](#)

Configures a map group and its associated mappings for 802.1p, Type of Service (ToS), or Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values.

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSMapGroupsTable
  alaQoSMapGroupsName
  alaQoSMapGroupsSource
alaQoSAppliedMapGroupsTable
  alaQoSAppliedMapGroupsName
  alaQoSAppliedMapGroupsSource
alaQoSMapGroupTable
  alaQoSMapGroupKey
  alaQoSMapGroupKeyEnd
  alaQoSMapGroupValue
alaQoSAppliedMapGroupTable
  alaQoSAppliedMapGroupKey
  alaQoSAppliedMapGroupKeyEnd
  alaQoSAppliedMapGroupValue
```

---

## show policy action

Displays information about pending and applied policy actions configured on the switch.

**show [applied] policy action [action\_name]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>applied</b>	Indicates that only actions that have been applied should be displayed.
<i>action_name</i>	The name of the action for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about actions with similar names. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard character.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Information for all policy actions displays unless *action\_name* is specified.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

character	definition
+	Indicates a new policy action.
-	Indicates the policy action is pending deletion.
#	Indicates that the policy action differs between the pending/applied actions.

### Examples

```
-> show policy action
```

```

          Action Name      From  Disp  Pri  Share  Bandwidth  Max
          Action Name      From  Disp  Pri  Share  Min  Max    Depth Bufs
action1      cli  accept          No
+action2     cli  accept          No
test_action  cli  accept          Yes

```

```
-> show policy action action2
```

```

          Action Name      From  Disp  Pri  Share  Bandwidth  Max
          Action Name      From  Disp  Pri  Share  Min  Max    Depth Bufs
action2     cli  accept          No

```

```
-> show applied policy action
```

Action Name	From	Disp	Pri	Share	Bandwidth		Max	
					Min	Max	Depth	Bufs
action1	cli	accept		No				
action2	cli	accept		No				

```
-> show policy action action*
```

Action Name	From	Disp	Pri	Share	Bandwidth		Max	
					Min	Max	Depth	Bufs
action1	cli	accept		No				
action2	cli	accept		No				

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Action Name</b>	The name of the action, configured through the <b>policy action</b> command.
<b>From</b>	Where the policy rule originated: <b>cli</b> indicates that the entry was configured on the switch; <b>ldap</b> indicates the entry was configured through PolicyView.
<b>Disp</b>	The disposition of the rule, either <b>accept</b> or <b>deny</b> .
<b>Pri</b>	The priority configured for the rule.
<b>Share</b>	Whether or not the rule specifies that the queue should be shared.
<b>Min Bandwidth</b>	The minimum bandwidth required by the rule.
<b>Max Bandwidth</b>	The maximum bandwidth required by the rule.
<b>Max Depth Bufs</b>	Maximum depth (in Kbytes) of queues for traffic.

---

### **Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### **Related Commands**

**policy action** Creates a policy action. A QoS action is a particular set of bandwidth and queue parameters that may be applied to a flow matching particular QoS conditions.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSActionTable
  alaQoSActionName
  alaQoSActionSource
  alaQoSActionDisposition
  alaQoSActionShared
  alaQoSActionMinimumBandwidth
  alaQoSActionMaximumBandwidth
  alaQoSActionMaximumDepth
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
  alaQoSAppliedActionName
  alaQoSAppliedActionSource
  alaQoSAppliedActionDisposition
  alaQoSAppliedActionShared
  alaQoSAppliedActionMinimumBandwidth
  alaQoSAppliedActionMaximumBandwidth
  alaQoSAppliedActionMaximumDepth
```

---

## show policy condition

Displays information about pending and applied policy conditions.

**show [applied] policy condition** [*condition\_name*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>applied</b>	Indicates that only conditions that have been applied should be displayed.
<i>condition_name</i>	The name of the condition for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about conditions with similar names. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard character.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Information for all policy conditions displays unless *condition\_name* is specified.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

character	definition
+	Indicates a new policy condition.
-	Indicates the policy condition is pending deletion.
#	Indicates that the policy condition differs between the pending/applied conditions.

### Examples

```
-> show policy condition
Condition Name:          From  Src  ->  Dest
pcond1                  cli
*IP      :                Any  ->  198.60.82.0/255.255.255.0

+c4                      cli
*IP      : 10.11.2.0/255/255/255.0      ->  Any
*TCP    :                Any  ->  600

-> show policy condition c*
Condition Name:          From  Src  ->  Dest
+c4                      cli
*IP      : 10.11.2.0/255/255/255.0      ->  Any
*TCP    :                Any  ->  600
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Condition Name</b>	The name of the condition, configured through the <b>policy condition</b> command.
<b>From</b>	The origin of the condition: <b>cli</b> indicates that the entry was configured on the switch; <b>ldap</b> indicates the entry was configured through Policy-View.
<b>Scr</b>	The source address associated with the condition.
<b>Dest</b>	The destination address associated with the condition.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**policy condition** Creates a policy condition. The condition determines what parameters the switch uses to classify incoming flows.

**MIB Objects**

```

alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionSource
  alaQoSConditionSourceSlot
  alaQoSConditionSourcePort
  alaQoSConditionSourcePortGroup
  alaQoSConditionDestinationSlot
  alaQoSConditionDestinationPort
  alaQoSConditionDestinationPortGroup
  alaQoSConditionSourceInterfaceType
  alaQoSConditionDestinationInterfaceType
  alaQoSConditionSourceMacAddr
  alaQoSConditionSourceMacMask
  alaQoSConditionSourceMacGroup
  alaQoSConditionDestinationMacAddr
  alaQoSConditionDestinationMacMask
  alaQoSConditionDestinationMacGroup
  alaQoSConditionSourceVlan
  alaQoSConditionDestinationVlan
  alaQoSCondition8021p
  alaQoSConditionSourceIpAddr
  alaQoSConditionSourceIpMask
  alaQoSConditionSourceNetworkGroup
  alaQoSConditionDestinationIpAddr
  alaQoSConditionDestinationIpMask
  alaQoSConditionDestinationNetworkGroup
  alaQoSConditionMulticastIpAddr
  alaQoSConditionMulticastIpMask
  alaQoSConditionMulticastNetworkGroup
  alaQoSConditionTos
  alaQoSConditionDscp
  alaQoSConditionTcpFlags

```

```
alaQoSConditionIpProtocol  
alaQoSConditionSourceIpPort  
alaQoSConditionDestinationIpPort  
alaQoSConditionService  
alaQoSConditionServiceGroup
```

---



## show active policy rule

Displays information about pending and applied policy rules that are active (enabled) on the switch.

**show active** [**bridged** | **routed** | **multicast**] **policy rule** [*rule\_name*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>bridged</b>	Displays active rules that apply to bridged traffic.
<b>routed</b>	Displays active rules that apply to routed traffic.
<b>multicast</b>	Displays active rules that apply to multicast traffic.
<i>rule_name</i>	The name of the rule for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about rules with similar names. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard character.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **show policy rule** command to display inactive as well as active policy rules.
- Information for all rules is displayed unless *rule\_name* is specified.
- Information for all rule types is displayed unless a keyword (**bridged**, **routed**, **multicast**) is specified.
- Applied rules may or may not be active on the switch. Applied rules are inactive if they have been administratively disabled with the **disable** option in the **policy rule** command.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

character	definition
+	Indicates that the policy rule has been modified or has been created since the last <b>qos apply</b> .
-	Indicates the policy object is pending deletion.
#	Indicates that the policy object differs between the pending/applied objects.

- A match may show for a rule that is not the highest precedence rule for a particular flow, but only the rule with the highest precedence is actually applied.

## Examples

```

-> show active policy rule
      Policy
      From  Prec  Enab  Act  Refl  Log  Trap  Save  Matches
R1      cli    0   Yes   Yes  No   No   Yes   Yes    2
  (L2/3) :          C1 -> QoS_Action1

R2      cli    0   Yes   Yes  No   No   Yes   Yes    0
  (L2/3) :          C2 -> QoS_Action1

R3      cli    0   Yes   Yes  No   No   Yes   Yes    0
  (L2/3) :          C3 -> QoS_Action1

```

## output definitions

<b>Policy</b>	The name of the policy rule, configured through the <b>policy rule</b> command. A plus sign (+) preceding a policy rule name indicates that the policy rule has been modified or has been created since the last <b>qos apply</b> .
<b>From</b>	Where the rule originated.
<b>Prec</b>	The precedence of the rule. Precedence determines the order in which the switch will apply rules.
<b>Enab</b>	Whether or not the rule is administratively enabled. (By default, rules are enabled.)
<b>Act</b>	Whether or not the rule is enforceable by the switch (e.g., qos is enabled, rule is valid and enabled, validity period is active).
<b>Refl</b>	Whether the rule is reflexive or not.
<b>Log</b>	Whether or not the switch will log messages about specific flows coming into the switch that match this policy rule. Configured through the <b>policy rule</b> command.
<b>Trap</b>	Whether or not traps are enabled for the rule. Configured through the <b>policy rule</b> command. A trap is sent when a port is administratively disabled through a port disable action or a UserPort shutdown function.
<b>Save</b>	Whether the rule will be captured in an ASCII text file (using the <b>configuration snapshot</b> command), saved to the working directory after the <b>write memory</b> command or <b>copy running-config working</b> command is entered, or saved after a reboot. Configured through the <b>policy rule</b> command.
<b>Matches</b>	The number of flows matching this rule. Note that for ingress maximum bandwidth policies, the value in this field indicates the number of packets that exceed the bandwidth limit, not the packets that match the rule.
<b>{L2/3}</b>	The condition and the action associated with the rule; configured through the <b>policy condition</b> and <b>policy action</b> commands respectively.

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.1; **Trap** column added; **Inact** column changed to **Act**.

## Related Commands

### [policy rule](#)

Configures a policy rule on the switch. A rule is made up of a condition (for classifying incoming traffic) and an action (to be applied to outgoing traffic).

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSRuleTable
  alaQoSRuleName
  alaQoSRuleEnabled
  alaQoSRuleSource
  alaQoSRulePrecedence
  alaQoSRuleActive
  alaQoSRuleReflexive
  alaQoSRuleLog
  alaQoSRuleTrapEvents
  alaQoSRuleSave
  alaQoSRuleCondition
  alaQoSRuleAction
```

---

## show policy rule

Displays information about pending and applied policy rules.

**show** [**applied**] [**bridged** | **routed** | **multicast**] **policy rule** [*rule\_name*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>applied</b>	Indicates that only policy rules that have been applied should be displayed.
<b>bridged</b>	Displays rules that apply to bridged traffic.
<b>routed</b>	Displays rules that apply to routed traffic.
<b>multicast</b>	Displays rules that apply to multicast traffic.
<i>rule_name</i>	The name of the rule for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about rules with similar names. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard character.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Information for all rules is displayed unless *rule\_name* is specified.
- Information for all rule types is displayed unless a keyword (**bridged**, **routed**, **multicast**) is specified.
- Use the [show active policy rule](#) command to display only active rules that are currently being enforced on the switch.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

character	definition
+	Indicates that the policy rule has been modified or has been created since the last <b>qos apply</b> .
-	Indicates the policy object is pending deletion.
#	Indicates that the policy object differs between the pending/applied objects.

## Examples

```

-> show policy rule
      Policy
r1      From Prec Enab  Act Refl Log Trap Save
(L2/3): cli    0  Yes   Yes  No  No  Yes  Yes

r2      cli    0  Yes   Yes  No  No  Yes  Yes
(L2/3): c2 -> a2

+r3     cli    0  Yes   Yes  No  No  Yes  Yes
(L2/3): c2 -> a3

+r4     cli    0  Yes   Yes  No  No  Yes  Yes
(L2/3): c1 -> a1

-> show applied policy rule
      Policy
r1      From Prec Enab  Act Refl Log Trap Save
(L2/3): cli    0  Yes   Yes  No  No  Yes  Yes

r2      cli    0  Yes   Yes  No  No  Yes  Yes
(L2/3): c2 -> a2

```

### output definitions

<b>Policy</b>	The name of the policy rule, configured through the <b>policy rule</b> command. A plus sign (+) preceding a policy rule name indicates that the policy rule has been modified or has been created since the last <b>qos apply</b> .
<b>From</b>	Where the rule originated.
<b>Prec</b>	The precedence of the rule. Precedence determines the order in which the switch will apply rules. Configured through the
<b>Enab</b>	Whether or not the rule is enabled.
<b>Act</b>	Whether or not the rule is enforceable by the switch (e.g., qos is enabled, rule is valid and enabled, validity period is active).
<b>Refl</b>	Whether the rule is reflexive or not.
<b>Log</b>	Whether or not the switch will log messages about specific flows coming into the switch that match this policy rule. Configured through the <b>policy rule</b> command.
<b>Trap</b>	Whether or not traps are enabled for the rule. Configured through the <b>policy rule</b> command. A trap is sent when a port is administratively disabled through a port disable action or a UserPort shutdown function.
<b>Save</b>	Whether the rule will be captured in an ASCII text file (using the <b>configuration snapshot</b> command), saved to the working directory after the <b>write memory</b> command or <b>copy running-config working</b> command is entered, or saved after a reboot. Configured through the <b>policy rule</b> command.
<b>{L2/3}</b>	The condition and the action associated with the rule; configured through the <b>policy condition</b> and <b>policy action</b> commands respectively.

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.1; **Trap** column added; **Inact** column changed to **Act**.

## Related Commands

### [policy rule](#)

Configures a policy rule on the switch. A rule is made up of a condition (for classifying incoming traffic) and an action (to be applied to outgoing traffic).

## MIB Objects

```
alaQoSRuleTable
  alaQoSRuleName
  alaQoSRuleEnabled
  alaQoSRuleSource
  alaQoSRulePrecedence
  alaQoSRuleActive
  alaQoSRuleReflexive
  alaQoSRuleLog
  alaQoSRuleTrapEvents
  alaQoSRuleSave
  alaQoSRuleCondition
  alaQoSRuleAction
```

---

## show policy validity period

Displays information about policy validity periods.

```
show policy validity period [name]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*name*    The name of the validity period.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Information for all validity periods is displayed unless *name* is specified.
- Use the [show policy rule](#) command to display the validity period that is associated with a policy rule.

### Examples

```
-> show policy validity period
      ValidityPeriod          From
vp01                               cli
*Days   : tuesday thursday
*Months : january february
*Hours  : 13:00 - 14:00

vp02                               cli
*Days   : monday wednesday
*Hours  :  9:00 - 10:00

-> show policy validity period vp01
      ValidityPeriod          From
vp01                               cli
*Days   : tuesday thursday
*Months : january february
*Hours  : 13:00 - 14:00
```

### output definitions

---

<b>ValidityPeriod</b>	The name of the policy validity period, configured through the <a href="#">policy validity period</a> command. A plus sign (+) preceding a policy rule name indicates that the policy rule has been modified or has been created since the last <b>qos apply</b> .
<b>From</b>	Where the validity period originated: <b>cli</b> indicates that the entry was configured on the switch; <b>ldap</b> indicates the entry was configured through PolicyView.

**output definitions**


---

<b>Days</b>	The days of the week the validity period is active, configured through the <b>policy validity period</b> command. If this field does not appear, then the validity period is not restricted to specific days.
<b>Months</b>	The months during which the validity period is active, configured through the <b>policy validity period</b> command. If this field does not appear, then the validity period is not restricted to specific months.
<b>Hours</b>	The time of day the validity period begins and ends, configured through the <b>policy validity period</b> command. If this field does not appear, then the validity period is not restricted to a specific time.
<b>Interval</b>	The date and time a validity period interval begins and ends, configured through the <b>policy validity period</b> command. If this field does not appear, then the validity period is not restricted to a specific date and time interval.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**policy validity period** Configures a validity period that specifies days, times, and/or months during which an associated policy rule is in effect.

**MIB Objects**

```

alaQoSValidityPeriodTable
  alaQoSValidityPeriodName
  alaQoSValidityPeriodSource
  alaQoSValidityPeriodDays
  alaQoSValidityPeriodDaysStatus
  alaQoSValidityPeriodMonths
  alaQoSValidityPeriodMonthsStatus
  alaQoSValidityPeriodHour
  alaQoSValidityPeriodHourStatus
  alaQoSValidityPeriodEndHour
  alaQoSValidityPeriodInterval
  alaQoSValidityPeriodIntervalStatus
  alaQoSValidityPeriodEndInterval
alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodTable
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodName
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodSource
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodDays
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodDaysStatus
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodMonths
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodMonthsStatus
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodHour
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodHourStatus
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodEndHour
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodInterval
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodIntervalStatus
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodEndInterval

```

---



# 45 Policy Server Commands

This chapter describes CLI commands used for managing policies downloaded to the switch from an attached LDAP server. Policy rules may be created on an attached server through the PolicyView GUI application. Policy rules may also be created on the switch directly through CLI or SNMP commands. This chapter describes commands related to managing LDAP policies only. See [Chapter 43, “QoS Commands,”](#) for information about commands for creating and managing policies directly on the switch.

The policy commands are based on RFC 2251 and RFC 3060.

MIB information for policy server commands is as follows:

*Filename:* alcatelIND1policy.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-POLICY-MIB

The policy server commands are summarized here:

---

**[policy server load](#)**  
**[policy server flush](#)**  
**[policy server](#)**  
**[show policy server](#)**  
**[show policy server long](#)**  
**[show policy server statistics](#)**  
**[show policy server rules](#)**  
**[show policy server events](#)**

---

## policy server load

Downloads policies from a LDAP server. These policies are created through the PolicyView management application.

**policy server load**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Policies are downloaded to the switch from the directory server with the highest preference setting; this server must be enabled and operational (able to bind).

### Examples

```
-> policy server load
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[policy server flush](#) Removes all cached LDAP policy data from the switch.

### MIB Objects

```
serverPolicyDecision
```

---

## policy server flush

Removes all cached LDAP policy data from the switch.

**policy server flush**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to remove LDAP policies. Policies configured through the CLI or SNMP are not removed.

### Examples

```
-> policy server flush
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

#### [policy server load](#)

Downloads policies from a LDAP server. These policies are created through the PolicyView management application.

### MIB Objects

```
serverPolicyDecision
```

---

## policy server

Configures operational parameters for an LDAP-enabled directory server on which policies are stored.

**policy server** *ip\_address* [**port** *port\_number*] [**admin** {**up** | **down**}] [**preference** *preference*] [**user** *user\_name* **password** *password*] [**searchbase** *search\_string*] [**ssl** | **no ssl**]

**no policy server** *ip\_address* [**port** *port\_number*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The IP address of the LDAP-enabled directory server.
<i>port_number</i>	The TCP/IP port number used by the switch to connect to the directory server.
<b>up</b>	Enables the specified policy server to download rules to the switch (servers are <b>up</b> by default.)
<b>down</b>	Prevents the specified policy server from downloading rules to the switch.
<i>preference</i>	Determines which directory server is used for policy downloads when multiple servers are configured. The range is 0–255. The server with the highest value is used as the policy server. If that server becomes unavailable, the server with the next highest preference value is used for policy downloads.
<i>user_name</i>	The user name for accessing the database entries on the directory server. When spaces are used in the user name, quotation marks must be included: “ <b>Directory Manager</b> ” is an example.
<i>password</i>	The password associated with the user name. The password must match the password defined on the directory server.
<i>search_string</i>	The root of the directory on the search that will be searched for policy information. Typically, the <i>search_string</i> includes <b>o=organization</b> and <b>c=country</b> . For example, <b>o=company</b> and <b>c=country</b> .
<b>ssl</b>	Enables a Secure Socket Layer between the switch and the policy server.
<b>no ssl</b>	Disables a Secure Socket Layer between the switch and the policy server.

## Defaults

---

<b>parameter</b>	<b>default</b>
<b>admin</b>	<b>up</b>
<i>port_number</i>	389 (SSL disabled) 636 (SSL enabled)
<i>preference</i>	0
<b>ssl   no ssl</b>	<b>no ssl</b>

---

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

If you change the port number, another entry is added to the policy server table; an existing port number is not changed. To remove a port number, use the **no** form of this command with the relevant policy server IP address and the port number you want to remove.

## Examples

```
-> policy server 222.22.22.2 port 345 user dirmgr password secret88 searchbase  
ou=qos,o=company,c=country
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

[show policy server](#) Displays information about policies downloaded from an LDAP server.

## MIB Objects

```
DIRECTORYSERVERTABLE  
  directoryServerAddress  
  directoryServerPort  
  directoryServerAdminStatus  
  directoryServerPreference  
  directoryServerUserId  
  directoryServerAuthenticationType  
  directoryServerPassword  
  directoryServerSearchbase  
  directoryServerEnableSSL
```

---

## show policy server

Displays information about servers from which policies may be downloaded to the switch.

**show policy server**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays basic information about policy servers. Use the **show policy server long** command to display more details about the servers.

### Examples

```
-> show policy server
```

```
Server  IP Address  port  enabled  status  primary
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
   1    208.19.33.112  389    Yes     Up      X
   2    208.19.33.66   400    No      Down    -
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Server</b>	The index number corresponding to the LDAP server.
<b>IP Address</b>	The IP address of the LDAP server.
<b>port</b>	The TCP/IP port number used by the switch to connect to the policy server.
<b>enabled</b>	Whether or not the policy server is enabled.
<b>status</b>	The state of the policy server, <b>Unkn</b> , <b>Up</b> or <b>Down</b> .
<b>primary</b>	Indicates whether the server is the primary server; this server will be used for the next download of policies; only one server is a primary server.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****policy server**

Configures operational parameters for an LDAP-enabled directory server on which policies are stored.

**MIB Objects**

```
directoryServerTable
  directoryServerAddress
  directoryServerPort
  directoryServerAdminState
```

---

## show policy server long

Displays more detailed information about an LDAP policy server.

**show policy server long**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays detailed information about policy servers. Use the **show policy server** command to display basic information about policy servers.

### Examples

```
-> show policy server long
LDAP server 0
  IP address       : 155.132.44.98,
  TCP port         : 16652,
  Enabled          : Yes,
  Operational status : Unkn,
  Preference       : 99,
  Authentication   : password,
  SSL              : Disabled,
  login DN         : cn=Directory Manager,
  searchbase       : ou:4.1, cn=policyRoot, o=company.fr
  Last load time   : 09/13/01 16:38:18
LDAP server 1
  IP address       : 155.132.48.27,,
  TCP port         : 21890,
  Enabled          : Yes,
  Operational status : Unkn,
  Preference       : 50,
  Authentication   : password,
  SSL              : Disabled,
  login DN         : cn=Directory Manager,
  searchbase       : o=company.fr
  Last load time   : 00/00/00 00:00:00
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>IP address</b>	The IP address of the policy server.
<b>TCP port</b>	The TCP/IP port number used by the switch to connect to the policy server.



*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Enabled</b>	Whether or not the policy server is enabled via the PolicyView application.
<b>Operational status</b>	The state of the policy server, <b>Up</b> or <b>Down</b> .
<b>Preference</b>	Determines which directory server is used for policy downloads when multiple servers are configured. The range is 0–255. The server with the highest value is used as the policy server. If that server becomes unavailable, the server with the next highest preference value is used for policy downloads.
<b>Authentication</b>	Displays <b>password</b> if a user name and password was specified for the server through the <b>policy server</b> command. Displays <b>anonymous</b> if a user name and password are not configured.
<b>login DN</b>	The directory user name.
<b>searchbase</b>	The searchbase name, which is the root of the directory that will be searched for policy download information.
<b>Last load time</b>	The date and time that policies were last downloaded. Values of zero indicate that no policies have been downloaded.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**MIB Objects**

```

directoryServerTable
  directoryServerAddress
  directoryServerPort
  directoryServerPreference
  directoryServerAuthenticationType
  directoryServerSearchbase
  directoryServerUserId
  directoryServerPassword
  directoryServerCacheChange
  directoryServerLastChange
  directoryServerAdminStatus
  directoryServerOperStatus

```

---

## show policy server statistics

Displays statistics about policy directory servers.

**show policy server statistics**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays statistics about server downloads. For information about server parameters, use the **show policy server** command.

### Examples

```
-> show policy server statistics
Server  IP Address      port  accesses  delta  successes  delta  errors  delta
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
   1    155.132.44.98 16652    793     793     295     295     0       0
   2    155.132.48.27 21890     0       0       0       0     0       0
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Server</b>	The index number corresponding to the server.
<b>IP Address</b>	The IP address of the LDAP server.
<b>port</b>	The TCP/IP port number used by the switch to connect to the policy server.
<b>accesses</b>	The number of times the server was polled by the switch to download policies.
<b>delta</b>	The change in the number of accesses since the last time the policy server was accessed.
<b>successes</b>	The number of times the server was polled by the switch to download policies and the policies were successfully downloaded.
<b>delta</b>	The change in the number of successful policy downloads since the last time the policy server was accessed.
<b>errors</b>	The number of errors returned by the server.
<b>delta</b>	The change in the number of errors returned by the server since the last time the policy server was accessed.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [policy server](#)

Configures operational parameters for an LDAP-enabled directory server on which policies are stored.

## MIB Objects

```
policyStatsTable
  policyStatsAddress
  policyStatsServerPort
  policyStatsAccessCount
  policyStatsSuccessAccessCount
  policyStatsNotFoundCount
```

---

## show policy server rules

Displays the names of policies originating on a directory server that have been downloaded to the switch.

**show policy server rules**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays information about policies created on directory servers only. [Chapter 43, “QoS Commands,”](#) for information about configuring and displaying policies directly on the switch.

### Examples

```
-> show policy server rules
Num      name          prio      scope      status
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
1         QoSRule1       0         Provisioned Active
2         QoSrule2       0         Provisioned Active
```

Fields are defined here:

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Num</b>	An index number corresponding to the policy rule.
<b>name</b>	The name of the policy rule; only rules configured through PolicyView are displayed in this table.
<b>prio</b>	The priority or preference of the rule. Indicates the order in which rules will be checked for matching to incoming traffic. If two or more rules apply to the traffic, the rule with the highest preference is applied. Preference is determined when the rule is created.
<b>scope</b>	The type of rule. <b>Provisioned</b> is the only type valid for the current release.
<b>status</b>	The status of the rule: <b>Active</b> indicates that the rule has been pushed to the QoS software in the switch and is available to apply to traffic; <b>notInService</b> means the rule may be pushed to the QoS software in the future but is not available yet (typically because of a variable validity period); <b>notReady</b> indicates that the rule will never be pushed to the QoS software because its validity period has expired or because it has been disabled through SNMP.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [policy server load](#)

Downloads policies from a LDAP server. These policies are created through the PolicyView management application.

## MIB Objects

```
policyRuleNamesTable
  policyRuleNamesIndex
  policyRuleNamesName
  policyRuleOperStatus
```

---

## show policy server events

Displays any events related to a directory server on which policies are stored.

**show policy server events**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

The display is limited to 50 events.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The Policy Manager initialization event is always the first event logged.

### Examples

```
-> show policy server events
  Event Time                event description
-----+-----
09/13/01 16:38:15 Policy manager log init
09/13/01 16:38:17 LDAP server 155.132.44.98/16652 defined
09/13/01 16:38:17 LDAP server 155.132.44.98/21890 defined
09/13/01 16:38:18 PDP optimization: PVP day-of-week all 1
09/13/01 16:38:18 PDP optimization: PVP Month all 1
09/13/01 16:38:18 PDP optimization: PVP Month all 1
09/13/01 16:38:18 PDP optimization: PVP Month all 1
09/13/01 16:38:18 PDP optimization: PVP Month all 1
09/13/01 16:38:18 IP address and mask make bad address change on desination IP
address 155.132.44.98:155.132.44.101
```

Fields are defined here:

#### *output definitions*

<b>Event Time</b>	The date and time the policy event occurred.
<b>event description</b>	A description of the event.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [policy server](#)

Configures operational parameters for an LDAP-enabled directory server on which policies are stored.

## MIB Objects

```
policyEventTable
  policyEventCode
  policyEventDetailString
  policyEventIndex
  policyEventTime
```

---





# 46 IP Multicast Switching Commands

IP Multicast Switching (IPMS) is a one-to-many communication technique employed by emerging applications such as video distribution, news feeds, conferencing, netcasting, and resource discovery (OSPF, RIP2, and BOOTP). Unlike unicast, which sends one packet per destination, multicast sends one packet to all devices in any subnetwork that has at least one device requesting the multicast traffic.

Alcatel-Lucent's IPMS software is compatible with the following RFCs:

- RFC 1112 — Host Extensions for IP Multicasting
- RFC 2236 — Internet Group Management Protocol, Version 2
- RFC 2933 — Internet Group Management Protocol MIB
- RFC 3376 — Internet Group Management Protocol, Version 3

Alcatel-Lucent's IPv6MS software is compatible with the following RFCs:

- RFC 2710 — Multicast Listener Discovery for IPv6
- RFC 3019 — IPv6 MIB for Multicast Listener Discovery Protocol
- RFC 3810 — Multicast Listener Discovery Version 2 for IPv6

MIB information for the IPMS commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Igmplib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IGMP-IND1-MIB

MIB information for the IPv6MS commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1Mld.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-MLD-IND1-MIB

The following table summarizes the available IP and IPv6 multicast commands:

---

**ip multicast status**  
**ip multicast version**  
**ip multicast static-neighbor**  
**ip multicast static-querier**  
**ip multicast static-group**  
**ip multicast query-interval**  
**ip multicast last-member-query-interval**  
**ip multicast query-response-interval**  
**ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval**  
**ip multicast router-timeout**  
**ip multicast source-timeout**  
**ip multicast querying**  
**ip multicast robustness**  
**ip multicast spoofing**  
**ip multicast zapping**  
**ip multicast proxying**  
**ipv6 multicast status**  
**ipv6 multicast version**  
**ipv6 multicast static-neighbor**  
**ipv6 multicast static-querier**  
**ipv6 multicast static-group**  
**ipv6 multicast query-interval**  
**ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval**  
**ipv6 multicast query-response-interval**  
**ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval**  
**ipv6 multicast router-timeout**  
**ipv6 multicast source-timeout**  
**ipv6 multicast querying**  
**ipv6 multicast robustness**  
**ipv6 multicast spoofing**  
**ipv6 multicast zapping**  
**ipv6 multicast proxying**  
**show ip multicast**  
**show ip multicast forward**  
**show ip multicast neighbor**  
**show ip multicast querier**  
**show ip multicast group**  
**show ip multicast source**  
**show ip multicast tunnel**  
**show ipv6 multicast**  
**show ipv6 multicast forward**  
**show ipv6 multicast neighbor**  
**show ipv6 multicast querier**  
**show ipv6 multicast group**  
**show ipv6 multicast source**  
**show ipv6 multicast tunnel**

---

## ip multicast status

Enables or disables IP Multicast Switching and Routing on the specified VLAN, or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast [vlan *vid*] status [{enable | disable}]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
<b>enable</b>	Enable IP Multicast Switching and Routing.
<b>disable</b>	Disable IP Multicast Switching and Routing.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If an IP Multicast Routing protocol is already running on the system, the **ip multicast status** command will override the existing configuration and always enable IP Multicast Switching and Routing.
- If the IP Multicast Switching and Routing is already enabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- You can also restore the IP Multicast Switching and Routing to its default (i.e., disabled) status on the system if no VLAN is specified, by using only **ip multicast status** (e.g., ip multicast status).
- You can also restore the IP Multicast Switching and Routing to its default (i.e., disabled) status on the specified VLAN, by using only **ip multicast vlan *vid* status** (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 status).

### Examples

```
-> ip multicast status enable
-> ip multicast status disable
-> ip multicast status
-> ip multicast vlan 2 status enable
-> ip multicast vlan 2 status disable
-> ip multicast vlan 2 status
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ip multicast**

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmp
  alaIcmpStatus
alaIcmpVlan
  alaIcmpVlanStatus
```

---

## ip multicast version

Sets the default version of the IGMP protocol on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast** [**vlan** *vid*] **version** [*version*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* VLAN on which to apply the configuration.

*version* Default IGMP protocol version to run. Valid range is 1 to 3.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>version</i>	2

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- IP Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the default IGMP protocol version on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the default IGMP protocol version is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- Due to protocol inter-operation requirements, this command specifies only a default version of the IGMP protocol to run.
- To restore the IGMP multicast version to the default (i.e., 2) version on the system if no VLAN is specified, use **ip multicast version** followed by the value 0 (e.g., ip multicast version 0) or use only **ip multicast version** (e.g., ip multicast version).
- To restore the IGMP multicast version to the default (i.e., 2) version on the specified VLAN, use **ip multicast vlan** *vid* **version**, followed by the value 0 (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 version 0) or use only **ip multicast vlan** *vid* **version** (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 version).

### Examples

```
-> ip multicast version 3
-> ip multicast version 0
-> ip multicast version
-> ip multicast vlan 2 version 3
-> ip multicast vlan 2 version 0
-> ip multicast vlan 2 version
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ip multicast**

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmp
  alaIcmpVersion
alaIcmpVlan
  alaIcmpVlanVersion
```

---

## ip multicast static-neighbor

Creates a static IGMP neighbor entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

**ip multicast static-neighbor** vlan *vid* port *slot/port*

**no ip multicast static-neighbor** vlan *vid* port *slot/port*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* VLAN to include as a static IGMP neighbor.

*slot/port* The slot/port number you want to configure as a static IGMP neighbor.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove an IGMP static neighbor entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.
- The **ip multicast static-neighbor** command allows you to create an IGMP static neighbor entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN. This, in turn, enables that network segment to receive all the IGMP traffic.
- You can also create an IGMP static neighbor entry on a link aggregate port by entering **ip multicast static-neighbor** vlan *vid* port, followed by the link aggregation group number (e.g., ip multicast static-neighbor vlan 2 port 7).

### Examples

```
-> ip multicast static-neighbor vlan 4 port 1/1
-> no ip multicast static-neighbor vlan 4 port 1/1
-> ip multicast static-neighbor vlan 4 port 7
-> no ip multicast static-neighbor vlan 4 port 7
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show ip multicast neighbor** Displays the IGMP neighbor table entries of IP Multicast Switching and Routing.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmpStaticNeighbor  
  alaIcmpStaticNeighborTable  
  alaIcmpStaticNeighborVlan  
  alaIcmpStaticNeighborIfIndex  
  alaIcmpStaticNeighborRowStatus
```

---



## ip multicast static-querier

Creates a static IGMP querier entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

**ip multicast static-querier** *vlan vid port slot/port*

**no ip multicast static-querier** *vlan vid port slot/port*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* VLAN to include as a static IGMP querier.

*slot/port* The slot/port number you want to configure as a static IGMP querier.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove an IGMP static querier entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.
- The **ip multicast static-querier** command allows you to create an IGMP static querier entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN. This, in-turn, enables that network segment to receive all the IGMP traffic.
- You can also create an IGMP static querier entry on a link aggregate port by entering **ip multicast static-querier** *vlan vid port*, followed by the link aggregation group number (e.g., `ip multicast static-querier vlan 2 port 7`).

### Examples

```
-> ip multicast static-querier vlan 4 port 1/1
-> no ip multicast static-querier vlan 4 port 1/1
-> ip multicast static-querier vlan 4 port 7
-> no ip multicast static-querier vlan 4 port 7
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ip multicast querier**

Displays the IGMP querier table entries of IP Multicast Switching and Routing.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmpStaticQuerier  
  alaIcmpStaticQuerierTable  
  alaIcmpStaticQuerierVlan  
  alaIcmpStaticQuerierIfIndex  
  alaIcmpStaticQuerierRowStatus
```

---

## ip multicast static-group

Creates a static IGMP group entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

```
ip multicast static-group ip_address vlan vid port slot/port
```

```
no ip multicast static-group ip_address vlan vid port slot/port
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The IP address of the multicast group.
<i>vid</i>	VLAN to include as a static IGMP group.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot/port number you want to configure as a static IGMP group.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove an IGMP static group entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.
- The **ip multicast static-group** command allows you to create an IGMP static group entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN. This, in-turn, enables that network segment to receive IGMP traffic addressed to the specified IP multicast group address.
- You can also create an IGMP static group entry on a link aggregate port by entering **ip multicast static-group** *ip\_address* **vlan** *vid* **port**, followed by the link aggregation group number (e.g., ip multicast static-group 11.0.0.1 vlan 2 port 7).

### Examples

```
-> ip multicast static-group 229.10.10.10 vlan 4 port 1/1  
-> no ip multicast static-group 229.10.10.10 vlan 4 port 1/1  
-> ip multicast static-group 225.11.11.11 vlan 4 port 7  
-> no ip multicast static-group 225.11.11.11 vlan 4 port 7
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ip multicast group**

Displays the IGMP group membership table entries of IP Multicast Switching and Routing for the specified IP multicast group address or all entries if no IP multicast group address is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmpStaticMember  
  alaIcmpStaticMemberTable  
  alaIcmpStaticMemberVlan  
  alaIcmpStaticMemberIfIndex  
  alaIcmpStaticMemberGroupAddress  
  alaIcmpStaticMemberRowStatus
```

---

## ip multicast query-interval

Sets the IGMP query interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast [vlan *vid*] query-interval [*seconds*]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* VLAN on which to apply the configuration.

*seconds* IGMP query interval in seconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	125

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- IP Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the IGMP query interval on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the IGMP query interval is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- The IGMP query interval refers to the time period between IGMP query messages.
- To restore the IGMP query interval to its default (i.e., 125 seconds) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use **ip multicast query-interval** followed by the value 0 (e.g., ip multicast query-interval 0) or use only **ip multicast query-interval** (e.g., ip multicast query-interval).
- To restore the IGMP query interval to its default (i.e., 125 seconds) value on the specified VLAN, use **ip multicast vlan *vid* query-interval**, followed by the value 0 (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 query-interval 0) or use only **ip multicast vlan *vid* query-interval** (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 query-interval).

### Examples

```
-> ip multicast query-interval 100
-> ip multicast query-interval 0
-> ip multicast query-interval
-> ip multicast vlan 2 query-interval 100
-> ip multicast vlan 2 query-interval 0
-> ip multicast vlan 2 query-interval
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ip multicast**

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmp
  alaIcmpQueryInterval
alaIcmpVlan
  alaIcmpVlanQueryInterval
```

---

## ip multicast last-member-query-interval

Sets the IGMP last member query interval value on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast [vlan *vid*] last-member-query-interval [*tenths-of-seconds*]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
<i>tenths-of-seconds</i>	IGMP last member query interval in tenths of seconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>tenths-of-seconds</i>	10

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- IP Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the IGMP last member query interval on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the IGMP last member query interval is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- The IGMP last member query interval refers to the time period to reply to an IGMP query message sent in response to a leave group message.
- To restore the IGMP last member query interval to its default (i.e., 10 tenths-of-seconds) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use **ip multicast last-member-query-interval** followed by the value 0 (e.g., ip multicast last-member-query-interval 0) or use only **ip multicast last-member-query-interval** (e.g., ip multicast last-member-query-interval).
- To restore the IGMP last member query interval to its default (i.e., 10 tenths-of-seconds) value on the specified VLAN, use **ip multicast vlan *vid* last-member-query-interval** followed by the value 0 (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 last-member-query-interval 0) or use only **ip multicast vlan *vid* last-member-query-interval** (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 last-member-query-interval).

### Examples

```
-> ip multicast last-member-query-interval 22
-> ip multicast last-member-query-interval 0
-> ip multicast last-member-query-interval
-> ip multicast vlan 2 last-member-query-interval 22
-> ip multicast vlan 2 last-member-query-interval 0
-> ip multicast vlan 2 last-member-query-interval
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ip multicast**

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmp
  alaIcmpLastMemberQueryInterval
alaIcmpVlan
  alaIcmpVlanLastMemberQueryInterval
```

---



## ip multicast query-response-interval

Sets the IGMP query response interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast [vlan *vid*] query-response-interval [*tenths-of-seconds*]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
<i>tenths-of-seconds</i>	IGMP query response interval in tenths of seconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>tenths-of-seconds</i>	100

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- IP Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the IGMP query response interval on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the IGMP query response interval is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- The query response interval refers to the time period to reply to an IGMP query message.
- To restore the IGMP query response interval to its default (i.e., 100 tenths-of-seconds) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use **ip multicast query-response-interval** followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ip multicast query-response-interval 0`) or use only **ip multicast query-response-interval** (e.g., `ip multicast query-response-interval`).
- To restore the IGMP last member query interval to its default (i.e., 100 tenths-of-seconds) value on the specified VLAN, use **ip multicast vlan *vid* query-response-interval** followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ip multicast vlan 2 query-response-interval 0`) or use only **ip multicast vlan *vid* query-response-interval** (e.g., `ip multicast vlan 2 query-response-interval`).

### Examples

```
-> ip multicast query-response-interval 200
-> ip multicast query-response-interval 0
-> ip multicast query-response-interval
-> ip multicast vlan 2 query-response-interval 300
-> ip multicast vlan 2 query-response-interval 0
-> ip multicast vlan 2 query-response-interval
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ip multicast**

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmp
  alaIcmpQueryResponseInterval
alaIcmpVlan
  alaIcmpVlanQueryResponseInterval
```

---

## ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval

Sets the value of the IGMP unsolicited report interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast [vlan *vid*] unsolicited-report-interval [*seconds*]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
<i>seconds</i>	IGMP query response interval in seconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535, where 0 represents the default setting.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	1

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- IP Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the IGMP unsolicited report interval on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the IGMP query response interval is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- The unsolicited report interval refers to the time period to proxy any changed IGMP membership state.
- To restore the IGMP unsolicited report interval to its default (i.e., 1 second) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use **ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval** followed by the value 0 (e.g., ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval 0) or use only **ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval** (e.g., ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval).
- To restore the IGMP unsolicited report interval to its default (i.e., 1 second) value on the specified VLAN, use **ip multicast vlan *vid* unsolicited-report-interval** followed by the value 0 (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 unsolicited-report-interval 0) or use only **ip multicast vlan *vid* unsolicited-report-interval** (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 unsolicited-report-interval).

### Examples

```
-> ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval 200
-> ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval 0
-> ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval
-> ip multicast vlan 2 unsolicited-report-interval 300
-> ip multicast vlan 2 unsolicited-report-interval 0
-> ip multicast vlan 2 unsolicited-report-interval
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ip multicast**

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmp
  alaIcmpUnsolicitedReportInterval
alaIcmpVlan
  alaIcmpVlanUnsolicitedReportInterval
```

---

## ip multicast router-timeout

Configures the expiry time of IP multicast routers on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast** [*vlan vid*] **router-timeout** [*seconds*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* VLAN on which to apply the configuration.

*seconds* IGMP router timeout in seconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	90

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- IP Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the IGMP router timeout on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the IGMP router timeout is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- To restore the IGMP router timeout to its default (i.e., 90 seconds) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use **ip multicast router-timeout** followed by the value 0 (e.g., ip multicast router-timeout 0) or use only **ip multicast router-timeout** (e.g., ip multicast router-timeout).
- To restore the IGMP router timeout to its default (i.e., 90 seconds) value on the specified VLAN, use **ip multicast vlan vid router-timeout** followed by the value 0 (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 router-timeout 0) or use only **ip multicast vlan vid router-timeout** (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 router-timeout).

### Examples

```
-> ip multicast router-timeout 100
-> ip multicast router-timeout 0
-> ip multicast router-timeout
-> ip multicast vlan 2 router-timeout 100
-> ip multicast vlan 2 router-timeout 0
-> ip multicast vlan 2 router-timeout
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ip multicast**

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmp
  alaIcmpRouterTimeout
alaIcmpVlan
  alaIcmpVlanRouterTimeout
```

---

## ip multicast source-timeout

Configures the expiry time of IP multicast sources on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast** [*vlan vid*] **source-timeout** [*seconds*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* VLAN on which to apply the configuration.

*seconds* IGMP source timeout in seconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	30

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- IP Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the IGMP source timeout on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the IGMP source timeout is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- To restore the IGMP source timeout to its default (i.e., 30 seconds) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use **ip multicast source-timeout** followed by the value 0 (e.g., ip multicast source-timeout 0) or use only **ip multicast source-timeout** (e.g., ip multicast source-timeout).
- To restore the IGMP source timeout to its default (i.e., 30 seconds) value on the specified VLAN, use **ip multicast vlan vid source-timeout** followed by the value 0 (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 source-timeout 0) or use only **ip multicast vlan vid source-timeout** (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 source-timeout).

### Examples

```
-> ip multicast source-timeout 100
-> ip multicast source-timeout 0
-> ip multicast source-timeout
-> ip multicast vlan 2 source-timeout 100
-> ip multicast vlan 2 source-timeout 0
-> ip multicast vlan 2 source-timeout
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ip multicast**

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmp
  alaIcmpSourceTimeout
alaIcmpVlan
  alaIcmpVlanSourceTimeout
```

---



## ip multicast querying

Enables or disables IGMP querying on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast [vlan *vid*] querying [{enable | disable}]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
<b>enable</b>	Enable IGMP querying.
<b>disable</b>	Disable IGMP querying.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- IP Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to enable IGMP querying on the system and/or specified VLANs.
- If the IGMP querying is already enabled/disabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- IGMP querying refers to requesting the network's IGMP group membership information by sending out IGMP queries. IGMP querying also involves participating in IGMP querier election.
- You can also restore the IGMP querying to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the system if no VLAN is specified, by using only **ip multicast querying** (e.g., ip multicast querying).
- You can also restore the IGMP querying to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the specified VLAN, by using only **ip multicast vlan *vid* querying** (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 querying).

### Examples

```
-> ip multicast querying enable
-> ip multicast querying disable
-> ip multicast querying
-> ip multicast vlan 2 querying enable
-> ip multicast vlan 2 querying disable
-> ip multicast vlan 2 querying
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ip multicast**

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmp
  alaIcmpQuerying
alaIcmpVlan
  alaIcmpVlanQuerying
```

---

## ip multicast robustness

Sets the IGMP robustness variable on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast** [*vlan vid*] **robustness** [*robustness*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* VLAN on which to apply the configuration.  
*robustness* IGMP robustness variable. Valid range is 1 to 7.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>robustness</i>	2

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- IP Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the IGMP robustness variable on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the IGMP robustness variable is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- Robustness variable allows fine-tuning on the network, where the expected packet loss would be greater.
- To restore the IGMP robustness variable to its default (i.e., 2) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use **ip multicast robustness** followed by the value 0 (e.g., ip multicast robustness 0) or use only **ip multicast robustness** (e.g., ip multicast robustness).
- To restore the IGMP robustness variable to its default (i.e., 2) value on the specified VLAN, use **ip multicast vlan vid robustness** followed by the value 0 (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 robustness 0) or use only **ip multicast vlan vid robustness** (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 robustness).

### Examples

```
-> ip multicast robustness 3
-> ip multicast robustness 0
-> ip multicast robustness
-> ip multicast vlan 2 robustness 3
-> ip multicast vlan 2 robustness 0
-> ip multicast vlan 2 robustness
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ip multicast**

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmp
  alaIcmpRobustness
alaIcmpVlan
  alaIcmpVlanRobustness
```

---

## ip multicast spoofing

Enables or disables IGMP spoofing on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast [vlan *vid*] spoofing [{enable | disable}]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
<b>enable</b>	Enable IGMP spoofing.
<b>disable</b>	Disable IGMP spoofing.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If the IGMP spoofing is already enabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- IGMP spoofing refers to replacing a client's MAC and IP address with the system's MAC and IP address when proxying aggregated IGMP group membership information.
- You can also restore the IGMP spoofing to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the system if no VLAN is specified, by using only **ip multicast spoofing** (e.g., ip multicast spoofing).
- You can also restore the IGMP spoofing to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the specified VLAN, by using only **ip multicast vlan *vid* spoofing** (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 spoofing).

### Examples

```
-> ip multicast spoofing enable
-> ip multicast spoofing disable
-> ip multicast spoofing
-> ip multicast vlan 2 spoofing enable
-> ip multicast vlan 2 spoofing disable
-> ip multicast vlan 2 spoofing
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ip multicast**

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmp
  alaIcmpSpoofing
alaIcmpVlan
  alaIcmpVlanSpoofing
```

---

## ip multicast zapping

Enables or disables IGMP zapping on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

```
ip multicast [vlan vid] zapping [{enable | disable}]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
<b>enable</b>	Enable IGMP zapping.
<b>disable</b>	Disable IGMP zapping.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If the IGMP zapping is already enabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- IGMP zapping refers to processing membership, immediate source filter removals and will not wait for the protocol's specified time period. This mode facilitates IP TV applications looking for quick changes between IP multicast groups.
- You can also restore the IGMP querying to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the system if no VLAN is specified, by using only **ip multicast zapping** (e.g., ip multicast zapping).
- You can also restore the IGMP querying to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the specified VLAN, by using only **ip multicast vlan *vid* zapping** (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 zapping).

### Examples

```
-> ip multicast zapping enable
-> ip multicast zapping disable
-> ip multicast zapping
-> ip multicast vlan 2 zapping enable
-> ip multicast vlan 2 zapping disable
-> ip multicast vlan 2 zapping
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ip multicast**

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmp
  alaIcmpZapping
alaIcmpVlan
  alaIcmpVlanZapping
```

---



## ip multicast proxying

Enables or disables IGMP proxying on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast [vlan *vid*] proxying [enable | disable]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
<b>enable</b>	Enable IGMP proxying.
<b>disable</b>	Disable IGMP proxying.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If the IGMP proxying is already enabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- IGMP proxying refers to processing membership information on behalf of client systems and reporting membership on their behalf.
- You can also restore the IGMP querying to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the system if no VLAN is specified, by using only **ip multicast proxying** (e.g., ip multicast proxying).
- You can also restore the IGMP querying to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the specified VLAN, by using only **ip multicast vlan *vid* proxying** (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 proxying).

### Examples

```
-> ip multicast proxying enable
-> ip multicast proxying disable
-> ip multicast proxying
-> ip multicast vlan 2 proxying enable
-> ip multicast vlan 2 proxying disable
-> ip multicast vlan 2 proxying
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ip multicast**

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmp
  alaIcmpProxying
alaIcmpVlan
  alaIcmpVlanProxying
```

---

## ipv6 multicast status

Enables or disables IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ipv6 multicast [vlan *vid*] status [{enable | disable}]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
<b>enable</b>	Enable IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing.
<b>disable</b>	Disable IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If an IPv6 multicast routing protocol is already running on the system, the **ipv6 multicast status** command will override this configuration and always enable IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing.
- If the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing is already enabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- You can also restore the MLD querying to its default (i.e., disabled) status on the system if no VLAN is specified, by using only **ipv6 multicast status** (e.g., ipv6 multicast status).
- You can also restore the MLD querying to its default (i.e., disabled) status on the specified VLAN, by using only **ipv6 multicast vlan *vid* status** (e.g., ipv6 multicast vlan 2 status).

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 multicast status enable
-> ipv6 multicast status disable
-> ipv6 multicast status
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 status enable
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 status disable
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 status
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ipv6 multicast**

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaMld
  alaMldStatus
alaMldVlan
  alaMldVlanStatus
```

---

## ipv6 multicast version

Sets the default version of the MLD protocol on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ipv6 multicast** [**vlan** *vid*] **version** [*version*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* VLAN on which to apply the configuration.

*version* Default MLD protocol version to run. Valid range is 1 to 2.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>version</i>	1

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the default MLD protocol version on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the default MLD protocol version is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- Due to protocol inter-operation requirements, this command specifies only a default version of the MLD protocol to run.
- To restore the MLD multicast version to the default (i.e., 1) version on the system if no VLAN is specified, use **ipv6 multicast version** followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast version 0`) or use only **ipv6 multicast version** (e.g., `ipv6 multicast version`).
- To restore the MLD multicast version to the default (i.e., 1) version on the specified VLAN, use **ipv6 multicast vlan** *vid* **version** followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 version 0`) or use only **ipv6 multicast vlan** *vid* **version** (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 version`).

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 multicast version 2
-> ipv6 multicast version 0
-> ipv6 multicast version
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 version 2
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 version 0
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 version
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ipv6 multicast**

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaMld
  alaMldVersion
alaMldVlan
  alaMldVlanVersion
```

---

## ipv6 multicast static-neighbor

Creates a static MLD neighbor entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

**ipv6 multicast static-neighbor** *vlan vid port slot/port*

**no ipv6 multicast static-neighbor** *vlan vid port slot/port*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* VLAN to include as a static MLD neighbor.

*slot/port* The slot/port number you want to configure as a static MLD neighbor.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove an MLD static neighbor entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.
- The **ipv6 multicast static-neighbor** command allows you to create an MLD static neighbor entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN. This, in turn, enables that network segment to receive all MLD traffic.
- You can also create an MLD static neighbor entry on a link aggregate port by entering **ipv6 multicast static-neighbor** *vlan vid port*, followed by the link aggregation group number (e.g., **ipv6 multicast static-neighbor** *vlan 2 port 7*).

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 multicast static-neighbor vlan 4 port 1/1
-> no ipv6 multicast static-neighbor vlan 4 port 1/1
-> ipv6 multicast static-neighbor vlan 4 port 7
-> no ipv6 multicast static-neighbor vlan 4 port 7
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show ipv6 multicast neighbor** Displays the MLD neighbor table entries of IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing.

## MIB Objects

```
alaMldStaticNeighbor
  alaMldStaticNeighborTable
  alaMldStaticNeighborVlan
  alaMldStaticNeighborIfIndex
  alaMldStaticNeighborRowStatus
```

---



## ipv6 multicast static-querier

Creates a static MLD querier entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

**ipv6 multicast static-querier** *vlan vid port slot/port*

**no ipv6 multicast static-querier** *vlan vid port slot/port*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* VLAN to include as a static MLD querier.

*slot/port* The slot/port number you want to configure as a static MLD querier.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove an MLD static querier entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.
- The **ipv6 multicast static-querier** command allows you to create an MLD static querier entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN. This, in turn, enables that network segment to receive all MLD traffic.
- You can also create an MLD static querier entry on a link aggregate port by entering **ipv6 multicast static-querier** *vlan vid port*, followed by the link aggregation group number (e.g., `ipv6 multicast static-querier vlan 2 port 7`).

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 multicast static-querier vlan 4 port 1/1
-> no ipv6 multicast static-querier vlan 4 port 1/1
-> ipv6 multicast static-querier vlan 4 port 7
-> no ipv6 multicast static-querier vlan 4 port 7
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show ipv6 multicast querier** Displays the MLD querier table entries of IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing.

## MIB Objects

```
alaMldStaticQuerier  
  alaMldStaticQuerierTable  
  alaMldStaticQuerierVlan  
  alaMldStaticQuerierIfIndex  
  alaMldStaticQuerierRowStatus
```

---

## ipv6 multicast static-group

Creates a static MLD group entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

```
ipv6 multicast static-group ip_address vlan vid port slot/port
```

```
no ipv6 multicast static-group ip_address vlan vid port slot/port
```

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	IPv6 multicast group address.
<i>vid</i>	VLAN to include as a static MLD group.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot/port number you want to configure as a static MLD group.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove an MLD static group entry on a specified port on the specified VLAN.
- The **ipv6 multicast static-group** command allows you to create an MLD static group entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN. This, in turn, enables that network segment to receive MLD traffic addressed to the specified IPv6 multicast group address.
- You can also create an MLD static group entry on a link aggregate port by entering **ipv6 multicast static-group** *ip\_address* **vlan** *vid* **port**, followed by the link aggregation group number (e.g., `ipv6 multicast static-group ff05::5 vlan 2 port 7`).

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 multicast static-group ff05::4681 vlan 4 port 1/1  
-> no ipv6 multicast static-group ff05::4681 vlan 4 port 1/1  
-> ipv6 multicast static-group ff05::4681 vlan 4 port 7  
-> no ipv6 multicast static-group ff05::4681 vlan 4 port 7
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ipv6 multicast group**

Displays the MLD group membership table entries of IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing for the specified IPv6 multicast group address or all entries if no IPv6 multicast group address is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaMldStaticMember
  alaMldStaticMemberTable
  alaMldStaticMemberVlan
  alaMldStaticMemberIfIndex
  alaMldStaticMemberGroupAddress
  alaMldStaticMemberRowStatus
```

---

## ipv6 multicast query-interval

Sets the MLD query interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ipv6 multicast [vlan *vid*] query-interval [*seconds*]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* VLAN on which to apply the configuration.

*seconds* MLD query interval in seconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	125

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the MLD query interval on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the MLD query interval is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- The MLD query interval refers to the time period between MLD query messages.
- To restore the MLD query interval to its default (i.e., 125 seconds) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use **ipv6 multicast query-interval** followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast query-interval 0`) or use only **ipv6 multicast query-interval** (e.g., `ipv6 multicast query-interval`).
- To restore the MLD query interval to its default (i.e., 125 seconds) value on the specified VLAN, use **ipv6 multicast vlan *vid* query-interval** followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 query-interval 0`) or use only **ipv6 multicast vlan *vid* query-interval** (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 query-interval`).

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 multicast query-interval 100
-> ipv6 multicast query-interval 0
-> ipv6 multicast query-interval
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 query-interval 100
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 query-interval 0
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 query-interval
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ipv6 multicast**

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaMld
  alaMldQueryInterval
alaMldVlan
  alaMldVlanQueryInterval
```

---

## ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval

Sets the MLD last member query interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ipv6 multicast [vlan *vid*] last-member-query-interval [*milliseconds*]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
<i>milliseconds</i>	MLD last member query interval in milliseconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>milliseconds</i>	1000

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the MLD last member query interval to use on the system and/or the specified VLANs. apply this configuration.
- If the MLD last member query interval is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- The MLD last member query interval refers to the time period to reply to an MLD query message sent in response to a leave group message.
- To restore the MLD last member query interval to its default (i.e., 1000 milliseconds) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use **ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval** followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval 0`) or use only **ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval** (e.g., `ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval`).
- To restore the MLD last member query interval to its default (i.e., 1000 milliseconds) value on the specified VLAN, use **ipv6 multicast vlan *vid* last-member-query interval** followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 last-member-query-interval 0`) or use only **ipv6 multicast vlan *vid* last-member-query-interval** (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 last-member-query-interval`).

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval 2200
-> ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval 0
-> ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 4 last-member-query-interval 2200
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 4 last-member-query-interval 0
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 4 last-member-query-interval
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ipv6 multicast**

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

alaMld

    alaMldLastMemberQueryInterval

alaMldVlan

    alaMldVlanLastMemberQueryInterval

---



## ipv6 multicast query-response-interval

Sets the MLD query response interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ipv6 multicast [vlan *vid*] query-response-interval [*milliseconds*]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* VLAN on which to apply the configuration.

*milliseconds* MLD query response interval in milliseconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>milliseconds</i>	10000

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the MLD query response interval to use on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the MLD query response interval is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- The MLD query response interval refers to the time period to reply to an MLD query message.
- To restore the MLD query response interval to its default (i.e., 10000 milliseconds) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use **ipv6 multicast query-response-interval** followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast query-response-interval 0`) or use only **ipv6 multicast query-response-interval** (e.g., `ipv6 multicast query-response-interval`).
- To restore the MLD last member query interval to its default (i.e., 10000 milliseconds) value on the specified VLAN, use **ipv6 multicast vlan *vid* query-response-interval** followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 query-response-interval 0`) or use only **ipv6 multicast vlan *vid* query-response-interval** (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 query-response-interval`).

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 multicast query-response-interval 20000
-> ipv6 multicast query-response-interval 0
-> ipv6 multicast query-response-interval
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 query-response-interval 20000
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 query-response-interval 0
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 query-response-interval
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ipv6 multicast**

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaMld
  alaMldQueryResponseInterval
alaMldVlan
  alaMldVlanQueryReponseInterval
```

---

## ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval

Sets the MLD unsolicited report interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ipv6 multicast [vlan *vid*] unsolicited-report-interval [*seconds*]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
<i>seconds</i>	MLD unsolicited report interval in seconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535, where 0 represents the default setting.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	1

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the MLD unsolicited report interval to use on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the MLD unsolicited report interval is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- The unsolicited report interval refers to the time period to proxy any changed MLD membership state.
- To restore the MLD unsolicited interval to its default (i.e., 1 second) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use **ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval** followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval 0`) or use only **ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval** (e.g., `ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval`).
- To restore the MLD unsolicited report interval to its default (i.e., 1 second) value on the specified VLAN, use **ipv6 multicast vlan *vid* unsolicited-report-interval** followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 unsolicited-report-interval 0`) or use only **ipv6 multicast vlan *vid* unsolicited-report-interval** (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 unsolicited-report-interval`).

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval 20000
-> ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval 0
-> ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 unsolicited-report-interval 20000
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 unsolicited-report-interval 0
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 unsolicited-report-interval
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ipv6 multicast**

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

alaMld

    alaMldUnsolicitedReportInterval

alaMldVlan

    alaMldVlanUnsolicitedReportInterval

---

## ipv6 multicast router-timeout

Configures the expiry time of IPv6 multicast routers on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ipv6 multicast [vlan *vid*] router-timeout [seconds]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* VLAN on which to apply the configuration.

*seconds* MLD router timeout in seconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	90

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the MLD router timeout on the system and/or the specified VLANs. apply this configuration.
- If the MLD router timeout is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- To restore the MLD router timeout to its default (i.e., 90 seconds) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use **ipv6 multicast router-timeout** followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast router-timeout 0`) or use only **ipv6 multicast router-timeout** (e.g., `ipv6 multicast router-timeout`).
- To restore the MLD router timeout to its default (i.e., 90 seconds) value on the specified VLAN, use **ipv6 multicast vlan *vid* router-timeout** followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 router-timeout 0`) or use only **ipv6 multicast vlan *vid* router-timeout** (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 router-timeout`).

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 multicast router-timeout 100
-> ipv6 multicast router-timeout 0
-> ipv6 multicast router-timeout
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 router-timeout 100
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 router-timeout 0
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 router-timeout
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ipv6 multicast**

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaMld
  alaMldRouterTimeout
alaMldVlan
  alaMldVlanRouterTimeout
```

---

## ipv6 multicast source-timeout

Configures the expiry time of IPv6 multicast sources on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ipv6 multicast [vlan *vid*] source-timeout [*seconds*]**

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* VLAN on which to apply the configuration.

*seconds* MLD source timeout in seconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	30

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the MLD source timeout on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the MLD source timeout is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- To restore the MLD router timeout to its default (i.e., 30 seconds) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use **ipv6 multicast source-timeout** followed by the value 0 (e.g., ipv6 multicast source-timeout 0) or use only **ipv6 multicast source-timeout** (e.g., ipv6 multicast source-timeout).
- To restore the MLD router timeout to its default (i.e., 30 seconds) value on the specified VLAN, use **ipv6 multicast vlan *vid* source-timeout** followed by the value 0 (e.g., ipv6 multicast vlan 2 source-timeout 0) or use only **ipv6 multicast vlan *vid* source-timeout** (e.g., ipv6 multicast vlan 2 source-timeout).

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 multicast source-timeout 100
-> ipv6 multicast source-timeout 0
-> ipv6 multicast source-timeout
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 source-timeout 100
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 source-timeout 0
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 source-timeout
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ipv6 multicast**

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaMld
  alaMldSourceTimeout
alaMldVlan
  alaMldVlanSourceTimeout
```

---



## ipv6 multicast querying

Enables or disables MLD querying on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ipv6 multicast [vlan *vid*] querying [{enable | disable}]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
<b>enable</b>	Enable MLD querying.
<b>disable</b>	Disable MLD querying.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to enable MLD querying on the system and/or specified VLANs.
- If the MLD querying is already enabled/disabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- MLD querying refers to requesting the network's MLD group membership information by sending out MLD queries. MLD querying also involves participating in MLD querier election.
- You can also restore the MLD querying to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the system if no VLAN is specified, by using only **ipv6 multicast querying** (e.g., ipv6 multicast querying).
- You can also restore the MLD querying to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the specified VLAN, by using only **ipv6 multicast vlan *vid* querying** (e.g., ipv6 multicast vlan 2 querying).

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 multicast querying enable
-> ipv6 multicast querying disable
-> ipv6 multicast querying
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 querying enable
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 querying disable
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 querying
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ipv6 multicast**

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaMld
  alaMldQuerying
alaMldVlan
  alaMldVlanQuerying
```

---

## ipv6 multicast robustness

Sets the MLD robustness variable on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ipv6 multicast [vlan *vid*] robustness [*robustness*]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* VLAN on which to apply the configuration.  
*robustness* MLD robustness variable. Valid range is 1 to 7.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>robustness</i>	2

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the MLD robustness variable on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the MLD robustness variable is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- Robustness variable allows fine-tuning on the network, where the expected packet loss would be greater.
- To restore the MLD robustness variable to its default (i.e., 2) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use **ipv6 multicast robustness** followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast robustness 0`) or use only **ipv6 multicast robustness** (e.g., `ipv6 multicast robustness`).
- To restore the MLD robustness variable to its default (i.e., 2) value on the specified VLAN, use **ipv6 multicast vlan *vid* robustness** followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 robustness 0`) or use only **ipv6 multicast vlan *vid* robustness** (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 robustness`).

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 multicast robustness 3
-> ipv6 multicast robustness 0
-> ipv6 multicast robustness
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 robustness 3
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 robustness 0
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 robustness
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ipv6 multicast**

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaMld
  alaMldRobustness
alaMldVlan
  alaMldVlanRobustness
```

---

## ipv6 multicast spoofing

Enables or disables MLD spoofing on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

```
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] spoofing [{enable | disable}]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
<b>enable</b>	Enable MLD spoofing.
<b>disable</b>	Disable MLD spoofing.

### Defaults

---

parameter	defaults
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If the MLD spoofing is already enabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- MLD spoofing refers to replacing a client's MAC and IP address with the system's MAC and IP address when proxying aggregated MLD group membership information.
- You can also restore the MLD spoofing to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the system if no VLAN is specified, by using only **ipv6 multicast spoofing** (i.e., ipv6 multicast spoofing).
- You can also restore the MLD spoofing to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the specified VLAN, by using only **ipv6 multicast vlan *vid* spoofing** (i.e., ipv6 multicast vlan 2 spoofing).

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 multicast spoofing enable
-> ipv6 multicast spoofing disable
-> ipv6 multicast spoofing
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 spoofing enable
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 spoofing disable
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 spoofing
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ipv6 multicast**

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaMld
  alaMldSpoofing
alaMldVlan
  alaMldVlanSpoofing
```

---

## ipv6 multicast zapping

Enables or disables MLD zapping on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ipv6 multicast [vlan *vid*] zapping [{enable | disable}]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
<b>enable</b>	Enable MLD zapping.
<b>disable</b>	Disable MLD zapping.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If the MLD zapping is already enabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- MLD zapping refers to processing membership and source filter removals immediately and not waiting for the protocol's specified time period. This mode facilitates IP TV applications looking for quick changes between IP multicast groups.
- You can also restore the MLD zapping to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the system if no VLAN is specified, by using only **ipv6 multicast zapping** (e.g., ipv6 multicast zapping).
- You can also restore the MLD zapping to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the specified VLAN, by using only **ipv6 multicast vlan *vid* zapping** (e.g., ipv6 multicast vlan 2 zapping).

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 multicast zapping enable
-> ipv6 multicast zapping disable
-> ipv6 multicast zapping
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 zapping enable
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 zapping disable
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 zapping
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ipv6 multicast**

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaMld
  alaMldZapping
alaMldVlan
  alaMldVlanZapping
```

---



## ipv6 multicast proxying

Enables or disables MLD proxying on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ipv6 multicast [vlan *vid*] proxying [enable | disable]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vid</i>	VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
<b>enable</b>	Enable MLD proxying.
<b>disable</b>	Disable MLD proxying.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<b>enable   disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If the MLD proxying is already enabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- MLD proxying refers to processing membership information on behalf of client systems and reporting membership on their behalf.
- You can also restore the MLD proxying to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the system if no VLAN is specified, by using only **ipv6 multicast proxying** (e.g., ipv6 multicast proxying).
- You can also restore the MLD proxying to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the specified VLAN, by using only **ipv6 multicast vlan *vid* proxying** (e.g., ipv6 multicast vlan 2 proxying).

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 multicast proxying enable
-> ipv6 multicast proxying disable
-> ipv6 multicast proxying
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 proxying enable
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 proxying disable
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 proxying
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ipv6 multicast**

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaMld
  alaMldProxying
alaMldVlan
  alaMldVlanProxying
```

---

## show ip multicast

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**show ip multicast [vlan *vid*]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* VLAN ID number (1–4094).

### Defaults

By default the status and general configuration parameters for the system.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Specify a VLAN ID to display the configuration information for an individual VLAN.

### Examples

```
-> show ip multicast
```

```
Status: Enabled
Querying: Disabled
Proxying Disabled
Spoofing: Disabled
Zapping: Disabled
Version: 2
Robustness: 2
Query Interval (seconds): 125
Query Response Interval (tenths of seconds): 100
Last Member Query Interval(tenths of seconds):10
Unsolicited Report Interval(seconds): 1
Router Timeout (seconds): 90
Source Timeout (seconds): 30
```

```
-> show ip multicast vlan 1
```

```
Status:                               Enabled
Querying:                              Disabled
Proxying:                               Disabled
Spoofing:                               Disabled
Zapping:                                Disabled
Version:                                2
Robustness:                             2
Query Interval (seconds):               125
Query Response Interval (tenths of seconds): 100
Last Member Query Interval(tenths of seconds):10
Unsolicited Report Interval(seconds):   1
Router Timeout (seconds):               90
Source Timeout (seconds):               30
```

Output fields are described here:

### *output definitions*

<b>Status</b>	Whether the IP Multicast Switching and Routing is <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> (the default status). You can enable or disable IP Multicast Switching and Routing with the <b>ip multicast status</b> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-3</a> .
<b>Querying</b>	The current state of IGMP querying, which can be <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> (the default status). You can enable or disable IGMP querying with the <b>ip multicast querying</b> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-25</a> .
<b>Proxying</b>	The current state of IGMP proxying on the system, which can be <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> (the default status). You can enable or disable IGMP spoofing with the <b>ip multicast proxying</b> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-33</a> .
<b>Spoofing</b>	The current state of IGMP spoofing on the system, which can be <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> (the default status). You can enable or disable IGMP spoofing with the <b>ip multicast spoofing</b> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-29</a> .
<b>Zapping</b>	The current state of IGMP zapping on the system, which can be <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> (the default status). You can enable or disable IGMP zapping with the <b>ip multicast zapping</b> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-31</a> .
<b>Version</b>	Displays the default IGMP version, which can be <b>1</b> , <b>2</b> or <b>3</b> . Use the <b>ip multicast version</b> command to modify this parameter.
<b>Robustness</b>	Displays the IGMP robustness value, ranging from <b>1</b> to <b>7</b> . (The default value is <b>2</b> ). Use the <b>ip multicast robustness</b> command to modify this parameter.
<b>Query Interval (seconds)</b>	Displays the time (in seconds) between IGMP queries. (The default value is 125 seconds). You can modify this parameter with the <b>ip multicast query-interval</b> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-13</a> .
<b>Query Response Interval (tenths of seconds)</b>	Displays the time (in tenths of seconds) taken to reply to an IGMP query message. (The default value is 100 tenths-of-seconds). You can modify this parameter with the <b>ip multicast query-response-interval</b> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-17</a> .

---

*output definitions*

---

<b>Last Member Query Interval (tenths of seconds)</b>	Displays the time (in tenths of seconds) taken to reply to an IGMP query message sent in response to a leave group message. (The default value is 10 tenths-of-seconds.) You can modify this parameter with the <a href="#">ip multicast last-member-query-interval</a> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-15</a> .
<b>Unsolicited Report Interval (seconds)</b>	Displays the time period (in seconds) to proxy any changed IGMP membership state. (The default value is 1 second). You can modify this parameter with the <a href="#">ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval</a> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-19</a> .
<b>Router Timeout (seconds)</b>	Displays the IGMP router timeout in seconds. (The default value is 90 seconds.) You can modify this parameter with the <a href="#">ip multicast router-timeout</a> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-21</a> .
<b>Source Timeout (seconds)</b>	Displays the IGMP source timeout in seconds. (The default value is 30 seconds.) You can modify this parameter with the <a href="#">ip multicast source-timeout</a> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-23</a> .

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip multicast status</b>	Enables or disables IP Multicast Switching and Routing on the specified VLAN, or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ip multicast version</b>	Sets the default version of the IGMP protocol on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ip multicast querying</b>	Enables or disables IGMP querying on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ip multicast robustness</b>	Sets the IGMP robustness variable on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ip multicast spoofing</b>	Enables or disables IGMP spoofing on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ip multicast zapping</b>	Enables or disables IGMP zapping on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ip multicast proxying</b>	Enables or disables IGMP proxying on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ip multicast query-interval</b>	Sets the IGMP query interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ip multicast last-member-query-interval</b>	Sets the IGMP last member query interval value on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ip multicast query-response-interval</b>	Sets the IGMP query response interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval</b>	Sets the value of the IGMP unsolicited report interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ip multicast router-timeout</b>	Configures the expiry time of IP multicast routers on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ip multicast source-timeout</b>	Configures the expiry time of IP multicast sources on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```

alaIgmP
  alaIgmPStatus
  alaIgmPQuerying
  alaIgmPSpoofing
  alaIgmPZapping
  alaIgmPVersion
  alaIgmPRobustness
  alaIgmPQueryInterval
  alaIgmPQueryResponseInterval
  alaIgmPLastMemberQueryInterval
  alaIgmPRouterTimeout
  alaIgmPSourceTimeout
alaIgmPVlan
  alaIgmPVlanStatus
  alaIgmPVlanQuerying
  alaIgmPVlanSpoofing
  alaIgmPVlanZapping
  alaIgmPVlanVersion
  alaIgmPVlanRobustness

```

```
alaIcmpVlanQueryInterval  
alaIcmpVlanQueryResponseInterval  
alaIcmpVlanLastMemberQueryInterval  
alaIcmpVlanRouterTimeout  
alaIcmpVlanSourceTimeout
```

---

## show ip multicast forward

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing forwarding table entries for the specified IP multicast group address or all the entries if no IP multicast group address is specified.

**show ip multicast forward** [*ip\_address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* IP multicast group address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip multicast forward
```

```
Total 1 Forwards
```

Group Address	Host Address	Tunnel Address	Ingress		Egress	
			VLAN	Port	VLAN	Port
228.0.0.1	1.0.0.2	0.0.0.0	1	2/1	1	2/23

```
-> show ip multicast forward 228.0.0.1
```

Group Address	Host Address	Tunnel Address	Ingress		Egress	
			VLAN	Port	VLAN	Port
228.0.0.1	1.0.0.2	0.0.0.0	1	2/1	1	2/23

Output fields are described here:

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Group Address</b>	IP group address of the IP multicast forward.
<b>Host Address</b>	IP host address of the IP multicast forward.
<b>Tunnel Address</b>	IP source tunnel address of the IP multicast forward.
<b>VLAN</b>	VLAN associated with the IP multicast forward.
<b>Port</b>	The slot and port number of the IP multicast forward.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

### **ip multicast static-group**

Creates a static IGMP group entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmpForward
  alaIcmpForwardTable
  alaIcmpForwardVlan
  alaIcmpForwardIfIndex
  alaIcmpForwardGroupAddress
  alaIcmpForwardHostAddress
  alaIcmpForwardDestAddress
  alaIcmpForwardOrigAddress
  alaIcmpForwardType
  alaIcmpForwardNextVlan
  alaIcmpForwardNextIfIndex
  alaIcmpForwardNextTunnelAddress
  alaIcmpForwardNextType
```

---

## show ip multicast neighbor

Displays the IGMP neighbor table entries of IP Multicast Switching and Routing.

**show ip multicast neighbor**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip multicast neighbor
```

```
Total 2 Neighbors
Host Address      VLAN  Port  Static  Count  Life
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
1.0.0.2           1     2/1   no       1     86
0.0.0.0           1     2/13  yes      0      0
```

Output fields are described here:

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Host Address</b>	The IP address of the IP multicast neighbor.
<b>VLAN</b>	The VLAN associated with the IP multicast neighbor.
<b>Port</b>	The slot and port number of the IP multicast neighbor.
<b>Static</b>	Whether it is a static IP multicast neighbor or not.
<b>Count</b>	Displays the count of IP multicast neighbor.
<b>Life</b>	The life time of the IP multicast neighbor.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

**ip multicast static-neighbor** Creates a static IGMP neighbor entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

**MIB Objects**

alaIcmpNeighbor

- alaIcmpNeighborTable
- alaIcmpNeighborVlan
- alaIcmpNeighborIfIndex
- alaIcmpNeighborHostAddress
- alaIcmpNeighborCount
- alaIcmpNeighborTimeout

alaIcmpStaticNeighbor

- alaIcmpStaticNeighborTable
- alaIcmpStaticNeighborVlan
- alaIcmpStaticNeighborIfIndex
- alaIcmpStaticNeighborRowStatus

---

## show ip multicast querier

Displays the IGMP querier table entries of IP Multicast Switching and Routing.

**show ip multicast querier**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip multicast querier
```

```
Total 2 Queriers
Host Address      VLAN  Port  Static  Count  Life
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
1.0.0.2           1     2/1   no      1      250
0.0.0.0           1     2/13  yes     0       0
```

Output fields are described here:

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Host Address</b>	The IP address of the IP multicast querier.
<b>VLAN</b>	The VLAN associated with the IP multicast querier.
<b>Port</b>	The slot and port number of the IP multicast querier.
<b>Static</b>	Whether it is a static multicast neighbor or not.
<b>Count</b>	Displays the count of the IP multicast querier.
<b>Life</b>	The life time of the IP multicast querier.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

**ip multicast static-querier** Creates a static IGMP querier entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

**MIB Objects**

alaIgmpQuerier

- alaIgmpQuerierTable
- alaIgmpQuerierVlan
- alaIgmpQuerierIfIndex
- alaIgmpQuerierHostAddress
- alaIgmpQuerierCount
- alaIgmpQuerierTimeout

alaIgmpStaticQuerier

- alaIgmpStaticQuerierTable
- alaIgmpStaticQuerierVlan
- alaIgmpStaticQuerierIfIndex
- alaIgmpStaticQuerierRowStatus

---

## show ip multicast group

Displays the IGMP group membership table entries of IP Multicast Switching and Routing for the specified IP multicast group address or all entries if no IP multicast group address is specified.

**show ip multicast group** [*ip\_address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* IP multicast group address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

-> show ip multicast group

```
Total 3 Groups
Group Address   Source Address  VLAN  Port  Mode    Static  Count  Life
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
231.0.0.3      1.0.0.5        1     2/1  exclude no       1     257
234.0.0.4      0.0.0.0        1     2/1  exclude no       1     218
229.0.0.1      0.0.0.0        1     2/13 exclude yes    0      0
```

-> show ip multicast group 234.0.0.4

```
Group Address   Source Address  VLAN  Port  Mode    Static  Count  Life
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
234.0.0.4      0.0.0.0        1     2/1  exclude no       1     218
```

Output fields are described here:

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Group Address</b>	IP address of the IP multicast group.
<b>Source Address</b>	IP address of the IP multicast source.
<b>VLAN</b>	The VLAN associated with the IP multicast group.
<b>Port</b>	The slot and port number of the IP multicast group.
<b>Mode</b>	IGMP source filter mode.
<b>Static</b>	Whether it is a static multicast group or not.
<b>Count</b>	Number of IGMP membership requests made.
<b>Life</b>	Life time of the IGMP group membership.

---

## Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands.

**ip multicast static-group** Creates a static IGMP group entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

## MIB Objects

alaIcmpMember

- alaIcmpMemberTable
- alaIcmpMemberVlan
- alaIcmpMemberIfIndex
- alaIcmpMemberGroupAddress
- alaIcmpMemberSourceAddress
- alaIcmpMemberMode
- alaIcmpMemberCount
- alaIcmpMemberTimeout

alaIcmpStaticMember

- alaIcmpStaticMemberTable
- alaIcmpStaticMemberVlan
- alaIcmpStaticMemberIfIndex
- alaIcmpStaticMemberGroupAddress
- alaIcmpStaticMemberRowStatus

---

## show ip multicast source

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing source table entries matching the specified IP multicast group address or all entries if no IP multicast group address is specified.

**show ip multicast source** [*ip\_address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* IP multicast group address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip multicast source
```

```
Total 1 Sources
Group Address  Host Address  Tunnel Address  VLAN  Port
-----+-----+-----+----+----
228.0.0.1      1.0.0.2      0.0.0.0        1     2/1
```

```
-> show ip multicast source 228.0.0.1
```

```
Total 1 Sources
Group Address  Host Address  Tunnel Address  VLAN  Port
-----+-----+-----+----+----
228.0.0.1      1.0.0.2      0.0.0.0        1     2/1
```

Output fields are described here:

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Group Address</b>	IP group address of the IP multicast source.
<b>Host Address</b>	IP host address of the IP multicast source.
<b>Tunnel Address</b>	IP destination tunnel address of the IP multicast source.
<b>VLAN</b>	VLAN associated with the IP multicast source.
<b>Port</b>	The slot and port number of the IP multicast source.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

### **show ip multicast tunnel**

Display the IP Multicast Switching and Routing tunneling table entries matching the specified IP multicast group address or all entries if no IP multicast address is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaIcmpSource
  alaIcmpSourceTable
  alaIcmpSourceVlan
  alaIcmpSourceIfIndex
  alaIcmpSourceGroupAddress
  alaIcmpSourceHostAddress
  alaIcmpSourceDestAddress
  alaIcmpSourceOrigAddress
  alaIcmpSourceType
```

---

## show ip multicast tunnel

Display the IP Multicast Switching and Routing tunneling table entries matching the specified IP multicast group address or all entries if no IP multicast address is specified.

**show ip multicast tunnel [address]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

**address** IP multicast group address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip multicast tunnel
Total 1 Tunnels
```

Group Address	Host Address	Tunnel Address	Ingress	
			VLAN	Port
228.0.0.1	1.0.0.2	2.1.2.3	1	2/1

Output fields are described here:

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Group Address</b>	IP group address of the IP multicast tunnel.
<b>Host Address</b>	IP host address of the IP multicast tunnel.
<b>Tunnel Address</b>	IP source tunnel address of the IP multicast tunnel.
<b>VLAN</b>	VLAN associated with the IP multicast tunnel.
<b>Port</b>	The slot and port number of the IP multicast tunnel.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ip multicast source** Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing source table entries matching the specified IP multicast group address or all entries if no IP multicast group address is specified.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaIcmpTunnel  
  alaIcmpTunnelTable  
  alaIcmpTunnelVlan  
  alaIcmpTunnelIfIndex  
  alaIcmpTunnelGroupAddress  
  alaIcmpTunnelHostAddress  
  alaIcmpTunnelDestAddress  
  alaIcmpTunnelOrigAddress  
  alaIcmpTunnelType  
  alaIcmpTunnelNextDestAddress  
  alaIcmpTunnelNextType
```

---

## show ipv6 multicast

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**show ipv6 multicast [vlan vid]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vid* VLAN for which to display the configuration.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 multicast
```

```
Status: = Enabled
Querying: = Disabled
Proxying: = Disabled
Spoofing: = Disabled
Zapping: = Disabled
Version: = 1
Robustness: = 2
Query Interval (seconds): = 125
Query Response Interval (milliseconds): = 10000
Last Member Query Interval (milliseconds): = 1000
Unsolicited Report Interval (seconds) = 1,
Router Timeout (seconds): = 90
Source Timeout (seconds): = 30
```

```
-> show ipv6 multicast vlan 1
```

```
Status: = Enabled
Querying: = Disabled
Proxying: = Disabled
Spoofing: = Disabled
Zapping: = Disabled
Version: = 1
Robustness: = 2
Query Interval (seconds): = 125
Query Response Interval (milliseconds): = 10000
Last Member Query Interval(milliseconds): = 1000
Unsolicited Report Interval (seconds) = 1,
Router Timeout (seconds): = 90
Source Timeout (seconds): = 30
```

Output fields are described here:

### *output definitions*

<b>Status</b>	Whether the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing is <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> (the default status). You can enable or disable IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing with the <b>ipv6 multicast status</b> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-35</a> .
<b>Querying</b>	The current state of MLD querying, which can be <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> (the default status). You can enable or disable MLD querying with the <b>ipv6 multicast querying</b> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-57</a> .
<b>Proxying</b>	The current state of MLD proxying on the system, which can be <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> (the default status). You can enable or disable MLD spoofing with the <b>ipv6 multicast proxying</b> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-65</a> .
<b>Spoofing</b>	The current state of MLD spoofing on the system, which can be <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> (the default status). You can enable or disable MLD spoofing with the <b>ipv6 multicast spoofing</b> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-29</a> .
<b>Zapping</b>	The current state of MLD zapping on the system, which can be <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> (the default status). You can enable or disable MLD zapping with the <b>ipv6 multicast zapping</b> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-63</a> .
<b>Version</b>	Displays the default MLD version, which can be <b>1</b> , <b>2</b> or <b>3</b> . Use the <b>ipv6 multicast version</b> command to modify this parameter.
<b>Robustness</b>	Displays the MLD robustness value, ranging from <b>1</b> to <b>7</b> . Use the <b>ipv6 multicast robustness</b> command to modify this parameter.
<b>Query Interval (seconds)</b>	Displays the time (in seconds) between MLD queries. (The default value is 125 seconds). You can modify this parameter with the <b>ipv6 multicast query-interval</b> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-45</a> .
<b>Query Response Interval (milliseconds)</b>	Displays the time (in milliseconds) to reply to an MLD query message. (The default value is 10000 milliseconds.) You can modify this parameter with the <b>ipv6 multicast query-response-interval</b> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-49</a> .

---

*output definitions*

---

<b>Last Member Query Interval (milliseconds)</b>	Displays the time (in milliseconds) to reply to an MLD query message sent in response to a leave group message. (The default value is 1000 milliseconds.) You can modify this parameter with the <b>ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval</b> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-47</a> .
<b>Unsolicited Report Interval (seconds)</b>	Displays the time period (in seconds) to proxy any changed MLD membership state. (The default value is 1 second). You can modify this parameter with the <b>ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval</b> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-51</a> .
<b>Router Timeout (seconds)</b>	Displays the MLD router timeout in seconds (The default value is 90 seconds.) You can modify this parameter with the <b>ipv6 multicast router-timeout</b> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-53</a> .
<b>Source Timeout (seconds)</b>	Displays the IGMP source timeout in seconds (The default is 30 seconds.) You can modify this parameter with the <b>ipv6 multicast source-timeout</b> command, which is described on <a href="#">page 46-55</a> .

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ipv6 multicast status</b>	Enables or disables IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ipv6 multicast version</b>	Sets the default version of the MLD protocol on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ipv6 multicast query-interval</b>	Sets the MLD query interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval</b>	Sets the MLD last member query interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ipv6 multicast query-response-interval</b>	Sets the MLD query response interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval</b>	Sets the MLD unsolicited report interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ipv6 multicast router-timeout</b>	Configures the expiry time of IPv6 multicast routers on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ipv6 multicast source-timeout</b>	Configures the expiry time of IPv6 multicast sources on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ipv6 multicast querying</b>	Enables or disables MLD querying on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ipv6 multicast robustness</b>	Sets the MLD robustness variable on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ipv6 multicast spoofing</b>	Enables or disables MLD spoofing on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ipv6 multicast zapping</b>	Enables or disables MLD zapping on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
<b>ipv6 multicast proxying</b>	Enables or disables MLD proxying on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

## MIB Objects

```

alaMld
  alaMldStatus
  alaMldQuerying
  alaMldSpoofing
  alaMldZapping
  alaMldVersion
  alaMldRobustness
  alaMldQueryInterval
  alaMldQueryResponseInterval
  alaMldLastMemberQueryInterval
  alaMldRouterTimeout
  alaMldSourceTimeout
alaMldVlan
  alaMldVlanStatus
  alaMldVlanQuerying
  alaMldVlanSpoofing
  alaMldVlanZapping
  alaMldVlanVersion
  alaMldVlanRobustness

```

```
alaMldVlanQueryInterval  
alaMldVlanQueryResponseInterval  
alaMldVlanLastMemberQueryInterval  
alaMldVlanRouterTimeout  
alaMldVlanSourceTimeout
```

---



## show ipv6 multicast forward

Display the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing forwarding table entries for the specified IPv6 multi-cast group address or all entries if no IPv6 multicast address is specified.

**show ipv6 multicast forward** [*ipv6\_address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipv6\_address* IPv6 multicast group address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 multicast forward
```

```
Total 1 Forwards
```

Group Address	Host Address	Tunnel Address	Ingress		Egress	
			VLAN	Port	VLAN	Port
ff05::6	4444::2	::	1	2/1	1	2/23

```
-> show ipv6 multicast forward ff05::6
```

Group Address	Host Address	Tunnel Address	Ingress		Egress	
			VLAN	Port	VLAN	Port
ff05::6	4444::2	::	1	2/1	1	2/23

Output fields are described here:

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Group Address</b>	IPv6 group address of the IPv6 multicast forward.
<b>Host Address</b>	IPv6 host address of the IPv6 multicast forward.
<b>Tunnel Address</b>	IPv6 source tunnel address of the IPv6 multicast forward.
<b>VLAN</b>	VLAN associated with the IPv6 multicast forward.
<b>Port</b>	The slot and port number of the IPv6 multicast forward.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **ipv6 multicast static-group**

Creates a static MLD group entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

## MIB Objects

alaMldForward

- alaMldForwardTable
- alaMldForwardVlan
- alaMldForwardIfIndex
- alaMldForwardGroupAddress
- alaMldForwardHostAddress
- alaMldForwardDestAddress
- alaMldForwardOrigAddress
- alaMldForwardType
- alaMldForwardNextVlan
- alaMldForwardNextIfIndex
- alaMldForwardNextTunnelAddress
- alaMldForwardNextType

---

## show ipv6 multicast neighbor

Displays the MLD neighbor table entries of IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing.

**show ipv6 multicast neighbor**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 multicast neighbor
```

```
Total 2 Neighbors
Host Address          VLAN  Port  Static  Count  Life
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
fe80::2a0:ccff:fed3:2853  1    2/1  no      1      6
::                    1    2/13 yes     0      0
```

Output fields are described here:

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Host Address</b>	The IPv6 address of the IPv6 multicast neighbor.
<b>VLAN</b>	The VLAN associated with the IPv6 multicast neighbor.
<b>Port</b>	The slot and port number of the IPv6 multicast neighbor.
<b>Static</b>	Whether it is a static MLD neighbor or not.
<b>Count</b>	Displays the count of the IPv6 multicast neighbor.
<b>Life</b>	The life time of the IPv6 multicast neighbor.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ipv6 multicast static-neighbor** Creates a static MLD neighbor entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

**MIB Objects**

## alaMldNeighbor

- alaMldNeighborTable
- alaMldNeighborVlan
- alaMldNeighborIfIndex
- alaMldNeighborHostAddress
- alaMldNeighborCount
- alaMldNeighborTimeout

## alaMldStaticNeighbor

- alaMldStaticNeighborTable
- alaMldStaticNeighborVlan
- alaMldStaticNeighborIfIndex
- alaMldStaticNeighborRowStatus

---

## show ipv6 multicast querier

Displays the MLD querier table entries of IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing.

**show ipv6 multicast querier**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 multicast querier
```

```
Total 2 Queriers
Host Address          VLAN  Port  Static  Count  Life
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
fe80::2a0:ccff:fed3:2853  1    2/1  no      1      6
::                    1    2/13 yes     0      0
```

Output fields are described here:

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Host Address</b>	The IPv6 address of the IPv6 multicast querier.
<b>VLAN</b>	The VLAN associated with the IPv6 multicast querier.
<b>Port</b>	The slot and port number of the IPv6 multicast querier.
<b>Static</b>	Whether it is a static MLD neighbor or not.
<b>Count</b>	Displays the count of the IPv6 multicast querier.
<b>Life</b>	The life time of the IPv6 multicast querier.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**ipv6 multicast static-querier** Creates a static MLD querier entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

**MIB Objects**

## alaMldQuerier

- alaMldQuerierTable
- alaMldQuerierVlan
- alaMldQuerierIfIndex
- alaMldQuerierHostAddress
- alaMldQuerierCount
- alaMldQuerierTimeout

## alaMldStaticQuerier

- alaMldStaticQuerierTable
- alaMldStaticQuerierVlan
- alaMldStaticQuerierIfIndex
- alaMldStaticQuerierRowStatus

---

## show ipv6 multicast group

Displays the MLD group membership table entries of IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing for the specified IPv6 multicast group address or all entries if no IPv6 multicast group address is specified.

**show ipv6 multicast group** [*ip\_address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* IPv6 multicast group address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 multicast group
```

```
Total 3 Groups
Group Address      Source Address  VLAN  Port  Mode      Static  Count  Life
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
ff05::5           ::             1     2/1  exclude  no      1     145
ff05::6           3333::1       1     2/1  exclude  no      1     242
ff05::9           ::             1     2/13 exclude  yes     0     0
```

```
-> show ipv6 multicast group ff05::5
```

```
Group Address      Source Address  VLAN  Port  Mode      Static  Count  Life
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
ff05::5           ::             1     2/1  exclude  no      1     145
```

Output fields are described here:

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Group Address</b>	IPv6 address of the IPv6 multicast group.
<b>Source Address</b>	IPv6 address of the IPv6 multicast source.
<b>VLAN</b>	The VLAN associated with the IPv6 multicast group.
<b>Port</b>	The slot and port number of the IPv6 multicast group.
<b>Mode</b>	MLD source filter mode.
<b>Static</b>	Whether it is a static MLD group or not.
<b>Count</b>	Number of MLD membership requests made.
<b>Life</b>	Life time of the MLD group membership.

---

## Related Commands

**ipv6 multicast static-group** Creates a static MLD group entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

## MIB Objects

alaMldMember

- alaMldMemberTable
- alaMldMemberVlan
- alaMldMemberIfIndex
- alaMldMemberGroupAddress
- alaMldMemberSourceAddress
- alaMldMemberMode
- alaMldMemberCount
- alaMldMemberTimeout

alaMldStaticMember

- alaMldStaticMemberTable
- alaMldStaticMemberVlan
- alaMldStaticMemberIfIndex
- alaMldStaticMemberGroupAddress
- alaMldStaticMemberRowStatus

---



## show ipv6 multicast source

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing source table entries matching the specified IPv6 multicast group address or all entries if no IPv6 multicast group address is specified.

**show ipv6 multicast source** [*ip\_address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address* IPv6 multicast group address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 multicast source
```

```
Total 1 Sources
Group Address  Host Address  Tunnel Address  VLAN  Port
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
ff05::6       4444::2      ::             1     2/1
```

```
-> show ipv6 multicast source ff05::6
```

```
Total 1 Sources
Group Address  Host Address  Tunnel Address  VLAN  Port
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
ff05::6       4444::2      ::             1     2/1
```

Output fields are described here:

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Group Address</b>	IPv6 group address of the IPv6 multicast source.
<b>Host Address</b>	IPv6 host address of the IPv6 multicast source.
<b>Tunnel Address</b>	IPv6 source tunnel address of the IPv6 multicast source.
<b>VLAN</b>	VLAN associated with the IPv6 multicast source.
<b>Port</b>	The slot and port number of the IPv6 multicast source.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **ipv6 multicast static-group**

Creates a static MLD group entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

## MIB Objects

alaMldSource

- alaMldSourceTable
- alaMldSourceVlan
- alaMldSourceIfIndex
- alaMldSourceGroupAddress
- alaMldSourceHostAddress
- alaMldSourceDestAddress
- alaMldSourceOrigAddress
- alaMldSourceType

---

## show ipv6 multicast tunnel

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing tunneling table entries matching the specified IPv6 multicast group address, or all entries if no IPv6 multicast address is specified.

**show ipv6 multicast tunnel** [*address*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*address* IPv6 multicast group address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 multicast tunnel
Total 1 Tunnels
```

Group Address	Host Address	Tunnel Address	Ingress	
			VLAN	Port
ff05::6	4444::2	3333::2	1	2/1

Output fields are described here:

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Group Address</b>	IPv6 group address of the IPv6 multicast tunnel.
<b>Host Address</b>	IPv6 host address of the IPv6 multicast tunnel.
<b>Tunnel Address</b>	IPv6 source tunnel address of the IPv6 multicast tunnel.
<b>VLAN</b>	VLAN associated with the IPv6 multicast tunnel.
<b>Port</b>	The slot and port number of the IPv6 multicast tunnel.

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show ipv6 multicast source**

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing source table entries matching the specified IPv6 multicast group address or all entries if no IPv6 multicast group address is specified.

## MIB Objects

```
alaMldTunnel
  alaMldTunnelTable
  alaMldTunnelVlan
  alaMldTunnelIfIndex
  alaMldTunnelGroupAddress
  alaMldTunnelHostAddress
  alaMldTunnelDestAddress
  alaMldTunnelOrigAddress
  alaMldTunnelType
  alaMldTunnelNextDestAddress
  alaMldTunnelNextType
```

---

# 47 IP Multicast VLAN Commands

The IP Multicast VLAN (IPMV) is a distribution Multicast VLAN that flows into the customer ports. These distribution VLANs connect to the nearest multicast router and support multicast traffic only. Multicast traffic flows from the distribution VLAN to the customer VLAN and not vice-versa. Customer-generated multicast traffic should flow via the customer VLANs so that the Multicast router can control distribution of this traffic. IPMV feature is invisible to the customer. The customer VLANs can be tagged or untagged.

IPMV works in both the Enterprise environment as well as the VLAN Stacking environment. The ports are separately classified as VLAN Stacking ports or as legacy ports (fixed ports/tagged ports). VLAN Stacking VLAN contains only VLAN Stacking ports as its members, while Normal data VLAN contains normal legacy ports. This ensures that data flow is confined to a single broadcast domain.

---

**Note.** IP Multicast VLAN is only supported in Release 6.2.1 for the OmniSwitch 6850 Series.

---

MIB information for the IP Multicast VLAN commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1IPMV.MIB  
*Module:* Alcatel-IND1-IPM-VLAN-MIB

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1VlanStacking.MIB  
*Module:* Alcatel-IND1-VLAN-STACKING-MIB

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1VlanManager.MIB  
*Module:* Alcatel-IND1-VLAN-MGR-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

<b>VLAN Manager Commands</b>	<b>vlan ipmvlan</b>
<b>VLAN Stacking Commands</b>	<b>vlan ipmvlan ctag</b> <b>vlan ipmvlan address</b> <b>vlan ipmvlan sender-port</b> <b>vlan ipmvlan receiver-port</b> <b>vlan svlan port translate ipmvlan</b> <b>show vlan ipmvlan c-tag</b> <b>show vlan ipmvlan address</b> <b>show vlan ipmvlan port-config</b> <b>show vlan ipmvlan port-binding</b>

---

## vlan ipmvlan

Creates an IP Multicast VLAN.

**vlan ipmvlan** *ipmvlan-id* [**enable** | **disable**] [**name** *name-string*] [**svlan**]

**no vlan ipmvlan** *ipmvlan-id*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipmvlan-id</i>	Specifies the IP Multicast VLAN number. The valid range is 2–4094.
<b>enable</b>	Enables IPMVLAN.
<b>disable</b>	Disables IPMVLAN.
<i>name-string</i>	Alphanumeric string up to 32 characters. Use quotes around the string if the name contains multiple words with spaces between them (for example, “Alcatel-Lucent VLAN”).
<b>svlan</b>	Tags the IPMVLAN to be used in VLAN Stacking environment.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>	<b>enable</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete an IPMVLAN.
- If *ipmvlan-id* does not exist or if *ipmvlan-id* exists as VLAN Stacking VLAN or Standard VLAN, an error message will be displayed.
- The default mode of the IPMVLAN is Enterprise mode.
- If an IPMVLAN is disabled, all the ports bound to an IPMVLAN will be blocked for that VLAN instance.
- A maximum of 256 IPMVLANs can be configured.

### Examples

```
-> vlan ipmvlan 1003 name "multicast vlan"
-> vlan ipmvlan 1033 name "multicast vlan" svlan
-> no vlan ipmvlan 1003
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **show vlan ipmvlan**

Displays IPMVLAN information for a specific IPMVLAN or all IPMVLANs.

### **show vlan**

Displays a list of VLANs and their types configured on the switch.

## MIB Objects

vlanTable

    vlanNumber

    vlanDescription

    vlanAdmStatus

    vlanOperStatus

    vlanStatus

---

## vlan ipmvlan ctag

Defines the mapping between an IPMVLAN and a customer VLAN ID (c-tag) to be used in the c-tag translation rule.

```
vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id ctag {ctag | ctag1-ctag2}
```

```
no vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id ctag {ctag | ctag1-ctag2}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipmvlan-id</i>	Specifies the IP Multicast VLAN number for which the c-tag is to be assigned. The valid range is 2–4094.
<i>ctag</i>	The customer VLAN ID number used in the translation rule. The valid range is 1–4094.
<i>ctag1-ctag2</i>	Specifies the range of the customer VLAN ID numbers.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove the mapping between the IPMVLAN and the customer VLAN ID.
- If the c-tag is already assigned to another IPMVLAN, the configuration request will fail.
- If you assign a range of c-tags to an IPMVLAN, an error message will be displayed for the c-tags already assigned to the IPMVLAN.
- The command will not work in Enterprise Mode.

### Examples

```
-> vlan ipmvlan 1003 ctag 10  
-> no vlan ipmvlan 1003 ctag 10
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

### [show vlan ipmvlan c-tag](#)

Displays the customer VLAN IDs associated with a single IP Multicast VLAN or all the configured IP Multicast VLANs.

## MIB Objects

```
alaipmvVlanCtagTable  
  alaipmvVlanNumber  
  alaipmvVlanCtag  
  alaipmvVlanCtagRowStatus
```

---

## vlan ipmvlan address

Assigns an IPv4 address, IPv6 address, or a range of addresses to an existing IPMVLAN.

```
vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id address {ip_address | ipv6_address | ipaddress1-ipaddress2 | ipv6address1-ipv6address2}
```

```
no vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id address {ip_address | ipv6_address | ipaddress1-ipaddress2 | ipv6address1-ipv6address2}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipmvlan-id</i>	Specifies the IP Multicast VLAN number to which the IP address will be assigned. The valid range is 2–4094.
<i>ip_address</i>	Specifies a 32-bit IP Multicast address that will be assigned to the IPMVLAN.
<i>ipv6_address</i>	Specifies a 128-bit IPv6 Multicast address that will be assigned to the IPMVLAN.
<i>ipaddress1-ipaddress2</i>	Specifies the IP Multicast address range.
<i>ipv6address1-ipv6address2</i>	Specifies the IPv6 Multicast address range.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disassociate the already assigned IP or IPv6 address from the IPMV.
- If the address is already assigned to another IPMVLAN, the configuration request will fail.
- If you assign a range of addresses to an IPMVLAN, an error message will be displayed for the addresses already assigned to the IPMVLAN.
- A maximum of 128 addresses can be specified in a range. If the range is exceeded, configuration for all the addresses in that range will fail.

### Examples

```
-> vlan ipmvlan 1003 address 225.0.0.1
-> vlan ipmvlan 1033 address ff08::3
-> no vlan ipmvlan 1003 address 225.0.0.1
```

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show vlan ipmvlan address** Displays the IPv4 and IPv6 addresses assigned to single IP Multicast VLAN or all the configured IP Multicast VLANs.

## MIB Objects

```
alaipmvVlanIpAddrTable  
  alaipmvVlanIpAddrVlanNumber  
  alaipmvVlanIpAddrType  
  alaipmvVlanIpAddress  
  alaipmvVlanIpAddrRowStatus
```

---

## vlan ipmvlan sender-port

Configures a port or an aggregate of ports as the sender port for the IP Multicast VLAN. This sender port can receive multicast data for the configured multicast groups.

```
vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id sender-port {port slot/port | linkagg agg_num}
```

```
no vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id sender-port {port slot/port | linkagg agg_num}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipmvlan-id</i>	Specifies the IP Multicast VLAN number to which the port will be attached as a sender port. The valid range is 2–4094.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>agg_num</i>	The link aggregate ID number (0–31) to be assigned as a sender port to the IPMVLAN.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove the port assigned as a sender port for the IPMVLAN.
- Only one sender port can be assigned to an IPMVLAN. However, the port can be configured as a sender port for multiple IPMVLANs.
- In the Enterprise mode, the configuration fails if the port configured as a sender port is neither a tagged nor an aggregate port and also if the port is a VLAN Stacking port.
- In the VLAN Stacking mode, the configuration fails if the port configured as a sender port is not a VLAN Stacking port (network port).

### Examples

The following command configures the sender port in the Enterprise mode:

```
-> vlan ipmvlan 1003 sender-port port 1/50
```

The following commands configure the sender port in the VLAN Stacking mode:

```
-> vlan svlan 1/49 network-port  
-> vlan ipmvlan 1033 sender-port port 1/49
```

The following command removes the port configured as sender port:

```
-> no vlan ipmvlan 1003 sender-port port 1/50
```

## Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show vlan ipmvlan port-config** Displays the sender and receiver ports for a specific IP Multicast VLAN or all the IP Multicast VLANs.

## MIB Objects

```
alaipmvVlanPortTable  
  alaipmvVlanPortIPMVlanNumber  
  alaipmvVlanPortPortNumber  
  alaipmvVlanPortPortType  
  alaipmvVlanPortRowStatus
```

---

## vlan ipmvlan receiver-port

Configures a port, a range of ports, or an aggregate of ports as receiver ports for the IP Multicast VLAN.

```
vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id receiver-port {port slot/port[-port2] | linkagg agg_num [-agg_num2]}
```

```
no vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id receiver-port {port slot/port[-port2] | linkagg agg_num [-agg_num2]}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipmvlan-id</i>	Specifies the IP Multicast VLAN number to which the port will be attached as a receiver port. The valid range is 2–4094.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>port2</i>	Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure on the same slot (e.g., 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).
<i>agg_num</i>	The link aggregate ID number to be assigned as a receiver port to the specified IPMVLAN. The valid range is 0–31.
<i>agg_num2</i>	Last link aggregate ID number in a range of aggregates you want to configure.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove the port assigned as a receiver port for the IPMVLAN.
- A single port can be configured as a receiver port for multiple IPMVLANs. An IPMVLAN can contain multiple receiver ports.
- In the Enterprise mode, the configuration fails if the port configured as a receiver port is neither tagged, untagged, nor an aggregate port and also if the port is not a VLAN Stacking port.
- In the VLAN Stacking mode, the configuration fails if the port configured as a receiver port is not a VLAN Stacking port (user port).

### Examples

The following commands configure the receiver port in the Enterprise mode:

```
-> vlan ipmvlan 1003 receiver-port port 1/51-60  
-> vlan ipmvlan 1033 receiver-port port 1/62
```

The following commands configure the receiver port in the VLAN Stacking mode:

```
-> vlan svlan port 1/1 user-customer-port default-svlan 10
-> vlan ipmvlan 1002 receiver-port port 1/1
-> no vlan ipmvlan 1002 receiver-port port 1/1
```

## Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show vlan ipmvlan port-config** Displays the sender and receiver ports for a specific IP Multicast VLAN or all the configured IP Multicast VLANs.

## MIB Objects

```
alaipmvVlanPortTable
  alaipmvVlanPortIPMvlanNumber
  alaipmvVlanPortPortNumber
  alaipmvVlanPortPortType
  alaipmvVlanPortRowStatus
```

---

## vlan svlan port translate ipmvlan

Creates an association between IP Multicast VLAN and customer VLAN (c-tag) on the receiver ports.

```
vlan svlan port {slot/port | agg_num} translate cvlan customer-vlan-id {ipmvlan ipmvlan-id | svlan svlan-id}
```

```
vlan svlan port {slot/port | agg_num} [cvlan customer-vlan-id] no {ipmvlan ipmvlan-id | svlan svlan-id}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	Slot number for the module and physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>agg_num</i>	The link aggregate ID number to associate SVLAN / IPMVLAN to a customer VLAN on the receiver port. The valid range is 0–31.
<i>customer-vlan-id</i>	Customer VLAN ID associated with the SVLAN / IPMVLAN.
<i>ipmvlan-id</i>	Specifies the IP Multicast VLAN number. The valid range is 2–4094.
<i>svlan-id</i>	Specifies the SVLAN number identifying the instance.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the association between SVLAN / IPMVLAN and customer VLAN.
- If the SVLAN / IPMVLAN does not exist, the port is not a VLAN Stacking port, the port is a member of an aggregate, or the aggregate does not exist, then an error message will be displayed.

### Examples

```
-> vlan svlan port 1/1 user-customer-port default-svlan 10
-> vlan ipmvlan 1002 receiver-port port 1/1
-> vlan svlan port 1/1 translate cvlan 10 ipmvlan 1002
-> vlan svlan port 1/1 cvlan 10 no ipmvlan 1002
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

Release 6.2.1; **ipmvlan** parameter added.



## Related Commands

- show vlan ipmvlan port-binding** Displays the translation bindings of an IP Multicast VLAN on a port, an aggregate of ports, or all the ports.
- show vlan svlan port-binding** Displays SVLAN-port associations.

## MIB Objects

```
alaVstkSvlanPortTable  
  alaVstkSvlanPortNumber  
  alaVstkSvlanPortSvlanNumber  
  alaVstkSvlanPortCvlanNumber  
  alaVstkSvlanPortMode  
  alaVstkSvlanPortRowStatus
```

---

## show vlan ipmvlan c-tag

Displays the customer VLAN IDs associated with a single IP Multicast VLAN or all the configured IP Multicast VLANs.

**show vlan ipmvlan** [*ipmvlan-id*] **c-tag**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipmvlan-id* Specifies the IP Multicast VLAN number. The valid range is 2–4094.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show vlan ipmvlan c-tag
```

```

ipmvlan      ctag
+-----+-----+
  100         10
  100         20
  200         30

```

### output definitions

---

<b>ipmvlan</b>	The numerical IPMVLAN ID.
<b>ctag</b>	The customer VLAN-ID associated with the IPMVLAN.

---

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[vlan ipmvlan ctag](#) Defines the mapping between a IPMVLAN and a customer VLAN ID (c-tag) to be used in the c-tag translation rule.

### MIB Objects

```

alaipmvVlanCtagTable
  alaipmvVlanNumber
  alaipmvVlanCtag

```

---

## show vlan ipmvlan address

Displays the IPv4 and IPv6 addresses assigned to a single IP Multicast VLAN or all the configured IP Multicast VLANs.

**show vlan ipmvlan** [*ipmvlan-id*] **address**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ipmvlan-id* Specifies the IP Multicast VLAN number. The valid range is 2–4094.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show vlan ipmvlan 10 address
```

```
IPv4 Addresses Assigned to IPMVLAN 10
```

```
+-----+-----+
      224.1.2.3
      225.1.1.1
      229.2.2.2
+-----+-----+
```

```
IPv6 Addresses Assigned to IPMVLAN 10
```

```
+-----+-----+
      ff08::3
      ff09::1
+-----+-----+
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>IPv4 Addresses Assigned to IPMVLAN 10</b>	The 32-bit IPv4 address assigned to IPMVLAN 10.
<b>IPv6 Addresses Assigned to IPMVLAN 10</b>	The 128-bit IPv4 address assigned to IPMVLAN 10.

---

```
-> show vlan ipmvlan address
```

```

 ipmvlan    ipAddress    ipAddressType
+-----+-----+-----+
    100      224.1.1.3      Ipv4
    100      225.1.1.1      Ipv4
    100      ff08::3        Ipv6
    200      224.1.1.2      Ipv4
    200      ff09::1        Ipv6+

```

### output definitions

---

<b>ipmvlan</b>	The numerical IPMVLAN ID.
<b>ipAddress</b>	The IPv4 or IPv6 address.
<b>ipAddressType</b>	The IP address type ( <b>IPv4</b> or <b>IPv6</b> ).

---

### Release History

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**vlan ipmvlan address** Assigns an IPv4 address, IPv6 address, or a range of addresses to an existing IPMVLAN.

### MIB Objects

```

alaipmvVlanIpAddrTable
  alaipmvVlanIpAddrVlanNumber
  alaipmvVlanIpAddrType
  alaipmvVlanIpAddress

```

---

## show vlan ipmvlan port-config

Displays the sender and receiver ports for a specific IP Multicast VLAN or all the IP Multicast VLANs.

**show vlan ipmvlan** [*ipmvlan-id*] **port-config** [*slot/port* | *agg\_num*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ipmvlan-id</i>	Specifies the IP Multicast VLAN number for which the sender and receiver ports will be displayed. The valid range is 2–4094.
<i>slot/port</i>	The slot number for the module and physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
<i>agg_num</i>	The Link aggregate ID number. The valid range is 0–31.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show vlan ipmvlan port-config
ipmvlan    port    type
+-----+-----+-----+
   50      2/1     receiver
   50      2/10    sender
   51      2/2     receiver
   51      0/2     receiver
  100      2/2     receiver
  101      0/1     sender
```

```
-> show vlan ipmvlan 50 port-config
port      type
+-----+-----+
  2/1     receiver
  2/10    sender
```

```
-> show vlan ipmvlan 51 port-config
port      type
+-----+-----+
  2/2     receiver
  0/2     receiver
```

```

-> show vlan ipmvlan 100 port-config
  port      type
+-----+-----+
  2/2      receiver

-> show vlan ipmvlan 101 port-config
  port      type
+-----+-----+
  0/1      sender

-> show vlan ipmvlan port-config 2/1
  ipmvlan   type
+-----+-----+
  50        receiver

-> show vlan ipmvlan port-config 2/2
  ipmvlan   type
+-----+-----+
  51        receiver
  100       receiver

-> show vlan ipmvlan port-config 1
  ipmvlan   type
+-----+-----+
  101       sender

```

**output definitions**


---

<b>ipmvlan</b>	The numerical IPMVLAN ID.
<b>port</b>	Displays the slot number of the module and the physical port number on that module for which the IPMVLAN is configured.
<b>type</b>	The type ( <b>sender</b> or <b>receiver</b> ) of the IPMVLAN port.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>vlan ipmvlan sender-port</b>	Configures a port or an aggregate of ports as the sender port for the IP Multicast VLAN.
<b>vlan ipmvlan receiver-port</b>	Configures a port (or a range of ports) or an aggregate of ports as the receiver port for the IP Multicast VLAN.

**MIB Objects**

```

alaipmvVlanPortTable
  alaipmvVlanPortIPMvlanNumber
  alaipmvVlanPortPortNumber
  alaipmvVlanPortPortType

```

---

## show vlan ipmvlan port-binding

Displays the translation bindings of an IP Multicast VLAN on a port, an aggregate of ports, or all the ports.

**show vlan ipmvlan port-binding** [*slot/port* | *agg\_num*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port*                      The slot number for the module and physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

*agg\_num*                        The Link aggregate ID number. The valid range is 0–31.

### Defaults

By default all the IPMVLANs will be displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850

### Usage Guidelines

Use the *slot/port* or *agg\_num* parameter with this command to view the IPMVLANs associated with a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

### Examples

```
-> show vlan ipmvlan port-binding
  port      ipmvlan    cvlan      type
+-----+-----+-----+
  2/2       100        10         receiver
  2/2       100        11         receiver
  0/2       51         151        receiver
```

```
-> show vlan ipmvlan port-binding 2/2
  ipmvlan   cvlan      type
+-----+-----+-----+
  100       10         receiver
  100       11         receiver
```

```
-> show vlan ipmvlan port-binding 2
  ipmvlan   cvlan      type
+-----+-----+-----+
  51        151        receiver
```

### output definitions

---

<b>port</b>	The slot number/physical port number on that module.
<b>ipmvlan</b>	The numerical IPMVLAN ID.

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>cvlan</b>	The numerical CVLAN ID associated with the IPMV.
<b>type</b>	The type ( <b>sender</b> or <b>receiver</b> ) of the IPMVLAN port.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.2.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**vlan svlan port translate ipmvlan** Creates an association between IP Multicast VLAN and customer VLAN (c-tag) on the receiver ports.

**MIB Objects**

alaipmvVlanPortTable  
  alaipmvVlanPortIPMvlanNumber  
  alaipmvVlanPortPortNumber  
  alaipmvVlanPortPortType

---



# 48 Server Load Balancing Commands

Server Load Balancing (SLB) allows clients to send requests to servers logically grouped together in clusters. Each cluster logically aggregates a set of servers running identical applications with access to the same content (e.g., web servers). Clients access clusters through the use of a Virtual IP (VIP) address.

---

**Note.** SLB is supported on OmniSwitch 6850 and 9000 switches but not on OmniSwitch 6800 Series switches.

---

MIB information for the SLB commands is as follows:

*Filename* AlcatellIND1Slb.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-SLB-MIB

A summary of available commands is listed here:

---

<b>Global SLB Commands</b>	<b>ip slb admin</b> <b>ip slb reset statistics</b> <b>show ip slb</b>
<b>SLB Cluster Commands</b>	<b>ip slb cluster</b> <b>ip slb cluster admin status</b> <b>ip slb cluster ping period</b> <b>ip slb cluster ping timeout</b> <b>ip slb cluster ping retries</b> <b>ip slb cluster probe</b> <b>show ip slb clusters</b> <b>show ip slb cluster</b>

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<b>SLB Server Commands</b>	<b>ip slb server ip cluster</b> <b>ip slb server ip cluster probe</b> <b>show ip slb cluster server</b> <b>show ip slb servers</b>
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<b>SLB Probe Commands</b>	<b>ip slb probe</b> <b>ip slb probe timeout</b> <b>ip slb probe period</b> <b>ip slb probe port</b> <b>ip slb probe retries</b> <b>ip slb probe username</b> <b>ip slb probe password</b> <b>ip slb probe url</b> <b>ip slb probe status</b> <b>ip slb probe send</b> <b>ip slb probe expect</b> <b>show ip slb probes</b>
---------------------------	---

---

## ip slb admin

Enables or disables the administrative status for Server Load Balancing (SLB) on a switch.

**ip slb admin {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

**enable** Enables Server Load Balancing on a switch.

**disable** Disables Server Load Balancing on a switch.

### Defaults

parameter	default
enable   disable	disable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Disabling the administrative status for the SLB feature does not delete the SLB configuration from the switch. The next time the feature is enabled, the existing configuration will go active.

### Examples

```
-> ip slb admin enable
-> ip slb admin disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">show ip slb</a>	Displays the status of Server Load Balancing on a switch.
<a href="#">ip slb cluster</a>	Configures a Server Load Balancing cluster on a switch.
<a href="#">ip slb server ip cluster</a>	Adds, deletes, or modifies parameters of physical servers in logical Server Load Balancing clusters.

### MIB Objects

```
slbFeature
  slbAdminStatus
```

---

## ip slb reset statistics

Resets SLB statistics for all clusters configured on the switch.

**ip slb reset statistics**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Note that the **qos apply** command resets both QoS statistics *and* SLB cluster statistics. The **ip slb reset statistics** command only resets SLB statistics.

### Examples

```
-> ip slb reset statistics
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.5; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">show ip slb clusters</a> | Displays the status and configuration of all Server Load Balancing clusters on a switch.                       |
| <a href="#">show ip slb cluster</a>  | Displays detailed status and configuration information for a single Server Load Balancing cluster on a switch. |

### MIB Objects

```
slbFeature  
  slbResetStatistics
```

---

## ip slb cluster

Configures a Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster on a switch.

**ip slb cluster** *name* {**vip** *ip\_address* | **condition** *string*} [**I3** | **I2**]

**no ip slb cluster** *name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster. The name can consist of a maximum of 23 characters. Spaces must be enclosed within quotation marks (e.g., “mail server”).
<i>ip_address</i>	The Virtual IP (VIP) address for the Server Load Balancing cluster. This IP address must be in dotted decimal format.
<i>string</i>	The name of an existing QoS policy condition that identifies the Server Load Balancing cluster.
<b>I3</b>	Specifies Layer 3 Server Load Balancing mode. The source and destination MAC and TTL of each packet is modified before the packet is bridged or routed to the server.
<b>I2</b>	Specifies Layer 2 Server Load Balancing mode. Packets are not modified before they are bridged to the server. This parameter is only available when using the <b>condition</b> parameter.

### Defaults

parameter	default
I3   I2	I3

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a Server Load Balancing cluster.
- The VIP address of the SLB cluster *must* be an address that is in the same subnet as the servers.
- Specifying the **I3** parameter when configuring a VIP cluster is not required. VIP clusters only use the Layer-3 mode to route traffic to the servers. Layer-2 mode is not supported with this type of cluster.
- The QoS policy condition must exist before it is assigned to an SLB cluster. Use the **policy condition** command to create the QoS policy condition. See the “QoS Policy Commands” chapter for more information.
- SLB clusters are not active if the Server Load Balancing feature is disabled for the switch. Use the **ip slb admin** command to enable this feature. Note, however, that it is possible to configure clusters and add or remove servers from a cluster even when SLB is disabled for the switch.

- A maximum of 16 Server Load Balancing clusters may be configured on an OmniSwitch 6850/9000 switch. Each cluster may contain up to 16 servers for a total of 256 servers per switch.

## Examples

```
-> ip slb cluster corporate_servers vip 1.2.3.4
-> ip slb cluster "mail servers" vip 1.2.3.6
-> ip slb cluster cluster_1 condition intranet_cond 12
-> ip slb cluster cluster_2 condition slb_cond 13
-> no ip slb cluster hr_servers
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; **condition**, **I2**, **I3**, and **arp** parameters added.

Release 6.1.5; **I2** and **I3** parameters not used with the **vip** parameter; **arp** parameter deprecated.

## Related Commands

<b>show ip slb clusters</b>	Displays the status and configuration of all Server Load Balancing clusters on a switch.
<b>show ip slb cluster</b>	Displays detailed status and configuration information for a single Server Load Balancing cluster on a switch.
<b>ip slb admin</b>	Enables or disables Server Load Balancing on a switch.
<b>ip slb server ip cluster</b>	Adds, deletes, or modifies parameters of physical servers in logical Server Load Balancing clusters.

## MIB Objects

```
slbClusterTable
  slbClusterName
  slbClusterVIP
  slbClusterRowStatus
  slbClusterPackets
  slbClusterCondition
  slbClusterType
```

---

## ip slb cluster admin status

Administratively enables or disables a Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster on a switch.

```
ip slb cluster cluster_name admin status {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>cluster_name</i>	The name of an existing Server Load Balancing cluster.
<b>enable</b>	Administratively enables a Server Load Balancing cluster on a switch.
<b>disable</b>	Administratively disables a Server Load Balancing cluster on a switch.

### Defaults

By default, a cluster is administratively enabled when the cluster is created.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The SLB cluster name specified with this command must already exist in the switch configuration.

### Examples

```
-> ip slb cluster hr_servers admin status enable
-> ip slb cluster "mail servers" admin status disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">show ip slb clusters</a>	Displays the status and configuration of all Server Load Balancing clusters on a switch.
<a href="#">show ip slb cluster</a>	Displays detailed status and configuration information for a single Server Load Balancing cluster on a switch.
<a href="#">ip slb cluster</a>	Configures Server Load Balancing clusters.
<a href="#">ip slb server ip cluster</a>	Adds, deletes, or modifies parameters of physical servers in logical Server Load Balancing clusters.

### MIB Objects

```
slbClusterTable
    slbClusterAdminStatus
```

---

## ip slb cluster ping period

Modifies the number of seconds to check the health of the servers in a Server Load Balancing cluster.

**ip slb cluster** *cluster\_name* ping period *seconds*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*cluster\_name*

The name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster.

*seconds*

The number of seconds for the ping period. Specifying 0 (zero) will disable the ping. The valid range for the ping period is 0–600 seconds.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	60

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If you do not set the ping period to zero, then the ping period *must* be greater than or equal to the ping timeout value divided by 1000. Use the [ip slb cluster ping timeout](#) command to modify the ping timeout value.

### Examples

```
-> ip slb cluster hr_servers ping period 120
-> ip slb cluster "mail servers" ping period 0
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.



## Related Commands

<b>show ip slb clusters</b>	Displays the status and configuration of all Server Load Balancing clusters on a switch.
<b>show ip slb cluster</b>	Displays detailed status and configuration information for a single Server Load Balancing cluster on a switch.
<b>ip slb cluster ping timeout</b>	Modifies the ping timeout value.
<b>ip slb cluster ping retries</b>	Modifies the number of ping retries.

## MIB Objects

```
slbClusterTable  
    slbClusterPingPeriod
```

---

## ip slb cluster ping timeout

Configures the ping timeout value for a Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster before it retries.

```
ip slb cluster cluster_name ping timeout milliseconds
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*cluster\_name*

The name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster.

*milliseconds*

The number of milliseconds for the ping timeout. The valid range for the ping timeout value is 0 to 1000 times the ping period. For example, if the ping period is 10 seconds, then maximum value for the ping timeout is 10000.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>milliseconds</i>	3000

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the [ip slb cluster ping period](#) command to modify the ping period value.

### Examples

```
-> ip slb cluster "mail servers" ping timeout 1000  
-> ip slb cluster hr_servers ping timeout 6000
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>show ip slb clusters</b>	Displays the status and configuration of all Server Load Balancing clusters on a switch.
<b>show ip slb cluster</b>	Displays detailed status and configuration information for a single Server Load Balancing cluster on a switch.
<b>ip slb cluster ping period</b>	Modifies the ping period value.
<b>ip slb cluster ping retries</b>	Modifies the number of ping retries.

## MIB Objects

```
slbClusterTable  
    slbClusterPingTimeout
```

---

## ip slb cluster ping retries

Configures the number of ping attempts for a Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster.

**ip slb cluster** *cluster\_name* **ping retries** *count*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>cluster_name</i>	The name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster.
<i>count</i>	The number of ping retries. The valid range for the ping retry value is 0–255.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>count</i>	3

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ip slb cluster "mail servers" ping retries 5
-> ip slb cluster hr_servers ping retries 10
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">show ip slb clusters</a>	Displays the status and configuration of all Server Load Balancing clusters on a switch.
<a href="#">show ip slb cluster</a>	Displays detailed status and configuration information for a single Server Load Balancing cluster on a switch.
<a href="#">ip slb cluster ping period</a>	Modifies the ping period value.
<a href="#">ip slb cluster ping timeout</a>	Modifies the ping timeout value.

### MIB Objects

```
slbClusterTable
    slbClusterPingRetries
```

---

## ip slb cluster probe

Configures a probe for a Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster.

```
ip slb cluster cluster_name probe probe_name
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>cluster_name</i>	The name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster.
<i>probe_name</i>	The name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) probe.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

You must create the probe with the [ip slb probe](#) before you can use this command.

### Examples

```
-> ip slb cluster mail_servers probe mail_server_probe
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">show ip slb clusters</a>	Displays the status and configuration of all Server Load Balancing clusters on a switch.
<a href="#">ip slb probe</a>	Configures and deletes SLB probes.
<a href="#">show ip slb cluster</a>	Displays detailed status and configuration information for a single Server Load Balancing cluster on a switch.
<a href="#">ip slb server ip cluster</a>	Adds, deletes, or modifies parameters of physical servers in logical Server Load Balancing clusters.

### MIB Objects

```
slbClusterTable  
    slbClusterProbeName
```

---

## ip slb server ip cluster

Adds a physical server to a Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster, deletes a physical server from an SLB cluster, or modifies the administrative status of a physical server in an SLB cluster.

**ip slb server ip** *ip\_address* **cluster** *cluster\_name* [**admin status** {**enable** | **disable**}]

**no ip slb server ip** *ip\_address* **cluster** *cluster\_name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The IP address for the physical server.
<i>cluster_name</i>	The name of an existing Server Load Balancing cluster.
<b>enable</b>	Enables a server.
<b>disable</b>	Disables a server.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b>	<b>enable</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a physical server from a Server Load Balancing cluster.
- Up to 16 clusters per switch are allowed. Each cluster may contain up to 16 servers to provide a maximum of 256 physical servers per switch.

### Examples

```
-> ip slb server ip 10.255.11.127 cluster corporate_servers
-> ip slb server ip 10.255.11.109 cluster "mail servers" admin status disable
-> no ip slb server ip 10.255.11.105 cluster hr_servers
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; **weight** parameter removed.

## Related Commands

<b>show ip slb clusters</b>	Displays the status and configuration of all Server Load Balancing clusters on a switch.
<b>show ip slb cluster</b>	Displays detailed status and configuration information for a single Server Load Balancing cluster on a switch.
<b>ip slb admin</b>	Enables or disables Server Load Balancing on a switch.
<b>ip slb cluster</b>	Configures Server Load Balancing clusters.

## MIB Objects

```
slbServerTable
  slbServerRowStatus
  slbServerAdminStatus
  slbServerAdminWeight
```

---

## ip slb server ip cluster probe

Configures a probe for a Server Load Balancing (SLB) server.

```
ip slb server ip ip_address cluster cluster_name probe probe_name
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>ip_address</i>	The IP address for the physical server.
<i>cluster_name</i>	The name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster.
<i>probe_name</i>	The name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) probe.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

You must create the probe with the [ip slb probe](#) before you can use this command.

### Examples

```
-> ip slb server ip 10.255.11.127 cluster corporate_servers probe p_http
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">show ip slb clusters</a>	Displays the status and configuration of all Server Load Balancing clusters on a switch.
<a href="#">show ip slb cluster</a>	Displays detailed status and configuration information for a single Server Load Balancing cluster on a switch.
<a href="#">ip slb probe</a>	Configures and deletes SLB probes.
<a href="#">ip slb admin</a>	Enables or disables Server Load Balancing on a switch.
<a href="#">ip slb cluster</a>	Configures Server Load Balancing clusters.

### MIB Objects

```
slbServerTable  
    slbServerProbeName
```

---



## ip slb probe

Configures a Server Load Balancing (SLB) probe used to check the health of servers or clusters.

```
ip slb probe probe_name {ftp | http | https | imap | imaps | nntp | ping | pop | pops | smtp | tcp | udp}
```

```
no ip slb probe probe_name
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>probe_name</i>	Specifies the name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) probe.
<b>ftp</b>	Specifies an FTP probe.
<b>http</b>	Specifies an HTTP probe.
<b>https</b>	Specifies an HTTPS probe.
<b>imap</b>	Specifies an IMAP probe.
<b>imaps</b>	Specifies an IMAPS probe.
<b>nntp</b>	Specifies an NNTP probe.
<b>ping</b>	Specifies a ping probe.
<b>pop</b>	Specifies a POP probe.
<b>pops</b>	Specifies a POPS probe.
<b>smtp</b>	Specifies an SMTP probe.
<b>tcp</b>	Specifies a TCP probe.
<b>udp</b>	Specifies a UDP probe.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete an SLB probe.
- It is possible to configure up to 20 probes per switch.

### Examples

```
-> ip slb probe mail_server_probe smtp  
-> no ip slb probe mail_server_probe
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**show ip slb probes**                      Displays the configuration of SLB probes.

## MIB Objects

```
slbProbeTable  
  slbProbeName  
  slbProbeMethod
```

---

## ip slb probe timeout

Configures the amount of time to wait for Server Load Balancing (SLB) probe answers.

```
ip slb probe probe_name {ftp | http | https | imap | imaps | nntp | ping | pop | pops | smtp | tcp | udp}
timeout seconds
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>probe_name</i>	Specifies the name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) probe.
<b>ftp</b>	Specifies an FTP probe.
<b>http</b>	Specifies an HTTP probe.
<b>https</b>	Specifies an HTTPS probe.
<b>imap</b>	Specifies an IMAP probe.
<b>imaps</b>	Specifies an IMAPS probe.
<b>nntp</b>	Specifies an NNTP probe.
<b>ping</b>	Specifies a ping probe.
<b>pop</b>	Specifies a POP probe.
<b>pops</b>	Specifies a POPS probe.
<b>smtp</b>	Specifies an SMTP probe.
<b>tcp</b>	Specifies a TCP probe.
<b>udp</b>	Specifies a UDP probe.
<i>seconds</i>	Specifies the timeout in seconds, which can be 1–3600000.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	3000

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ip slb probe mail_server smtp timeout 12000
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip slb probe**

Configures and deletes SLB probes.

**show ip slb probes**

Displays the configuration of SLB probes.

## MIB Objects

slbProbeTable

slbProbeName

slbProbeMethod

slbProbeTimeout

---

## ip slb probe period

Configures the length of time between each SLB probe to check the health of the servers.

```
ip slb probe probe_name {ftp | http | https | imap | imaps | nntp | ping | pop | pops | smtp | tcp | udp}
period seconds
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>probe_name</i>	Specifies the name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) probe.
<b>ftp</b>	Specifies an FTP probe.
<b>http</b>	Specifies an HTTP probe.
<b>https</b>	Specifies an HTTPS probe.
<b>imap</b>	Specifies an IMAP probe.
<b>imaps</b>	Specifies an IMAPS probe.
<b>nntp</b>	Specifies an NNTP probe.
<b>ping</b>	Specifies a ping probe.
<b>pop</b>	Specifies a POP probe.
<b>pops</b>	Specifies a POPS probe.
<b>smtp</b>	Specifies an SMTP probe.
<b>tcp</b>	Specifies a TCP probe.
<b>udp</b>	Specifies a UDP probe.
<i>seconds</i>	Specifies the length of time for the SLB probe period (0–3600 seconds).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	60

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ip slb probe web_server http period 120
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip slb probe**

Configures and deletes SLB probes.

**show ip slb probes**

Displays the configuration of SLB probes.

## MIB Objects

slbProbeTable

    slbProbeName

    slbProbeMethod

    slbProbePeriod

---

## ip slb probe port

Configures the TCP/UDP port on which the Server Load Balancing (SLB) probe is sent.

```
ip slb probe probe_name {ftp | http | https | imap | imaps | nntp | ping | pop | pops | smtp | tcp | udp}
port port_number
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>probe_name</i>	Specifies the name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) probe.
<b>ftp</b>	Specifies an FTP probe.
<b>http</b>	Specifies an HTTP probe.
<b>https</b>	Specifies an HTTPS probe.
<b>imap</b>	Specifies an IMAP probe.
<b>imaps</b>	Specifies an IMAPS probe.
<b>nntp</b>	Specifies an NNTP probe.
<b>ping</b>	Specifies a ping probe.
<b>pop</b>	Specifies a POP probe.
<b>pops</b>	Specifies a POPS probe.
<b>smtp</b>	Specifies an SMTP probe.
<b>tcp</b>	Specifies a TCP probe.
<b>udp</b>	Specifies a UDP probe.
<i>port_number</i>	Specifies the TDP/UDP port number (0–65535).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>port_number</i>	0

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ip slb probe mis_server udp port 200
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip slb probe**

Configures and deletes SLB probes.

**show ip slb probes**

Displays the configuration of SLB probes.

## MIB Objects

slbProbeTable

    slbProbeName

    slbProbeMethod

    slbProbePort

---



## ip slb probe retries

Configures the number of Server Load Balancing (SLB) probe retries that are performed before deciding that a server is out of service.

**ip slb probe** *probe\_name* {**ftp** | **http** | **https** | **imap** | **imaps** | **nntp** | **ping** | **pop** | **pops** | **smtp** | **tcp** | **udp**}  
**retries** *retries*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>probe_name</i>	Specifies the name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) probe.
<b>ftp</b>	Specifies an FTP probe.
<b>http</b>	Specifies an HTTP probe.
<b>https</b>	Specifies an HTTPS probe.
<b>imap</b>	Specifies an IMAP probe.
<b>imaps</b>	Specifies an IMAPS probe.
<b>nntp</b>	Specifies an NNTP probe.
<b>ping</b>	Specifies a ping probe.
<b>pop</b>	Specifies a POP probe.
<b>pops</b>	Specifies a POPS probe.
<b>smtp</b>	Specifies an SMTP probe.
<b>tcp</b>	Specifies a TCP probe.
<b>udp</b>	Specifies a UDP probe.
<i>retries</i>	Specifies the number of retries (0–255).

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>retries</i>	3

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ip slb probe mail_server smtp retries 5
```

## Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**ip slb probe**

Configures and deletes SLB probes.

**show ip slb probes**

Displays the configuration of SLB probes.

## MIB Objects

slbProbeTable

    slbProbeName

    slbProbeMethod

    slbProbeRetries

---

## ip slb probe username

Configures a user name that is sent to a server as credentials for an HTTP GET operation to verify the health of the server.

```
ip slb probe probe_name {http | https} username user_name
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>probe_name</i>	Specifies the name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) probe.
<b>http</b>	Specifies an HTTP probe.
<b>https</b>	Specifies an HTTPS probe.
<i>user_name</i>	Specifies user name.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ip slb probe web_server http username subnet1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip slb probe</a>	Configures and deletes SLB probes.
<a href="#">show ip slb probes</a>	Displays the configuration of SLB probes.

### MIB Objects

```
slbProbeTable  
  slbProbeName  
  slbProbeMethod  
  slbProbeHttpUsername
```

---

## ip slb probe password

Configures a password that is sent to a server as credentials for an HTTP GET to verify the health of the server.

```
ip slb probe probe_name {http | https} password password
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>probe_name</i>	Specifies the name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) probe.
<b>http</b>	Specifies an HTTP probe.
<b>https</b>	Specifies an HTTPS probe.
<i>password</i>	Specifies the password.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

The password is encrypted in the configuration file so it is not readable.

### Examples

```
-> ip slb probe web_server http password h1f45xc
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip slb probe</a>	Configures and deletes SLB probes.
<a href="#">show ip slb probes</a>	Displays the configuration of SLB probes.

### MIB Objects

```
slbProbeTable  
  slbProbeName  
  slbProbeMethod  
  slbProbeHttpPassword
```

---

## ip slb probe url

Configures a URL that is sent to a server for an HTTP GET to verify the health of the server.

```
ip slb probe probe_name {http | https} url url
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>probe_name</i>	Specifies the name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) probe.
<b>http</b>	Specifies an HTTP probe.
<b>https</b>	Specifies an HTTPS probe.
<i>url</i>	Specifies the URL of the server.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
->ip slb probe web_server http url pub/index.html
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip slb probe</a>	Configures and deletes SLB probes.
<a href="#">show ip slb probes</a>	Displays the configuration of SLB probes.

### MIB Objects

```
slbProbeTable  
  slbProbeName  
  slbProbeMethod  
  slbProbeHttpUrl
```

---

## ip slb probe status

Configures the expected status returned from an HTTP GET to verify the health of a server.

```
ip slb probe probe_name {http | https} status status_value
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>probe_name</i>	Specifies the name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) probe.
<b>http</b>	Specifies an HTTP probe.
<b>https</b>	Specifies an HTTPS probe.
<i>status_value</i>	Specifies the expected status returned, which can be 0–4294967295.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>status_value</i>	200

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ip slb probe web_server http status 404
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip slb probe</a>	Configures and deletes SLB probes.
<a href="#">show ip slb probes</a>	Displays the configuration of SLB probes.

### MIB Objects

```
slbProbeTable
  slbProbeName
  slbProbeMethod
  slbProbePeriod
  slbProbeHttpStatus
```

---

## ip slb probe send

Configures an ASCII string that is sent to a server to invoke a server response and verify the health of the server.

```
ip slb probe probe_name {tcp | udp} send send_string
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>probe_name</i>	Specifies the name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) probe.
<b>tcp</b>	Specifies a TCP probe.
<b>udp</b>	Specifies a UDP probe.
<i>send_string</i>	Specifies the ASCII string sent to a server to invoke a response.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ip slb probe web_server tcp send test
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; **http** and **https** parameters removed.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip slb probe</a>	Configures and deletes SLB probes.
<a href="#">show ip slb probes</a>	Displays the configuration of SLB probes.

### MIB Objects

```
slbProbeTable  
  slbProbeName  
  slbProbeMethod  
  slbProbeSend
```

---

## ip slb probe expect

Configures an ASCII string used to compare a response from a server to verify the health of the server.

```
ip slb probe probe_name {http | https | tcp | udp} expect expect_string
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>probe_name</i>	Specifies the name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) probe.
<b>http</b>	Specifies an HTTP probe.
<b>https</b>	Specifies an HTTPS probe.
<b>tcp</b>	Specifies a TCP probe.
<b>udp</b>	Specifies a UDP probe.
<i>expect_string</i>	Specifies the ASCII string used to compare a response from a server.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ip slb probe web_server http expect test
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip slb probe</a>	Configures and deletes SLB probes.
<a href="#">show ip slb probes</a>	Displays the configuration of SLB probes.

### MIB Objects

```
slbProbeTable  
  slbProbeName  
  slbProbeMethod  
  slbProbeExpect
```

---



## show ip slb

Displays the status of Server Load Balancing on a switch.

**show ip slb**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip slb
Admin status           : Enabled,
Operational status     : In Service,
Number of clusters     = 3
```

Output fields are described here:

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Admin status</b>	The current administrative status of Server Load Balancing (SLB) on this switch ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).
<b>Operational status</b>	The current operational status of Server Load Balancing (SLB) on this switch, which is either <b>In service</b> (at least one SLB cluster is in service) or <b>Out of service</b> (all SLB clusters are out of service).
<b>Number of clusters</b>	The total number of Server Load Balancing (SLB) clusters on this switch. A maximum of 16 SLB clusters per switch is allowed.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>show ip slb servers</b>	Displays the status of all physical servers belonging to Server Load Balancing clusters on a switch.
<b>show ip slb clusters</b>	Displays the status and configuration of all Server Load Balancing clusters on a switch.
<b>show ip slb cluster</b>	Displays detailed status and configuration information for a single Server Load Balancing cluster on a switch.
<b>show ip slb cluster server</b>	Displays detailed status and configuration information for a single physical server in a Server Load Balancing cluster.

## MIB Objects

```
slbFeature
  slbAdminStatus
  slbOperStatus
  slbClustersCount
```

---

## show ip slb clusters

Displays the status and basic configuration for all Server Load Balancing (SLB) clusters on a switch. This command also displays traffic statistics for QoS policy condition clusters.

**show ip slb clusters [statistics]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

**statistics**                      Displays SLB statistics for QoS policy condition clusters.

### Defaults

By default, the status and basic configuration for all clusters is displayed; statistics are not shown.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **statistics** parameter to display the total number of packets that were passed to clusters because they met the QoS condition criteria configured for that cluster. The polling interval used to obtain such statistics is every 15 minutes. See the second example below.

### Examples

```
-> show ip slb clusters
```

Cluster Name	VIP/COND	Admin Status	Operational Status	# Srv	% Avail
WorldWideWeb	128.241.130.204	Enabled	In Service	3	95
Intranet	128.241.130.205	Enabled	In Service	2	100
FileTransfer	128.241.130.206	Enabled	Out of Service	2	50

Output fields are described here:

#### *output definitions*

<b>Cluster Name</b>	The name of the SLB cluster.
<b>VIP/COND</b>	The virtual IP (VIP) address or the policy condition name for the SLB cluster.
<b>Admin Status</b>	The administrative status of the SLB cluster ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).
<b>Operational Status</b>	The operational status of the SLB cluster; <b>In Service</b> (i.e., at least one physical server is operational in the cluster) or <b>Out of Service</b> .
<b># Srv</b>	The total number of physical servers that belong to the SLB cluster. It is possible to configure up to 16 servers per cluster and up to 16 clusters per switch. This allows a maximum of 256 physical servers per switch.
<b>% Avail</b>	The percentage of flows successfully routed to the SLB cluster.

```

-> show ip slb clusters statistics
Cluster Name                                     Count
-----+-----
Cluster1           Enabled  In Service           4 Servers
Cluster2           Enabled  In Service           4 Servers
Cluster3           Enabled  In Service          14 Servers
    Dst IP 101.113.113.1/255.255.255.255      4503911
Cluster6           Enabled  In Service           2 Servers
    Src IP 202.202.1.0/255.255.255.0          6527831
    Src Port 2/49

```

### output definitions

<b>Cluster Name</b>	The name of the SLB cluster. This field also contains the administrative and operational status for the cluster and either the VIP address or QoS policy condition value that identifies the cluster.
<b>Count</b>	The total number of physical servers that belong to the cluster, and the total number of packets serviced by the cluster.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.5; **statistics** parameter added; **Count** field added.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">ip slb reset statistics</a>	Resets SLB statistics for all clusters.
<a href="#">show ip slb cluster</a>	Displays detailed status and configuration information for a single SLB cluster.
<a href="#">show ip slb servers</a>	Displays the status of all physical servers belonging to each SLB cluster on a switch.
<a href="#">show ip slb cluster server</a>	Displays detailed status and configuration information for a single physical server in an SLB cluster.

### MIB Objects

```

slbClusterTable
  slbClusterName
  slbClusterVIP
  slbClusterCondition
  slbClusterAdminStatus
  slbClusterOperStatus
  slbClusterNumberOfServers
  slbClusterNewFlows
slbStatsTable
  slbStatsClusterName
  slbStatsIndex
  slbStatsCounter
slbStatsQualTable
  slbStatsQualType
  slbStatsQualData

```

## show ip slb cluster

Displays detailed statistics and configuration information for a single Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster. This command also displays traffic statistics for single QoS policy condition cluster.

**show ip slb cluster** *name* [**statistics**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	Specifies the name of the SLB cluster.
<b>statistics</b>	Displays SLB statistics for the specified cluster.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **statistics** parameter to display the total number of packets that were passed to the cluster because they met the QoS condition criteria configured for that cluster. The polling interval used to obtain such statistics is every 15 minutes. See the second example below:

### Examples

```
-> show ip slb cluster Intranet
Cluster Intranet
  VIP                : 128.241.130.205,
  Type               : L3
  Admin status       : Enabled,
  Operational status : In Service,
  Ping period (seconds) = 60,
  Ping timeout (milliseconds) = 3000,
  Ping retries       : 3,
  Probe              : None,
  Number of packets  : 45768,
  Number of servers  : 2
  Server 128.241.130.4
    Admin status = Enabled, Operational Status = In Service,
    Availability (%) = 98
  Server 128.241.130.5
    Admin status = Enabled, Operational Status = Discovery,
    Availability (%) = 0
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Cluster</b>	The name of this Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster.
<b>VIP</b>	The virtual IP (VIP) address for this Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster.
<b>Type</b>	The classifier for the hypothetical packet, which can be <b>L2</b> or <b>L3</b> .

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Admin status</b>	The current administrative status of this Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).
<b>Operational status</b>	The current operational status of this Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster, which is <b>In Service</b> (i.e., at least one physical server is operational in the cluster) or <b>Out of Service</b> .
<b>Ping period (seconds)</b>	The ping period (in seconds) used by this Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster to check the health of physical servers.
<b>Ping timeout (milliseconds)</b>	The timeout (in milliseconds) used by this Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster to wait for ping answers from physical servers.
<b>Ping retries</b>	The number of ping retries that this Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster will execute before switching the status to <b>No answer</b> .
<b>Probe</b>	The probe configured for this cluster.
<b>Number of packets</b>	The number of packets balanced for this Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster.
<b>Number of servers</b>	The total number of physical servers that belong to this Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster.
<b>Server</b>	The IP address for this physical server.
<b>Admin Status</b>	The administrative state of this physical server ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).
<b>Operational Status</b>	The operational state of this server. The possible states are described as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Disabled</b> (this server is administratively disabled).</li> <li>• <b>No Answer</b> (this server has not responded to ping requests).</li> <li>• <b>Link Down</b> (there is a bad connection to this server).</li> <li>• <b>In Service</b> (this server is used for SLB cluster client connections).</li> <li>• <b>Discovery</b> (the SLB cluster is pinging this physical server).</li> <li>• <b>Retrying</b> (the SLB cluster is making another attempt to bring up this server).</li> </ul>
<b>Availability (%)</b>	The percentage of time that this physical server has been available for processing client requests. In other words, the actual ratio of up time ( <b>In Service</b> plus <b>Retrying</b> ) versus down time ( <b>No Answer</b> plus <b>Link Down</b> ). Please note that the <b>Disabled</b> and the initial <b>Discovery</b> states are not counted as down time.

---

```
-> show ip slb cluster Cluster6 statistics
Cluster Name                               Count
-----+-----
Cluster6      Enabled In Service      2 Servers
  Src IP 202.202.1.0/255.255.255.0        6527831
  Src Port 2/49
```

*output definitions*


---

<b>Cluster Name</b>	The name of the SLB cluster. This field also contains the administrative and operational status for the cluster and either the VIP address or QoS policy condition value that identifies the cluster.
<b>Count</b>	The total number of physical servers that belong to the cluster, and the total number of packets serviced by the cluster.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; **Probe** field added.

Release 6.1.3; **Type** field added; **Routed flows success ratio (%)** field removed.

Release 6.1.5; **statistics** parameter added; **Count** field added.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">ip slb reset statistics</a>	Resets SLB statistics for all clusters.
<a href="#">show ip slb clusters</a>	Displays detailed status and configuration information for all Server Load Balancing clusters on a switch.
<a href="#">show ip slb servers</a>	Displays the status of all physical servers belonging to Server Load Balancing clusters on a switch.
<a href="#">show ip slb cluster server</a>	Displays detailed status and configuration information for a single physical server in a Server Load Balancing cluster.
<a href="#">ip slb cluster probe</a>	Configures a probe for an SLB cluster.

## MIB Objects

### slbClusterTable

```

slbClusterName
slbClusterVIP
slbClusterAdminStatus
slbClusterOperStatus
slbClusterUpTime
slbClusterPingPeriod
slbClusterPingTimeout
slbClusterPingRetries
slbClusterRedirectAlgorithm
slbClusterIdleTimer
slbClusterNumberOfServers
slbClusterProbeName
slbClusterRowStatus
slbClusterPackets
slbClusterCondition
slbClusterType

```

### slbServerTable

```

slbServerClusterName
slbServerIpAddress
slbServerAdminStatus
slbServerOperStatus

```

### slbStatsTable

```

slbStatsClusterName
slbStatsIndex
slbStatsCounter

```

### slbStatsQualTable

```

slbStatsQualType
slbStatsQualData

```

## show ip slb cluster server

Displays detailed statistics and configuration information for a single physical server in a Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster.

**show ip slb cluster** *name* **server** *ip\_address*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*name* Specifies the name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster.

*ip\_address* Specifies the IP address for the physical server.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Specifying a value for the *name* and *ip\_address* parameters is required.

### Examples

```
-> show ip slb cluster Intranet server 128.220.40.4
Cluster c11
  VIP 128.220.40.205
  Server 128.220.40.4
    MAC addr           : 00:00:1f:40:53:6a,
    Slot number        = 1,
    Port number        = 4,
    Admin status       : Enabled,
    Oper status        : In Service,
    Probe              = phhttp,
    Availability time (%) = 95,
    Ping failures       = 0,
    Last ping round trip time (milliseconds) = 20,
    Probe status       = ,
```

Output fields are described here:

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Cluster</b>	The name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster.
<b>VIP</b>	The virtual IP (VIP) address for this Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster.
<b>Server</b>	The IP address for this physical server.
<b>MAC addr</b>	The MAC address of this physical server.
<b>Slot number</b>	The slot number of the network interface (NI) module to which this physical server is attached.



*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>Port number</b>	The port number to which this physical server is attached.
<b>Admin status</b>	The current administrative status of this physical server ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).
<b>Oper status</b>	The operational state of this server. The possible states are described as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Disabled</b> (this server is administratively disabled).</li> <li>• <b>No Answer</b> (this server has not responded to ping requests).</li> <li>• <b>Link Down</b> (there is a bad connection to this server).</li> <li>• <b>In Service</b> (this server is used for SLB cluster client connections).</li> <li>• <b>Discovery</b> (the SLB cluster is pinging this physical server).</li> <li>• <b>Retrying</b> (the SLB cluster is making another attempt to bring up this server).</li> </ul>
<b>Probe</b>	The name of the probe configured for this server.
<b>Availability time (%)</b>	The percentage of time that this physical server has been available for processing client requests. In other words, the actual ratio of up time ( <b>In Service</b> plus <b>Retrying</b> ) versus down time ( <b>No Answer</b> plus <b>Link Down</b> ). Please note that the <b>Disabled</b> and the initial <b>Discovery</b> states are not counted as down time.
<b>Ping failures</b>	The total number of pings that have failed on this physical server.
<b>Last ping round trip time (milliseconds)</b>	The total amount of time (in milliseconds) measured for the last valid ping to this physical server to make a round trip.
<b>Probe status</b>	The status of the probe configured for this server.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6; **Probe** and **Probe status** fields were added.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">show ip slb servers</a>	Displays the status of all physical servers belonging to Server Load Balancing clusters on a switch.
<a href="#">show ip slb clusters</a>	Displays detailed status and configuration information for all Server Load Balancing clusters on a switch.
<a href="#">show ip slb cluster</a>	Displays detailed status and configuration information for a single Server Load Balancing cluster.

**MIB Objects**

```
slbClusterTable
  slbClusterVIP
slbServerTable
  slbServerClusterName
  slbServerIpAddress
  slbServerAdminStatus
  slbServerOperStatus
  slbServerMacAddress
  slbServerSlotNumber
  slbServerPortNumber
```

```
slbServerUpTime  
slbServerProbeName  
slbServerLastRTT  
slbServerPingFails  
slbServerProbeStatus
```

---

## show ip slb servers

Displays the status and configurations of all physical servers in Server Load Balancing clusters.

**show ip slb servers**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

-> show ip slb servers

IP addr	Cluster Name	Admin Status	Operational Status	% Avail
128.220.40.4	Intranet	Enabled	In Service	98
128.220.40.5	Intranet	Enabled	Retrying	80
128.220.40.6	FileTransfer	Enabled	No answer	50
128.220.40.7	FileTransfer	Disabled	Disabled	---
128.220.40.1	WorldWideWeb	Enabled	In Service	100
128.220.40.2	WorldWideWeb	Enabled	Discovery	50
128.220.40.3	WorldWideWeb	Enabled	Link Down	75

Output fields are described here:

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>IP addr</b>	The IP address for this physical server.
<b>Cluster Name</b>	The name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) cluster to which this physical server belongs.
<b>Admin Status</b>	The current administrative status of this physical server ( <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> ).

---

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Operational Status</b>	The operational state of this server. The possible states are described as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Disabled</b> (this server is administratively disabled).</li><li>• <b>No Answer</b> (this server has not responded to ping requests).</li><li>• <b>Link Down</b> (there is a bad connection to this server).</li><li>• <b>In Service</b> (this server is used for SLB cluster client connections).</li><li>• <b>Discovery</b> (the SLB cluster is pinging this physical server).</li><li>• <b>Retrying</b> (the SLB cluster is making another attempt to bring up this server).</li></ul>
<b>% Avail</b>	The percentage of time that this physical server has been available for processing client requests. In other words, the actual ratio of up time ( <b>In Service</b> plus <b>Retrying</b> ) versus down time ( <b>No Answer</b> plus <b>Link Down</b> ). Please note that the <b>Disabled</b> and the initial <b>Discovery</b> states are not counted as down time.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">show ip slb cluster server</a>	Displays the detailed status and configuration of a single physical server in a Server Load Balancing cluster.
<a href="#">show ip slb clusters</a>	Displays detailed status and configuration information for all Server Load Balancing clusters on a switch.
<a href="#">show ip slb cluster</a>	Displays detailed status and configuration information for a single Server Load Balancing cluster.

**MIB Objects**

```
slbServers
  slbServerIpAddress
  slbServerClusterName
  slbServerAdminStatus
  slbServerOperStatus
  slbServerFlows
```

---

## show ip slb probes

Displays the configuration of Server Load Balancing (SLB) probes.

**show ip slb probes** [*probe\_name*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*probe\_name* Specifies the name of the Server Load Balancing (SLB) probe.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify the name of an SLB probe then all SLB probes will be displayed.

### Examples

No probe name is specified:

```
-> show ip slb probes
Probe Name          Period  Retries  Timeout  Method
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
web_server          60000     3    12000   HTTP
mail_server         60000     3     3000   SMTP
mis_servers         3600000   5    24000   Ping
```

Output fields are described here:

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>Probe Name</b>	The user-specified name of the probe.
<b>Period</b>	The period (in seconds) to check the health of servers.
<b>Retries</b>	The number of probe retries before deciding that a server is out of service.
<b>Timeout</b>	The timeout (in seconds) used to wait for probe answers.
<b>Method</b>	The type of probe.

---

The name of a probe that is not an HTTP/HTTPS probe is specified:

```
-> show ip slb probes mail_server
Probe mail_server
Type                = SMTP,
Period (seconds)    = 60,
Timeout (milliseconds) = 3000,
Retries             = 3,
Port                = 0,
```

The name of an HTTP/HTTPS probe is specified:

```
-> show ip slb probes phttp
Probe phttp
  Type                = HTTP,
  Period (seconds)    = 60,
  Timeout (milliseconds) = 3000,
  Retries             = 3,
  Port                = 0,
  Username            = ,
  Password            = ,
  Expect              = ,
  Status              = 200,
  URL                 = /,
```

Output fields are described here:

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Probe</b>	The user-specified name of the probe.
<b>Type</b>	The type of probe.
<b>Period</b>	The period (in seconds) to check the health of servers.
<b>Timeout</b>	The timeout (in seconds) used to wait for probe answers.
<b>Retries</b>	The number of probe retries before deciding that a server is out of service.
<b>Port</b>	The TCP/UDP port on which the probe is sent.
<b>Username</b>	The configured user name sent to a server as credentials for an HTTP GET operation for the probe.
<b>Password</b>	The configured password for the probe.
<b>Expect</b>	The configured ASCII string used to compare a response from a server to verify the health of the server.
<b>Status</b>	The expected status returned from an HTTP GET to verify the health of a server.
<b>URL</b>	The configured URL sent to a server for an HTTP GET to verify the health of the server.

---

### **Release History**

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>ip slb probe</b>	Configures and deletes SLB probes.
<b>ip slb probe period</b>	Configures the probe period to check the health of servers.
<b>ip slb probe timeout</b>	Configures the timeout used to wait for probe answers.
<b>ip slb probe retries</b>	Configures the number of probe retries before deciding that a server is out of service.
<b>ip slb probe port</b>	Configures the TCP/UDP port that the probe should be sent on.
<b>ip slb probe username</b>	Configures a user name sent to a server as credentials for an HTTP GET operation
<b>ip slb probe password</b>	Configures a password sent to a server as credentials for an HTTP GET to verify the health of the server
<b>ip slb probe expect</b>	Configures an ASCII string used to compare a response from a server to verify the health of the server.
<b>ip slb probe status</b>	Configures the expected status returned from an HTTP GET to verify the health of a server.
<b>ip slb probe url</b>	Configures a URL sent to a server for an HTTP GET to verify the health of the server.

## MIB Objects

```
slbProbeTable
  slbProbeName
  slbProbeMethod
  slbProbePeriod
  slbProbeTimeout
  slbProbeRetries
  slbProbePort
  slbProbeHttpUsername
  slbProbeHttpPassword
  slbProbeExpect
  slbProbeHttpStatus
  slbProbeHttpUrl
```

---





# 49 AAA Commands

This chapter includes descriptions for authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) commands. The commands are used for configuring the type of authentication as well as the AAA servers and the local user database on the switch.

- **Authenticated VLANs.** Authenticates users through the switch into particular VLANs. User information is stored on an external RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP server.
- **Authenticated Switch Access.** Authenticates users into the switch to manage the switch. User information is stored on a RADIUS, TACACS+, LDAP, or ACE/Server; or information may be stored locally in the switch user database.
- **Local user database.** User information may be configured for Authenticated Switch Access. For functional management access, users may be allowed to access specific command families or domains. Alternately, users may be configured with a profile that specifies access to particular ports or VLANs.

MIB information for the AAA commands is as follows:

*Filename:* alcatelIND1AAA.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-AAA-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

<b>Authentication servers</b>	<b>aaa radius-server</b> <b>aaa tacacs+-server</b> <b>aaa ldap-server</b> <b>aaa ace-server clear</b> <b>show aaa server</b>
<b>Authenticated VLANs</b>	<b>aaa authentication vlan single-mode</b> <b>aaa authentication vlan multiple-mode</b> <b>aaa vlan no</b> <b>aaa accounting vlan</b> <b>aaa avlan dns</b> <b>aaa avlan default dhcp</b> <b>aaa accounting command</b> <b>avlan port-bound</b> <b>avlan auth-ip</b> <b>aaa avlan http language</b> <b>show aaa authentication vlan</b> <b>show aaa accounting vlan</b> <b>show avlan user</b> <b>show aaa avlan config</b> <b>show aaa avlan auth-ip</b>

---

---

<b>Authenticated Switch Access</b>	<b>aaa authentication</b> <b>aaa authentication default</b> <b>aaa accounting session</b> <b>aaa accounting command</b> <b>show aaa authentication</b> <b>show aaa accounting</b>
<b>802.1X Port-Based Network Access Control</b>	<b>aaa authentication 802.1x</b> <b>aaa authentication mac</b> <b>aaa accounting 802.1x</b> <b>show aaa authentication mac</b> <b>show aaa accounting 802.1x</b>
<b>Local user database and partitioned management</b>	<b>user</b> <b>password</b> <b>user password-size min</b> <b>user password-expiration</b> <b>show user</b> <b>show user password-size</b> <b>show user password-expiration</b> <b>show aaa priv hexa</b>
<b>End-user profiles</b>	<b>user</b> <b>end-user profile</b> <b>end-user profile port-list</b> <b>end-user profile vlan-range</b> <b>show end-user profile</b>

---

## aaa radius-server

Configures or modifies a RADIUS server for Authenticated VLANs, Authenticated Switch Access, or 802.1X port access control.

**aaa radius-server** *server* [**host** {*hostname* | *ip\_address*} [*hostname2* | *ip\_address2*]] [**key** *secret*] [**retransmit** *retries*] [**timeout** *seconds*] [**auth-port** *auth\_port*] [**acct-port** *acct\_port*]

**no aaa radius server** *server*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>server</i>	The name of the RADIUS server.
<i>hostname</i>	The host name (DNS name) of the primary RADIUS server. The host name or IP address is required when creating a server.
<i>ip_address</i>	The IP address of the primary RADIUS server. An IP address or host name is required when creating a server.
<i>hostname2</i>	The host name (DNS name) of an optional backup RADIUS server.
<i>ip_address2</i>	The IP address of an optional backup RADIUS server.
<i>secret</i>	The shared secret known to the switch and the server, but which is not sent over the network. Can be any text or hexadecimal string but <b>MUST</b> match the secret configured on the server. The secret is case-sensitive. Required when creating a server.
<i>retries</i>	The number of retries the switch makes to authenticate a user before trying the backup server ( <i>hostname2</i> or <i>ip_address2</i> ).
<i>seconds</i>	The timeout for server replies to authentication requests.
<i>auth_port</i>	The UDP destination port for authentication requests.
<i>acct_port</i>	The UDP destination port for accounting requests.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>retries</i>	3
<i>seconds</i>	2
<i>auth_port</i>	1812
<i>acct_port</i>	1813

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- A host name (or IP address) and a secret are required when configuring a server.
- The server and the backup server must both be RADIUS servers.
- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a RADIUS server from the configuration. Only one server may be deleted at a time.

## Examples

```
-> aaa radius-server pubs2 host 10.10.2.1 key wwwtoe timeout 5
-> no aaa radius-server pubs2
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">show aaa server</a>	Displays information about AAA servers.
<a href="#">aaa authentication vlan single-mode</a>	Specifies the AAA servers to be used in single-authority mode for Authenticated VLANs.
<a href="#">aaa authentication vlan multiple-mode</a>	Specifies the AAA servers to be used for Authenticated VLANs in multiple-authority mode.
<a href="#">aaa authentication</a>	Specifies the AAA servers to be used for Authenticated Switch Access.
<a href="#">aaa accounting vlan</a>	Specifies the accounting servers to be used for Authenticated VLANs.
<a href="#">aaa accounting session</a>	Specifies the accounting servers to be used for Authenticated Switch Access.

## MIB Objects

```
aaaServerTable
  aaasProtocol
  aaasHostName
  aaasIpAddress
  aaasHostName2
  aaasIpAddress2
  aaasRadKey
  aaasRetries
  aaasTimeout
  aaasRadAuthPort
  aaasRadAcctPort
```

## aaa tacacs+-server

Configures or modifies a TACACS+ server for Authenticated VLANs or Authenticated Switch Access.

```
aaa tacacs+-server server [host {hostname | ip_address} {hostname2 | ip_address2}] [key secret]
[timeout seconds] [port port]
```

```
no aaa tacacs+-server server
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>server</i>	The name of the TACACS+ server.
<i>hostname</i>	The host name (DNS name) of the primary TACACS+ server. The host name or IP address is required when creating a server.
<i>ip_address</i>	The IP address of the primary TACACS+ server. An IP address or host name is required when creating a server.
<i>hostname2</i>	The host name (DNS name) of an optional backup TACACS+ server.
<i>ip_address2</i>	The IP address of an optional backup TACACS+ server.
<i>secret</i>	The shared secret known to the switch and the server, but which is not sent over the network. Can be any text or hexadecimal string but <b>MUST</b> match the secret configured on the server. The secret is case-sensitive. required when creating a server.
<i>seconds</i>	The timeout for server replies to authentication requests.
<i>port</i>	The port number for the primary TACACS+ server.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>seconds</i>	2
<i>port</i>	49

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a TACACS+ server from the configuration. Only one server may be deleted at a time.
- A host name (or IP address) and a secret are required when configuring a server.
- The server and the backup server must both be TACACS+ servers.

## Examples

```
-> aaa tacacs+-server tpub host 10.10.2.2 key otna timeout 10
-> no aaa tacacs+-server tpub
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">show aaa server</a>	Displays information about AAA servers.
<a href="#">aaa authentication vlan single-mode</a>	Specifies the AAA servers to be used in single-authority mode for Authenticated VLANs.
<a href="#">aaa authentication vlan multiple-mode</a>	Specifies the AAA servers to be used for Authenticated VLANs in multiple-authority mode.
<a href="#">aaa authentication</a>	Specifies the AAA servers to be used for Authenticated Switch Access.
<a href="#">aaa accounting vlan</a>	Specifies the accounting servers to be used for Authenticated VLANs.
<a href="#">aaa accounting session</a>	Specifies the accounting servers to be used for Authenticated Switch Access.

## MIB Objects

```
aaaServerTable
  aaasName
  aaasProtocol
  aaasHostName
  aaasIpAddress
  aaasHostName2
  aaasIpAddress2
  aaasTacacsKey
  aaasTimeout
  aaasTacacsPort
```

---

## aaa ldap-server

Configures or modifies an LDAP server for Authenticated VLANs or Authenticated Switch Access.

```
aaa ldap-server server_name [host {hostname | ip_address} [{hostname2 | ip_address2}]] [dn dn_name]
[password super_password] [base search_base] [retransmit retries] [timeout seconds] [ssl | no ssl]
[port port]
```

```
no aaa ldap-server server-name
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>server_name</i>	The name of the LDAP server.
<i>hostname</i>	The host name (DNS) of the primary LDAP server. The host name or IP address is required when creating a new server.
<i>ip_address</i>	The IP address of the primary LDAP server.
<i>hostname2</i>	The host name (DNS) of the backup LDAP server.
<i>ip_address2</i>	The IP address of a backup host for the LDAP server.
<i>dn_name</i>	The super-user or administrative distinguished name in the format recognized by the LDAP-enabled directory servers. For example: <b>cn=manager</b> . Must be different from the <i>search-base</i> name and must be in a format supported by the server. Required when creating a new server.
<i>super_password</i>	The super-user password recognized by the LDAP-enabled directory servers. The password may be clear text or hexadecimal format. Required when creating a new server.
<i>search_base</i>	The search base recognized by the LDAP-enabled directory servers. For example, <b>o=company</b> or <b>c=country</b> . Must be different from the <i>dn_name</i> . Required when creating a new server.
<i>retries</i>	The number of retries the switch makes to the LDAP server to authenticate a user before trying the backup server.
<i>seconds</i>	The timeout in seconds for server replies to authentication requests from the switch.
<b>ssl</b>	Enables a secure switch layer (SSL) between the switch and the LDAP server.
<b>no ssl</b>	Disables a secure switch layer (SSL) between the switch and the LDAP server.
<i>port</i>	The port number for the primary LDAP server and any backup server. Must match the port number configured on the server.

## Defaults

Defaults for optional parameters are as follows:

parameter	default
<i>port</i>	389 (SSL disabled) 636 (SSL enabled)
<i>retries</i>	3
<i>seconds</i>	2
<b>ssl   no ssl</b>	<b>no ssl</b>

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- The *dn\_name* must be different from the *search\_base* name.
- Use the **no** form of the command to remove an LDAP server from the configuration. Only one server may be removed at a time.
- The port number configured on the switch must match the port number configured for the server.

## Examples

```
-> aaa ldap-server topanga5 host 10.10.3.4 dn cn=manager password tpub base c=us
retransmit 4
-> no aaa ldap-server topanga5
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>show aaa server</b>	Displays information about AAA servers.
<b>aaa authentication vlan single-mode</b>	Specifies the AAA servers to be used in single-authority mode for Authenticated VLANs.
<b>aaa authentication vlan multiple-mode</b>	Configures AAA servers for Authenticated VLANs in multiple-authority mode.
<b>aaa authentication</b>	Specifies the AAA servers to be used for authenticated switch access.
<b>aaa accounting vlan</b>	Specifies the accounting servers to be used for Authenticated VLANs.
<b>aaa accounting session</b>	Specifies the accounting servers to be used for Authenticated Switch Access.



**MIB Objects**

```
aaaServerTable
  aaasProtocol
  aaasHostName
  aaasIpAddress
  aaasHostName2
  aaasIpAddress2
  aaasLdapPort
  aaasLdapDn
  aaasLdapPasswd
  aaasLdapSearchBase
  aaasLdapServType
  aaasRetries
  aaasTimeout
  aaasLdapEnableSsl
```

---

## aaa ace-server clear

Clears the ACE secret on the switch. An ACE/Server generates “secrets” that it sends to clients for authentication. The secret cannot be configured on the switch but may be cleared on the switch.

**aaa ace-server clear**

---

### Syntax Defintions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Clear the ACE secret on the switch if the server and the switch get out of synch. See RSA Security’s ACE/Server documentation for more information.
- If you clear the secret on the switch, it must also be cleared on the server.

### Examples

```
-> aaa ace-server clear
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[aaa authentication](#)

Specifies servers for Authenticated Switch Access.

[show aaa server](#)

Displays information about AAA servers configured for the switch.

### MIB Objects

aaaServerTable

aaasAceClear

---

## aaa authentication vlan single-mode

Specifies the AAA servers to be used in single-authority mode for Authenticated VLANs.

```
aaa authentication vlan single-mode server1 [server2] [server3] [server4]
```

```
no aaa authentication vlan
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*server1* The name of the RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP authentication server used for authenticating users through all Authenticated VLANs on the switch. At least one server is required. RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP server names are set up through the [aaa radius-server](#), [aaa tacacs+-server](#), and [aaa ldap-server](#) commands.

*server2...server4* The names of backup servers for authenticating users through Authenticated VLANs. Up to 3 backups may be specified; include a space between each server name. These backups are only used if *server1* becomes unavailable. They are polled in the order they are listed in this command. The first available server becomes the authentication server.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to disable Authenticated VLANs in single mode.
- The servers may be RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP servers. Up to 4 servers (total) may be configured in single mode. Each server name should be separated by a space.
- The switch uses **only the first available server** in the list to check for user information. For example, if *server1* is not available, the switch will poll *server2*. If user information is not found on the first available server, the authentication request will fail.
- RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP servers may each have an additional backup specified through the [aaa radius-server](#), [aaa tacacs+-server](#), and [aaa ldap-server](#) commands.

### Examples

```
-> aaa authentication vlan single-mode pubs1 pubs2 pubs3
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>aaa radius-server</b>	Configures or modifies a RADIUS server for Authenticated VLANs or Authenticated Switch Access.
<b>aaa ldap-server</b>	Configures or modifies an LDAP server for Authenticated VLANs or Authenticated Switch Access.
<b>show aaa server</b>	Displays information about a particular AAA server or AAA servers.
<b>show aaa authentication vlan</b>	Displays information about servers configured for Authenticated VLANs.

## MIB Objects

```
aaaAuthVlanTable  
  aaatvName1  
  aaatvName2  
  aaatvName3  
  aaatvName4
```

---

## aaa authentication vlan multiple-mode

Specifies the AAA servers to be used in multiple-authority mode for Authenticated VLANs.

```
aaa authentication vlan multiple-mode vlan_id server1 [server2] [server3] [server4]
```

```
no aaa authentication vlan vlan_id
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vlan_id</i>	The VLAN associated with the server or chain of servers.
<i>server1</i>	The name of the RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP authentication server used for this Authenticated VLAN in multiple mode. At least one server is required. RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP server names are set up through the <a href="#">aaa radius-server</a> , <a href="#">aaa tacacs+-server</a> , and <a href="#">aaa ldap-server</a> commands.
<i>server2...server4</i>	The names of backup servers for authenticating users through this VLAN. Up to 3 backups may be specified; include a space between each server name. These backups are only used if <i>server1</i> becomes unavailable. They are polled in the order they are listed in this command. The first available server becomes the authentication server.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove Authenticated VLANs in multiple mode.
- The servers may be RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP servers, or both. Up to 4 servers (total) may be configured for each VLAN in multiple mode. Each server name should be separated by a space.
- The switch uses **only the first available server** in the list to check for user information. For example, if *server1* is not available, the switch will poll *server2*. If user information is not found on the first available server, the authentication request will fail.
- RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP servers may each have an additional backup specified through the [aaa radius-server](#), [aaa tacacs+-server](#), and [aaa ldap-server](#) commands.

### Examples

```
-> aaa authentication vlan multiple-mode 2 pubs1 pubs2
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>aaa radius-server</b>	Configures or modifies a RADIUS server for Authenticated VLANs or Authenticated Switch Access.
<b>aaa ldap-server</b>	Configures or modifies an LDAP server for Authenticated VLANs or Authenticated Switch Access.
<b>show aaa server</b>	Displays information about a particular AAA server or AAA servers.
<b>show aaa authentication vlan</b>	Displays information about servers configured for Authenticated VLANs.

## MIB Objects

```
aaaAuthVlanTable  
  aaatvVlan  
  aaatvName1  
  aaatvName2  
  aaatvName3  
  aaatvName4
```

---

## aaa vlan no

Removes a user from an Authenticated VLAN. You must know the MAC address associated with the user.

**aaa avlan no** [**mac-address**] *mac\_address*

---

### Syntax Definitions

**mac-address**

Optional syntax.

*mac\_address*

The MAC address of the user who should be removed from an Authenticated VLAN.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **show avlan user** command to display user MAC addresses.

### Examples

```
-> aaa avlan no 00:20:da:05:f6:23
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**aaa authentication vlan single-mode**

Specifies the AAA servers to be used in single-authority mode for Layer 2 Authentication.

**aaa authentication vlan multiple-mode**

Specifies the AAA servers to be used in multiple-authority mode for Authenticated VLANs.

**show avlan user**

Displays MAC addresses for Authenticated VLAN users on the switch.

### MIB Objects

aaaAuthenticatedUserTable

aaaaMacAddress

---

## aaa avlan dns

Configures a DNS host name. When clients authenticate via a Web browser, they will be able to enter the DNS host name rather than enter the IP address.

**aaa avlan dns** [**name**] *dns\_name*

**no aaa avlan dns** [**name**]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*dns\_name* The name of the DNS host.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of the command to remove a host name from the configuration.

### Examples

```
-> aaa avlan dns wolfie  
-> no aaa avlan dns
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show aaa avlan config](#) Displays the current DNS and DHCP configuration for Authenticated VLANs.

### MIB Objects

aaaAvlanConfigTable  
aaaAvlanDnsName

---



## aaa avlan default dhcp

Configures the gateway address for a DHCP server.

```
aaa avlan default dhcp [gateway] ip_address
```

```
no aaa avlan default dhcp [gateway]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*ip\_address*                      The IP address of the AVLAN default gateway.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of the command to remove an AVLAN default gateway from the configuration.

### Examples

```
-> aaa avlan dhcp 128.23.4.1  
-> no aaa avlan dhcp
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[show aaa avlan config](#)              Displays the current DNS and DHCP configuration for Authenticated VLANs.

### MIB Objects

```
aaaAvlanConfigTable  
    aaaAvlanDhcpDefGateway
```

---

## aaa authentication

Configures the interface for Authenticated Switch Access and specifies the server(s) to be used. This type of authentication gives users access to manage the switch.

**aaa authentication** {console | telnet | ftp | http | snmp | ssh | default} *server1* [*server2...*] [local]

**no aaa authentication** [console | telnet | ftp | http | snmp | ssh | default]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>console</b>	Configures Authenticated Switch Access through the console port.
<b>telnet</b>	Configures Authenticated Switch Access for any port used for Telnet.
<b>ftp</b>	Configures Authenticated Switch Access for any port used for FTP.
<b>http</b>	Configures Authenticated Switch Access for any port used for Web-based management.
<b>snmp</b>	Configures Authenticated Switch Access for any port used for SNMP.
<b>ssh</b>	Configures Authenticated Switch Access for any port used for Secure Shell.
<b>default</b>	Configures Authenticated Switch Access for any port using any service ( <b>telnet</b> , <b>ftp</b> , etc.). Note that SNMP access is enabled only if an LDAP or local server is specified with the command.
<i>server1</i>	The name of the authentication server used for Authenticated Switch Access. At least one server is required. The server may be a RADIUS, TACACS+, LDAP, ACE/Server, or the local user database. RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP server names are set up through the <b>aaa radius-server</b> , <b>aaa tacacs+-server</b> , and <b>aaa ldap-server</b> commands. If an ACE/Server will be used, specify <b>ace</b> for the server name. (Only one ACE/Server may be specified.)
<i>server2...</i>	The names of backup servers for Authenticated Switch Access. Up to 3 backups may be specified (including <b>local</b> ). These backups are only used if <i>server1</i> becomes unavailable. They are polled in the order they are listed in this command. The first available server becomes the authentication server.
<b>local</b>	Specifies that the local user database will be a backup for the authentication servers. If you want to use the local user database as the only authentication server, specify <b>local</b> for <i>server1</i> .

### Defaults

- At switch startup, Authenticated Switch Access is available through console port via the local database. Authentication for other management interfaces (Telnet, FTP, etc.) is disabled.
- The default user on the switch is **admin**, and **switch** is the password.

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- The server type may be RADIUS, TACACS+, LDAP, ACE/Server, or the local user database. Up to 4 servers may be configured for an interface type; at least one is required. Each server name should be separated by a space.
- The switch uses *only the first available server* in the list to check for user information. For example, if *server1* is not available, the switch will poll *server2*. If user information is not found on the first available server, the authentication request will fail.
- RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP servers may each have an additional backup specified through the [aaa radius-server](#), [aaa tacacs+-server](#), and [aaa ldap-server](#) commands.
- If the local switch database will be used as the only authentication server, specify **local** for *server1*. If **local** is specified as a backup server, it should be entered last in the list of servers. The local user database is always available if the switch is up.
- Only LDAP or the local database may be used for authenticated SNMP management.
- An ACE/Server cannot be specified for SNMP access.
- If Secure Shell (**ssh**) is enabled, Telnet and FTP should be disabled.

## Examples

```
-> aaa authentication telnet pubs1
-> no aaa authentication telnet
-> aaa authentication default pubs2 pubs3
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">aaa radius-server</a>	Configures or modifies a RADIUS server for Authenticated VLANs or Authenticated Switch Access.
<a href="#">aaa ldap-server</a>	Configures or modifies an LDAP server for Authenticated VLANs or Authenticated Switch Access.
<a href="#">user</a>	Configures user information for the local database on the switch.
<a href="#">show aaa server</a>	Displays information about servers configured for Authenticated Switch Access.

**MIB Objects**

```
aaaAuthSTable
  aaatsInterface
  aaasName
  aaatsName1
  aaatsName2
  aaatsName3
  aaatsName4
```

---

## aaa authentication default

Sets the authenticated switch access type to the default server setting.

**aaa authentication {console | telnet | ftp | http | snmp | ssh } default**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>console</b>	Configures the default Authenticated Switch Access server setting for the console port.
<b>telnet</b>	Configures the default Authenticated Switch Access server setting for Telnet.
<b>ftp</b>	Configures the default Authenticated Switch Access server setting for FTP.
<b>http</b>	Configures the default Authenticated Switch Access server setting for Web-based management.
<b>snmp</b>	Configures the default Authenticated Switch Access server setting for any port used for SNMP.
<b>ssh</b>	Configures the default Authenticated Switch Access server setting for any port used for Secure Shell.

### Defaults

By default, the default Authenticated Switch Access server setting does not include any servers.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **aaa authentication** command to set the default servers.

### Examples

```
-> aaa authentication telnet default
-> aaa authentication default default
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>aaa radius-server</b>	Configures or modifies a RADIUS server for Authenticated VLANs or Authenticated Switch Access.
<b>aaa tacacs+-server</b>	Configures or modifies an LDAP server for Authenticated VLANs or Authenticated Switch Access.
<b>user</b>	Configures user information for the local database on the switch.
<b>show aaa server</b>	Displays information about servers configured for Authenticated Switch Access.

## MIB Objects

```
aaaAuthSatable  
  aaatsName1  
  aaatsName2  
  aaatsName3  
  aaatsName4
```

---

## aaa authentication 802.1x

Enables/disables the switch for 802.1X authentication.

**aaa authentication 802.1x** *server1* [*server2*] [*server3*] [*server4*]

**no aaa authentication 802.1x**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>server1</i>	The name of the RADIUS authentication server used for 802.1X authentication. ( <i>Note that only RADIUS servers are supported for 802.1X authentication.</i> ) At least one server is required. RADIUS server names are set up through the <a href="#">aaa radius-server</a> command.
<i>server2...server4</i>	The names of backup servers for authenticating 802.1X users. Up to 3 backups may be specified; include a space between each server name. These backups are only used if <i>server1</i> becomes unavailable. They are polled in the order they are listed in this command. The first available server becomes the authentication server.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable 802.1x authentication for the switch.
- Use the [vlan port 802.1x](#) command to enable or disable ports for 802.1X. Use the [802.1x](#) command to configure authentication parameters for a dedicated 802.1X port.
- Up to 4 RADIUS servers (total) may be specified. At least one server is required. Each server name should be separated by a space.
- The switch uses *only the first available server* in the list to check for user information. For example, if *server1* is not available, the switch will poll *server2*. If user information is not found on the first available server, the authentication request will fail.
- RADIUS servers may each have an additional backup specified through the [aaa radius-server](#) command.
- Before any device is authenticated through an 802.1X port, the port will only process 802.1X frames (EAPoL frames) from an unknown source.
- Note that multiple supplicants can be authenticated on a given 802.1X port. Each supplicant MAC address received on the port is authenticated and learned separately. Only those that authenticate successfully are allowed on the port; those that fail authentication are blocked on the 802.1X port.

## Examples

```
-> aaa authentication 802.1x rad1 rad2
-> no aaa authentication 802.1x
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command modified.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">802.1x</a>	Configures 802.1X parameters on a particular slot/port. Typically used for port access control on a dedicated 802.1X port.
<a href="#">aaa radius-server</a>	Configures or modifies a RADIUS server for Authenticated VLANs, Authenticated Switch Access, or 802.1X port access control.
<a href="#">vlan port 802.1x</a>	Enables or disables 802.1X port-based access control on a mobile port.
<a href="#">show aaa authentication 802.1x</a>	Displays information about the global 802.1X configuration on the switch.

## MIB Objects

AaaAuth8021XTable

```
aaatxName1
aaatxName2
aaatxName3
aaatxName4
aaatxOpen
```

---



## aaa authentication mac

Enables/Disables the switch for MAC authentication. This type of authentication is available in addition to 802.1x authentication and is designed to handle devices that do not support an 802.1x authentication method (non-suplicants).

**aaa authentication MAC** *server1* [*server2*] [*server3*] [*server4*]

**no aaa authentication MAC**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>server1</i>	The name of the RADIUS authentication server used for MAC authentication. ( <i>Note that only RADIUS servers are supported for MAC authentication.</i> ) At least one server is required. RADIUS server names are set up through the <a href="#">aaa radius-server</a> command.
<i>server2...server4</i>	The names of backup servers used for MAC authentication. Up to 3 backups may be specified; include a space between each server name. These backups are only used if <i>server1</i> becomes unavailable. They are polled in the order they are listed in this command. The first available server becomes the authentication server.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

- Up to 4 RADIUS servers (total) may be specified. At least one server is required. Each server name should be separated by a space.
- Use the **no** form of this command to disable MAC authentication for the switch.
- The switch uses **only the first available server** in the list to check for user information. For example, if *server1* is not available, the switch will poll *server2*. If user information is not found on the first available server, the authentication request will fail.
- RADIUS servers may each have an additional backup specified through the [aaa radius-server](#) command.
- MAC authentication verifies the source MAC address of a non-suppliant device via a remote RADIUS server. Similar to 802.1x authentication, this method sends RADIUS frames to the server with the MAC address embedded in the username and password attributes.
- Note that the same RADIUS servers can be used for 802.1x (suppliant) and MAC (non-suppliant) authentication. Using different servers for each type of authentication is allowed but not required.
- Use the [vlan port 802.1x](#) command to enable or disable ports for 802.1X. Use the [802.1x non-suppliant policy authentication](#) command to configure a MAC authentication policy for a dedicated 802.1X port.

- Multiple supplicants and non-supplicants can be authenticated on a given 802.1X port. Each device MAC address received on the port is authenticated and learned separately. If no MAC authentication policies exist on the port, non-supplicants are blocked.

## Examples

```
-> aaa authentication mac rad1 rad2  
-> no aaa authentication mac
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">802.1x</a>	Configures 802.1X parameters on a particular slot/port. Typically used for port access control on a dedicated 802.1X port.
<a href="#">802.1x non-supplicant policy authentication</a>	Configures MAC authentication device classification policies for non-supplicants.
<a href="#">aaa radius-server</a>	Configures or modifies a RADIUS server for Authenticated VLANs, Authenticated Switch Access, or 802.1X port access control.
<a href="#">vlan port 802.1x</a>	Enables or disables 802.1X port-based access control on a mobile port.
<a href="#">show aaa authentication mac</a>	Displays information about the global 802.1X configuration on the switch.

## MIB Objects

AaaAuthMACTable

```
aaaMacSrvrName1  
aaaMacSrvrName2  
aaaMacSrvrName3  
aaaMacSrvrName4
```

---

## aaa accounting 802.1x

Enables/disables accounting for 802.1X authentication sessions. Accounting servers keep track of network resources (time, packets, bytes, etc.) and user activity.

**aaa accounting 802.1x** *server1* [*server2...*] [**local**]

**no aaa accounting 802.1x**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>server1</i>	The name of the RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP server used for 802.1X accounting. At least one server is required. RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP server names are set up through the <a href="#">aaa radius-server</a> , <a href="#">aaa tacacs+-server</a> , and <a href="#">aaa ldap-server</a> commands.
<i>server2...</i>	The names of backup servers for 802.1X accounting. Up to 3 backups may be specified (including <b>local</b> ); include a space between each server name. These backups are only used if <i>server1</i> becomes unavailable. They are polled in the order they are listed in this command. The first available server becomes the accounting server.
<b>local</b>	Local accounting is done through the Switch Logging feature in the switch. See <a href="#">Chapter 51, “Switch Logging Commands,”</a> for information about Switch Logging commands.

### Defaults

Accounting is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to disable accounting for 802.1X ports.
- Up to 4 accounting servers (total) may be specified. At least one server is required. Each server name should be separated by a space.
- The servers may be RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP servers, and/or the local Switch Logging facility.
- If **local** is specified as *server1*, the switch will **only** use the local Switching Logging facility for accounting.
- If **local** is specified as a backup, it should be entered last in the list of servers. The Switch Logging facility is always available if the switch is up.
- The switch uses **only the first available server** in the list for accounting. For example, if *server1* is not available, the switch will use *server2*.
- RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP servers may each have an additional backup specified through the [aaa radius-server](#), [aaa tacacs+-server](#), and [aaa ldap-server](#) commands.

## Examples

```
-> aaa accounting 802.1x rad1 local  
-> no aaa accounting 802.1x
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">802.1x</a>	Configures 802.1X parameters on a particular slot/port. Typically used for port access control on a dedicated 802.1X port.
<a href="#">aaa radius-server</a>	Configures or modifies a RADIUS server for Authenticated VLANs, Authenticated Switch Access, or 802.1X port access control.
<a href="#">show aaa accounting 802.1x</a>	Displays information about accounting servers for 802.1X sessions.

## MIB Objects

```
aaaAcct8021xTable  
  aaacxName1  
  aaacxName2  
  aaacxName3  
  aaacxName4
```

---

## aaa accounting vlan

Specifies a server or servers to be used for accounting with Authenticated VLANs. Accounting servers keep track of network resources (time, packets, bytes, etc.) and user activity.

**aaa accounting vlan** [*vlan\_id*] *server1* [*server2...*] [**local**]

**no accounting vlan** [*vlan\_id*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vlan_id</i>	Required only for multiple mode. The VLAN associated with the accounting server or chain of accounting servers.
<i>server1</i>	The name of the RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP server used for accounting with Authenticated VLANs. At least one server is required. RADIUS and LDAP server names are set up through the <b>aaa radius-server</b> , <b>aaa tacacs+-server</b> , and <b>aaa ldap-server</b> commands. If the local accounting feature will be used as the only accounting mechanism, specify <b>local</b> for <i>server1</i> .
<i>server2...</i>	The names of backup servers. Up to 3 backups may be specified (including <b>local</b> ); include a space between each server name. Backups are only used if <i>server1</i> becomes unavailable. They are polled in the order they are listed in this command. The first available server becomes the accounting server.
<b>local</b>	Local accounting is done through the Switch Logging feature in the switch. See <a href="#">Chapter 51, “Switch Logging Commands,”</a> for information about Switch Logging commands.

### Defaults

Accounting is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to disable accounting for Authenticated VLANs.
- Up to 4 accounting servers (total) may be specified. At least one server is required. Each server name should be separated by a space.
- The servers may be RADIUS, TACACS+, LDAP servers, and/or the local Switch Logging facility.

- If **local** is specified as *server1*, the switch will **only** use the local Switching Logging facility for accounting.
- If **local** is specified as a backup, it should be entered last in the list of servers. The Switch Logging facility is always available if the switch is up.
- The switch uses **only the first available server** in the list for accounting. For example, if *server1* is not available, the switch will use *server2*.
- RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP servers may each have an additional backup specified through the **aaa radius-server**, **aaa tacacs+-server**, and **aaa ldap-server** commands.

## Examples

```
-> aaa accounting vlan ldap1 ldap2 ldap3 radius1
-> no accounting vlan
-> aaa accounting vlan 4 radius1 ldap2 local
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>aaa radius-server</b>	Configures or modifies a RADIUS server for Authenticated VLANs or Authenticated Switch Access.
<b>aaa tacacs+-server</b>	Configures or modifies an LDAP server for Authenticated VLANs or Authenticated Switch Access.
<b>show aaa accounting</b>	Displays information about accounting servers configured for Authenticated VLANs.

## MIB Objects

```
aaaAcctVlanTable
  aaacvName1
  aaccvName2
  aaacvName3
  aaacvName4
```

## aaa accounting session

Configures an accounting server or servers for authenticated switch sessions. Accounting servers keep track of network resources (time, packets, bytes, etc.) and user activity.

**aaa accounting session** *server1* [*server2...*] [**local**]

**no accounting session**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>server1</i>	The name of the RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP server used for accounting of authenticated switch sessions. At least one server is required. RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP server names are set up through the <a href="#">aaa radius-server</a> , <a href="#">aaa tacacs+-server</a> , and <a href="#">aaa ldap-server</a> commands.
<i>server2...</i>	The names of backup servers. Up to 3 backups may be specified (including <b>local</b> ); each server name should be separated by a space. These backups are only used if <i>server1</i> becomes unavailable. They are polled in the order they are listed in this command. The first available server becomes the accounting server.
<b>local</b>	Local accounting is done through the Switching Logging feature on the switch. See <a href="#">Chapter 51, “Switch Logging Commands,”</a> for information about Switch Logging commands.

### Defaults

Accounting is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to disable accounting for Authenticated Switch Access.
- Up to 4 accounting servers (total) may be specified. At least one server is required. Each server name should be separated by a space.
- The servers may be RADIUS, TACACS+, LDAP servers, and/or the local Switch Logging facility.
- If **local** is specified as *server1*, the switch will **only** use the local Switching Logging facility for accounting.
- If **local** is specified as a backup, it should be entered last in the list of servers. The Switch Logging facility is always available if the switch is up.
- The switch uses **only the first available server** in the list for accounting. For example, if *server1* is not available, the switch will use *server2*.
- RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP servers may each have an additional backup specified through the [aaa radius-server](#), [aaa tacacs+-server](#), and [aaa ldap-server](#) commands.

## Examples

```
-> aaa accounting session ldap1 radius2 local  
-> no aaa accounting session
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [show aaa accounting](#)

Displays information about accounting servers configured for Authenticated Switch Access.

## MIB Objects

```
aaaAcctsaTable  
  aaacsName1  
  aaacsName2  
  aaacsName3  
  aaacsName4
```

---



## aaa accounting command

Enables or disables the server for command accounting. Accounting servers keep track of network resources (time, packets, bytes, etc.) and user activity.

**aaa accounting command** *server1* [*server2...*] [**local**]

**no accounting command**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>server1</i>	The name of the TACACS+ server used for command accounting. At least one server is required. TACACS+ server names are set up through the <a href="#">aaa tacacs+-server</a> commands.
<i>server2...</i>	The names of TACACS+ backup servers. Up to 3 backups may be specified; each server name should be separated by a space. These backups are only used if <i>server1</i> becomes unavailable. They are polled in the order they are listed in this command. The first available server becomes the accounting server.
<b>local</b>	Local accounting is done through the Switching Logging feature on the switch. See <a href="#">Chapter 51, “Switch Logging Commands,”</a> for information about Switch Logging commands.

### Defaults

Accounting is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to disable command accounting.
- Up to 4 accounting servers (total) may be specified. At least one server is required. Each server name should be separated by a space.
- The servers can be only TACACS+ servers.
- The switch uses *only the first available server* in the list for accounting. For example, if *server1* is not available, the switch will use *server2*.
- TACACS+ server may each have an additional backup specified through the [aaa tacacs+-server](#) command.

### Examples

```
-> aaa accounting command tacacs1 tacacs2 tacacs3
-> no aaa accounting command
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [show aaa accounting](#)

Displays information about accounting servers configured for Authenticated Switch Access.

## MIB Objects

```
aaaAcctCmdTable  
  aaacmdSrvName1  
  aaacmdSrvName2  
  aaacmdSrvName3  
  aaacmdSrvName4
```

---

## avlan default-traffic

Configures whether or not users are able to traffic in the default VLAN before they are actually authenticated.

**avlan default-traffic {enable | disable}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>enable</b>	Enables the switch to allow users authenticating through the switch to traffic in the default VLAN prior to authentication.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the switch so that users authenticating through the switch cannot traffic in the default VLAN prior to authentication.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
enable   disable	disable

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When this command is enabled, users are members of the default VLAN before authentication. After authenticating, users are no longer authorized for the default VLAN.
- When this command is disabled after being enabled, existing users in the default VLAN are not flushed.
- The default VLAN is configurable per port through the [vlan port default](#) command.
- The **avlan default-traffic** command allows Telnet and HTTP clients to obtain an IP address from a DHCP server in the default VLAN.

### Examples

```
-> avlan default-traffic enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****vlan port default**

Configures a new default VLAN for a single port or an aggregate of ports.

**show aaa avlan config**

Displays the current global configuration parameters for Authenticated VLANs.

**MIB Objects**

aaaAvlanConfigTable

aaaAvlanDefaultTraffic

---

## avlan port-bound

Configures whether or not port mobility rules apply to authenticated ports.

```
avlan port-bound {enable | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

**enable** Enables authenticated ports to use port mobility rules.

**disable** Disables authenticated ports from using port mobility rules.

### Defaults

parameter	default
enable   disable	disable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

When this command is enabled, a limited number of port mobility binding rule types may be applied to authenticated ports. The types are as follows:

- port-MAC-IP address binding rule
- port-MAC binding rule

In addition to the above binding rule types, a MAC range rule may also be applied to authenticated ports on an OmniSwitch 6800.

For more information about commands for configuring port binding rules, see [Chapter 19, “Port Mobility Commands.”](#)

### Examples

```
-> avlan port-bound enable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **vlan binding mac-ip-port**

Defines a binding MAC-IP-port rule for an existing VLAN. Device frames received on the specified mobile port must also contain a source MAC address and source IP address that matches the MAC and IP address specified in the rule.

### **vlan binding mac-port**

Defines a binding MAC-port rule for an existing VLAN. Device frames received on the specified mobile port must contain a source MAC address that matches the MAC address specified in the rule.

### **show aaa avlan config**

Displays the current global configuration parameters for Authenticated VLANs.

## MIB Objects

```
aaaAvlanConfigTable  
  aaaAvlanPortBound
```

---

## avlan auth-ip

Configures an IP address to be used for VLAN authentication.

```
avlan vlan_id auth-ip ip_address
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>vlan_id</i>	The ID of the Authenticated VLAN.
<i>ip_address</i>	The IP address to be used for authentication on this VLAN. The IP address must have the same mask as the router port address for the Authenticated VLAN.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If an IP address is not configured for an Authenticated VLAN, the switch automatically configures the address with an authentication address based on the router port address (*x.x.x.253*).
- The IP address of the Authenticated VLAN must have the same mask as the router port address. For example, if the router port address of the Authenticated VLAN is 10.10.2.4, then the IP address must be 10.10.2.*x*.
- When modifying the authentication address for a specific VLAN, make sure that the new address does not match an IP router interface address for the same VLAN. IP address resolution problems can occur if these two addresses are not unique.
- VLANs are set up for authentication through the [vlan authentication](#) command.

### Examples

```
-> avlan 3 auth-ip 10.10.2.4
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****vlan authentication**

Enables or disables authentication for a VLAN.

**show aaa avlan auth-ip**

Displays the IP addresses for Authenticated VLANs.

**MIB Objects**

aaaAvlanConfigTable

aaaAvlanAddress

---



## aaa avlan http language

Configures the switch to display username and password prompts based on the contents of a translation file (labels.txt).

**aaa avlan http language**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

By default, the switch displays the HTTP client login page username and password prompts in English.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When this command is entered, the next WebView session on the switch will use the username and password strings contained in the **label.txt** file.
- The label.txt file is available on the switch in the /flash/switch directory when the **Fsecu.img**, **Esecu.img**, **Hsecu.img**, or **Jsecu.img** file is installed with the **install** command. The label.txt file may be modified with any text editor and may contain strings for the username and password prompts in the format:

```
Username="username_string"  
Password="password_string"
```

- If the **aaa avlan http language** command is specified, but the label.txt file does not exist on the switch or the file is empty (the default), the switch will use the English-language text defaults for the HTTP client login page.

### Examples

```
-> aaa avlan http language
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**install** Installs an image file from the switch's working directory.

### MIB Objects

```
aaaAvlanConfigTable  
aaaAvlanLanguage
```

---

## user

Configures or modifies user entries in the local user database. Use the **no** form of the command to remove the user from the local database.

```
user username [password password] [expiration {day | date}] [read-only | read-write [families... | domains...] all | none] [no snmp | no auth | sha | md5 | sha+des | md5+des] [end-user profile name]
```

```
no user username
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>username</i>	The name of the user (maximum is 31 alphanumeric characters). Used for logging into the switch. Required to create a new user entry or for modifying a user.
<i>password</i>	The user's password in clear text or hexadecimal (corresponding to encrypted form). Required to create a new user entry. The default minimum length is 8 alphanumeric characters. The maximum is 47 characters.
<i>day</i>	The number of days before this user's current password expires. The range is 1 to 150 days.
<i>date</i>	The date (in the format <i>mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm</i> ) that the user's current password will expire.
<b>read-only</b>	Specifies that the user will have read-only access to the switch.
<b>read-write</b>	Specifies that the user will have read-write access to the switch.
<i>families</i>	Determines the command families available to the user on the switch. Each command family should be separated by a space. Command families are subsets of domains. See Usage Guidelines for more details.
<i>domains</i>	Determines the command domains available to the user on the switch. Each domain should be separated by a space. See the Usage Guidelines for more details.
<b>all</b>	Specifies that all command families and domains are available to the user.
<b>none</b>	Specifies that no command families or domains are available to the user.
<b>no snmp</b>	Denies the specified user SNMP access to the switch.
<b>no auth</b>	Specifies that the user has SNMP access without any required SNMP authentication and encryption protocol.
<b>sha</b>	Specifies that the SHA authentication algorithm should be used for authenticating SNMP PDU for the user.
<b>md5</b>	Specifies that the MD5 authentication algorithm should be used for authenticating SNMP PDU for the user.

<b>sha+des</b>	Specifies that the SHA authentication algorithm and DES encryption standard should be used for authenticating and encrypting SNMP PDU for the user.
<b>md5+des</b>	Specifies that the MD5 authentication algorithm and the DES encryption standard should be used for authenticating and encrypting SNMP PDU for the user.
<i>name</i>	The name of an end-user profile associated with this user. Configured through the <b>end-user profile</b> command. Cannot be associated with the user if command families/domains are associated with the user.

## Defaults

By default, if a user is created without indicating the read and write privileges and SNMP access, the user will be given privileges based on the *default user account*. The default user account may be modified, but by default it has the following privileges:

parameter	default
<b>read-only   read-write</b>	<b>read-only</b>
<b>no snmp   no auth   sha   md5   sha+des   md5+des</b>	<b>no snmp</b>

For more information about the default user account, see the *OmniSwitch 6800/6850/9000 Switch Management Guide*.

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- In addition to the syntax listed for the command, the syntax **authkey** *key* will display in an ASCII text file produced via the **snapshot** command if the user is allowed SNMPv3 access to the switch. The authentication key is in hexadecimal form, and is deducted from the user's password with SHA or MD5 hash and encrypted with DES encryption. The key parameter only appears in configuration files that are resulting from a snapshot. The key is computed by the switch based on the user's SNMP access and will only appear in the ASCII text file; it is not displayed through the CLI. (*This key is used for both Auth Password and Priv Password in the OmniVista NMS application.*)
- At least one user with SHA/MD5 authentication and/or DES encryption must be configured on the switch for SNMPv3 communication with OmniVista.
- Use **user** *username* and **password** *password* to reset a user's password configured through the **password** command.
- Typically the password should be a string of non-repeating characters. The CLI uses the first occurrence of the character series to uniquely identify the password. For example, the password *tpubtpub* is the same as *tpub*. A better password might be *tpub345*.
- Note that the exclamation point (!) is not a valid password character. In addition, specifying an asterisk (\*) as one or more characters in a password is allowed as long as every character is not an asterisk. For example, **password** **\*\*123456\*\*** is allowed; **password** **\*\*\*\*\*** is not allowed.

- The password expiration date will display in an ASCII text file produced via the **snapshot** command.
- A password expiration for the user's current password may be configured with the **expiration** option. However, if the password is changed, or the global password expiration setting is configured with the **user password-expiration** command, the user's password expiration will be configured with the global expiration setting.
- When modifying a user's SNMP access, the user password must be re-entered (or a new one configured). This is required because the hash algorithm used to save the password in the switch depends on the SNMP authentication level.
- At initial startup, the default user on the switch is **admin** with a password of **switch**. The switch will not recreate this user at any successive startup as long as there exists at least one user defined with write access to all commands. (Note that if password expiration is configured for the **admin** user, or configured globally through the **user password-expiration** command, when the **admin** user's password expires, the **admin** user will have access only through the console port.)
- Either privileges or an end-user profile may be associated with a user; both cannot be configured for the same user.
- New users or updated user settings are saved *automatically*; that is, these settings do not require the **write memory**, **copy running-config working**, or **configuration snapshot** command to save user settings over a reboot.

Possible values for domains and families are listed in the table here:

Domain	Corresponding Families
domain-admin	file telnet dshell debug
domain-system	system aip snmp rmon webmgt config
domain-physical	chassis module interface pmm health
domain-network	ip rip ospf bgp vrrp ip-routing ipx ipmr ipms
domain-layer2	vlan bridge stp 802.1q linkagg ip-helper
domain-service	dns
domain-policy	qos policy slb
domain-security	session avlan aaa

## Examples

```
-> user techpubs password writer read-only config
-> no user techpubs
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>password</b>	Configures the current user's password.
<b>show user</b>	Displays information about users configured in the local database on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

aaaUserTable

    aaauPassword

    aaauReadRight

    aaauWriteRight

    aaauSnmpLevel

    aaauSnmpAuthKey

    aaauPasswordExpirationDate

---

## password

Configures the current user's password.

**password**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If the **snapshot** command is used to capture the switch configuration, the text of the password is not displayed in the file. Instead an authentication key is included in the file.
- The **password** command does not require a password in-line; instead, after the command is entered, the system displays a prompt for the password. Enter any alphanumeric string. (The string displays on the screen as asterisks.) The system displays a prompt to verify the new password.
- A new password cannot be identical to the current password; it cannot be identical to any of the three passwords that preceded the current password.
- The password may be up to 47 characters. The default minimum password length is 8 characters.
- Note that the exclamation point (!) is not a valid password character. In addition, specifying an asterisk (\*) as one or more characters in a password is allowed as long as every character is not an asterisk. For example, **password \*\*123456\*\*** is allowed; **password \*\*\*\*\*** is not allowed.
- Password settings are saved *automatically*; that is, the **write memory**, **copy running-config working**, or **configuration snapshot** command is not required to save password settings over a reboot.

### Examples

```
-> password
enter old password: *****
enter new password: *****
reenter new password: *****
->
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **user**

Configures entries in the local user database. May be used by a system administrator to change any user's password in addition to configuring user privileges or profile.

## MIB Objects

```
aaaUserTable  
  aaauPassword  
  aaauOldPassword
```

---

## user password-size min

Configures the minimum number of characters required when configuring a user password.

**user password-size min** *size*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*size*

The number of characters required when configuring a user password through the **password** command or when setting up a user password through the **user** command.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>size</i>	8

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A.

### Examples

```
-> user password-size min 9
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[user](#)

Configures entries in the local user database. May be used by a system administrator to change any user's password in addition to configuring user privileges or profile.

[show user password-size](#)

Displays the minimum number of characters that are required for a user password.

### MIB Objects

aaaAsaConfig

aaaAsaPasswordSizeMin

---



## user password-expiration

Configures an expiration date for user passwords stored locally on the switch or disables password expiration.

```
user password-expiration {day | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>day</i>	The number of days before locally configured user passwords will expire. The range is 1 to 150 days.
<b>disable</b>	Disables password expiration for users configured locally on the switch.

### Defaults

---

parameter	default
<i>day</i>   <b>disable</b>	<b>disable</b>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The **user password-expiration** command sets a default password expiration for users configured locally on the switch.
- Password expiration may be configured on a per-user basis through the **user** command; the user setting overrides the **user password-expiration** setting until the user password is changed or the **user password-expiration** command is entered again.

### Examples

```
-> user password-expiration 2  
-> user password-expiration disable
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- user** Configures entries in the local user database. May be used by a system administrator to change any user's password in addition to configuring user privileges or profile.
- show user password-expiration** Displays the expiration date for passwords configured for user accounts stored on the switch.

## **MIB Objects**

aaaAsaConfig

aaaAsaDefaultPasswordExpirationInDays

---

## end-user profile

Configures or modifies an end user profile, which specifies access to command areas. The profile may be attached to a customer login user account.

**end-user profile** *name* [**read-only** [*area* | **all**]] [**read-write** [*area* | **all**]] [**disable** [*area* | **all**]]

**no end-user profile** *name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The name of the end-user profile, up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
<i>area</i>	Command areas on the switch to which the user is allowed or denied access. Areas include <b>physical</b> , <b>vlan-table</b> , <b>basic-ip-routing</b> , <b>ip-routes-table</b> , <b>mac-filtering-table</b> , <b>spantree</b> .

### Defaults

Areas are disabled for end-user profiles by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to delete an end-user profile.
- An end-user profile may not be attached to a user that is already configured with functional privileges.
- If a profile is deleted, but the profile name is still associated with a user, the user will not be able to log into the switch.
- Use the **end-user profile port-list** and **end-user profile vlan-range** commands to configure ports and VLANs to which this profile will have access. By default, new profiles do not allow access to any ports or VLANs.

### Examples

```
-> end-user profile bsmith read-only basic-ip-routing ip-routes-table
-> no end-user profile bsmith
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">end-user profile port-list</a>	Configures a range of ports associated with an end-user profile.
<a href="#">end-user profile vlan-range</a>	Configures a range of VLANs associated with an end-user profile.
<a href="#">user</a>	Configures or modifies user entries in the local user database.
<a href="#">show end-user profile</a>	Displays information about end-user profiles.

## MIB Objects

```
endUserProfileTable
    endUserProfileName
    endUserProfileAreaPhysical
    endUserProfileAreaVlanTable
    endUserProfileAreaBasicIPRouting
    endUserProfileAreaIpRoutesTable
    endUserProfileAreaMacFilteringTable
    endUserProfileAreaSpantree
endUserProfileSlotPortTable
    endUserProfileSlotNumber
    endUserProfilePortList
endUserProfileVlanIdTable
    endUserProfileVlanIdStart
    endUserProfileVlanIdEnd
```

---

## end-user profile port-list

Configures a range of ports associated with an end-user profile.

```
end-user profile name port-list slot1 [port_range1] [slot2 [port_range2] ...]
```

```
end-user profile name no port-list slot1 [slot2...]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The name of an existing or a new end-user profile.
<i>slot1</i>	The slot number associated with the profile.
<i>port_range1</i>	The port or port range associated with slot1. Ports are separated by a hyphen, for example <b>2-4</b> .
<i>slot2</i>	Additional slots may be associated with the profile.
<i>port_range2</i>	Additional ports may be associated with additional slot numbers associated with the profile.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of the command to remove a port list or lists from an end-user profile. Note that the **no** form removes all the ports on a given slot or slots.

### Examples

```
-> end user profile Prof1 port-list 2/1-3 3 4/1-5  
-> end user profile Prof1 no port-list 4
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">end-user profile</a>	Configures or modifies an end user profile, which specifies access to command areas.
<a href="#">end-user profile vlan-range</a>	Configures a range of VLANs associated with an end-user profile.
<a href="#">show end-user profile</a>	Displays information about end-user profiles.

## MIB Objects

```
endUserProfileTable
    endUserProfileName
endUserProfileSlotPortTable
    endUserProfileSlotNumber
    endUserProfilePortList
```

---

## end-user profile vlan-range

Configures a range of VLANs associated with an end-user profile.

**end-user profile** *name* **vlan-range** *vlan\_range* [*vlan\_range2...*]

**end-user profile** *name* **no vlan-range** *vlan1* [*vlan2..*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>name</i>	The name of an existing or a new end-user profile.
<i>vlan_range</i>	The VLAN range associated with the end-user profile; values are separated by a hyphen. For example: <b>3-6</b> indicates VLAN 3, VLAN 4, VLAN 5, and VLAN 6.
<i>vlan_range2...</i>	Optional additional VLAN ranges associated with the end-user profile. Up to 16 ranges total may be configured.
<i>vlan1</i>	The VLAN range to be deleted from the profile. Only the start of the range may be entered.
<i>vlan2...</i>	Additional VLAN ranges to be deleted. Only the start of the range may be entered.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of the command to remove a VLAN range or ranges from an end-user profile. Note that only the start of the VLAN range must be entered to remove the range.

### Examples

```
-> end-user profile Prof1 vlan-range 2-4 7-8  
-> end-user profile Prof1 no vlan-range 7
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">end-user profile</a>	Configures or modifies an end user profile, which specifies access to command areas.
<a href="#">end-user profile port-list</a>	Configures a range of ports associated with an end-user profile.
<a href="#">show end-user profile</a>	Displays information about end-user profiles.

## MIB Objects

```
endUserProfileTable
    endUserProfileName
endUserProfileVlanIdTable
    endUserProfileVlanIdStart
    endUserProfileVlanIdEnd
```

---



## show aaa server

Displays information about a particular AAA server or AAA servers.

**show aaa server** [*server\_name*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*server\_name*                      The server name, which is defined through the **aaa radius-server** or **aaa ldap-server** commands or automatically set as **ace** for ACE servers.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- If you do not include a server name in the syntax, information for all servers displays.
- To display information about an ACE server, use **ace** as the *server\_name*. Information for ACE is only available if ACE is specified for Authenticated Switch Access through the **aaa authentication** command.

### Examples

```
-> show aaa server
Server name = ldap2
  Server type           = LDAP,
  Host name 1           = ors40535,
  Retry number          = 3,
  Timeout (in sec)     = 2,
  Port                  = 389,
  Domain name          = manager,
  Search base           = c=us,
Server name = rad1
  Server type           = RADIUS,
  IP Address 1          = 10.10.2.1,
  IP Address 2          = 10.10.3.5,
  Retry number          = 3,
  Timeout (in sec)     = 2,
  Authentication port   = 1645,
  Accounting port       = 1646
Server name = Tpub1
  Server type           = TACACS+,
  IP Address 1          = 10.10.5.1,
  Port                  = 3,
  Timeout (in sec)     = 2,
  Encryption enabled    = no
```

```

-> show aaa server ldap2
Server name = ldap2
  Server type           = LDAP,
  Host name 1          = ors40535,
  Retry number         = 3,
  Timeout (in sec)    = 2,
  Port                 = 389,
  Domain name         = manager,
  Search base         = c=us,

```

RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP parameters are configured through the [aaa radius-server](#), [aaa tacacs+-server](#), and [aaa ldap-server](#) commands. Parameters for the ACE server are automatically set by the switch.

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Server name</b>	The name of the server. The switch automatically assigns “ace” to an ACE server. A RADIUS, TACACS+ or LDAP server name is defined through the <b>aaa radius-server</b> , <b>aaa tacacs+-server</b> , and <b>aaa ldap-server</b> commands respectively.
<b>Server type</b>	The type of server (ACE, LDAP, TACACS+, or RADIUS).
<b>Host name</b>	The name of the primary LDAP, TACACS+, or RADIUS host.
<b>IP address</b>	The IP address(es) of the server.
<b>Retry number</b>	The number of retries the switch makes to authenticate a user before trying the backup server.
<b>Timeout</b>	The timeout for server replies to authentication requests.
<b>Port</b>	The port number for the primary LDAP or TACACS+ server.
<b>Encryption enabled</b>	The status of the encryption.
<b>Domain name</b>	The super-user or administrative distinguished name in the format recognized by the LDAP-enabled directory servers.
<b>Search base</b>	The search base recognized by the LDAP-enabled directory servers.
<b>Authentication port</b>	The UDP destination port for authentication requests.
<b>Accounting port</b>	The UDP destination port for accounting requests.

---

### **Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.3; **Encryption enabled** field was added.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">aaa radius-server</a>	Configures or modifies a RADIUS server for Authenticated VLANs or Authenticated Switch Access.
<a href="#">aaa ldap-server</a>	Configures or modifies an LDAP server for Authenticated VLANs or Authenticated Switch Access.
<a href="#">aaa tacacs+-server</a>	Configures or modifies an TACACS+ server for Authenticated VLANs or Authenticated Switch Access.

## MIB Objects

```
aaaServerTable
  aaasName
  aaasHostName
  aaasIpAddress
  aaasHostName2
  aaasIpAddress2
  aaasRadKey
  aaasRetries
  aaasTimeout
  aaasRadAuthPort
  aaasRadAcctPort
  aaasProtocol
  aaasTacacsKey
  aaasTacacsPort
  aaasLdapPort
  aaasLdapDn
  aaasLdapPasswd
  aaasLdapSearchBase
  aaasLdapServType
  aaasLdapEnableSsl
```

---

## show aaa authentication vlan

Displays information about Authenticated VLANs and the authentication server configuration.

**show aaa authentication vlan**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **show aaa authentication vlan** command to display information about authentication servers configured in single mode or for authentication servers configured for each VLAN for authentication in multiple mode.

### Examples

```
-> show aaa authentication vlan
Authenticated vlan = 23,
  1rst authentication server = radius1,
  2nd authentication server = ldap3
Authenticated vlan = 24,
  1rst authentication server = radius1,
  2nd authentication server = ldap3.
Authenticated vlan = 25,
  1rst authentication server = radius1,
  2nd authentication server = ldap3
Authenticated vlan = 26,
  1rst authentication server = radius1,
  2nd authentication server = ldap3
Authenticated vlan = 33,
  1rst authentication server = radius1
  2nd authentication server = ldap3
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Authenticated vlan</b>	The VLAN number.
<b>1st authentication server</b>	The first server to be polled for authentication information.
<b>2nd authentication server</b>	The next server to be polled for authentication information.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**aaa authentication vlan single-mode** Specifies the AAA servers to be used in single-authority mode for Layer 2 Authentication.

**aaa authentication vlan multiple-mode** Specifies the AAA servers to be used in multiple-authority mode for Authenticated VLANs.

## MIB Objects

aaaAuthVlanTable

aaatvName1

aaatvName2

aaatvName3

aaatvName4

---

## show aaa authentication

Displays information about the current authenticated switch session.

**show aaa authentication**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **show aaa authentication** command to display authentication information about switch management services (Telnet, FTP, console port, Secure Shell, etc.).

### Examples

```
-> show aaa authentication
Service type = Default
  1st authentication server = RadiusServer
  2nd authentication server = local
Service type = Console
  1st authentication server = local
Service type = Telnet
  Authentication = Use Default,
  1st authentication server = RadiusServer
  2nd authentication server = local
Service type = FTP
  Authentication = Use Default,
  1st authentication server = RadiusServer
  2nd authentication server = local
Service type = Http
  Authentication = Use Default,
  1st authentication server = RadiusServer
  2nd authentication server = local
Service type = Snmp
  Authentication = Use Default,
  1st authentication server = RadiusServer
  2nd authentication server = local
Service type = Ssh
  Authentication = Use Default,
  1st authentication server = TacacsServer
  2nd authentication server = local
```

**output definitions**

---

<b>Authentication</b>	Displays <b>denied</b> if the management interface is disabled. Displays <b>Use Default</b> if the management interface is configured to use the default configuration.
<b>1st authentication server</b>	The first server to be polled for authentication information.
<b>2nd authentication server</b>	The next server to be polled for authentication information.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[aaa authentication](#) Configures the interface for Authenticated Switch Access and specifies the server(s) to be used.

**MIB Objects**

```
aaaAuthSatable
  aaatsName1
  aaatsName2
  aaatsName3
  aaatsName4
```

---

## show aaa authentication 802.1x

Displays information about the global 802.1X configuration on the switch.

**show aaa authentication 802.1x**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays information about 802.1X settings configured through the [aaa authentication 802.1x](#) command.

### Examples

```
-> show aaa authentication 802.1x
1rst authentication server = nms-avlan-30,
port usage                 = unique
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>1st authentication server</b>	The first server to be polled for authentication information. Any backup servers are also displayed on subsequent lines.
<b>port usage</b>	Whether 802.1X ports on the switch will only accept frames from the supplicant's MAC address after successful authentication ( <b>unique</b> ); or the switch will accept any frames on 802.1X ports after successful authentication ( <b>global</b> )

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[aaa authentication 802.1x](#) Enables/disables the switch for 802.1X authentication.



**MIB Objects**

AaaAuth8021XTable

aaatxName1

aaatxName2

aaatxName3

aaatxName4

aaatxOpen

---

## show aaa authentication mac

Displays a list of RADIUS servers configured for MAC based authentication.

**show aaa authentication mac**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays MAC authentication servers configured through the [aaa authentication mac](#) command.

### Examples

```
-> show aaa authentication mac
1rst authentication server = rad1,
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>1st authentication server</b>	The first server to be polled for authentication information. Any backup servers are also displayed on subsequent lines.
----------------------------------	--

---

### Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[aaa authentication mac](#) Enables/disables the switch for MAC based authentication.

### MIB Objects

```
AaaAuthMACTable
  aaaMacSrvrName1
  aaaMacSrvrName2
  aaaMacSrvrName3
  aaaMacSrvrName4
```

---

## show aaa accounting 802.1x

Displays information about accounting servers for 802.1X sessions.

**show aaa authentication 802.1x**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Accounting servers are configured through the [aaa radius-server](#), [aaa tacacs+-server](#), and [aaa ldap-server](#) commands.

### Examples

```
-> show aaa accounting 802.1x
1st authentication server = onyx,
2nd accounting server    = odyssey
3rd accounting server    = local
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>1st authentication server</b>	The first server to be polled for accounting of 802.1X sessions. Any backup servers are also displayed on subsequent lines.
----------------------------------	---

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[aaa accounting 802.1x](#) Enables/disables accounting for 802.1X authentication sessions.

### MIB Objects

```
AaaAcct8021XTable
  aaacxName1
  aaacxName2
  aaacxName3
  aaacxName4
```

---

## show aaa accounting vlan

Displays information about accounting servers configured for Authenticated VLANs. Accounting servers keep track of network resources (time, packets, bytes, etc.) and user activity.

**show aaa accounting vlan**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **show aaa accounting vlan** command to display accounting information for all servers configured for Authenticated VLANs.

### Examples

```
-> show aaa accounting vlan
Authenticated vlan = 23,
  1st accounting server      = RadiusServer
  2nd accounting server      = local
Authenticated vlan = 24,
  1st accounting server      = RadiusServer,
  2nd accounting server      = local
Authenticated vlan = 25,
  1st accounting server      = RadiusServer,
  2nd accounting server      = local
Session (telnet, ftp,...),
  1st accounting server      = RadiusServer,
  2nd accounting server      = local
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Authenticated vlan</b>	Indicates servers for Authenticated VLANs.
<b>Session</b>	Indicates servers for Authenticated Switch Access session.
<b>1st authentication server</b>	The first server to be polled for authentication information.
<b>2nd authentication server</b>	The next server to be polled for authentication information.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [aaa accounting vlan](#)

Specifies an accounting server or servers to be used for Authenticated VLANs.

## MIB Objects

aaaAcctVlanTable

aaacvName1

aaacvName2

aaacvName3

aaacvName4

---

## show aaa accounting

Displays information about accounting servers configured for Authenticated VLANs, Authenticated Switch Access, and 802.1X port-based network access control. Accounting servers keep track of network resources (time, packets, bytes, etc.) and user activity.

**show aaa accounting**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **show aaa accounting** command to display accounting servers configured for management session types (Telnet, FTP, console port, HTTP, or SNMP) and 802.1X port-based network access control.

### Examples

```
-> show aaa accounting
Authenticated vlan = 23,
  1st accounting server      = RadiusServer
  2nd accounting server      = local
Authenticated vlan = 24,
  1st accounting server      = RadiusServer,
  2nd accounting server      = local
Authenticated vlan = 25,
  1st accounting server      = RadiusServer,
  2nd accounting server      = local
Session (telnet, ftp,...),
  1st accounting server      = RadiusServer,
  2nd accounting server      = local
```

### *output definitions*

---

Authenticated vlan	Indicates servers for Authenticated VLANs.
<b>Session</b>	Indicates servers for Authenticated Switch Access session.
<b>1st authentication server</b>	The first server to be polled for authentication information.
<b>2nd authentication server</b>	The next server to be polled for authentication information.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### [aaa accounting session](#)

Configures accounting servers for Authenticated Switch Access sessions.

### [aaa accounting 802.1x](#)

Enables/disables accounting for 802.1X authentication sessions.

## MIB Objects

aaaAcctSatable

aaacsName1

aaacsName2

aaacsName3

aaacsName4

---

## show user

Displays information about all users or a particular user configured in the local user database on the switch.

**show user** [*username*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*username*                                    The name of the user. Used for logging into the switch.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display information about read/write access and partitioned management access (domains and families) or end-user profiles associated with users.

### Examples

```
-> show user
User name = Customer1
  Password expiration      = none,
  END user profile        = Profile1
  SNMP authentication      = NONE, Snmp encryption = NONE
User name = admin
  Password expiration      = none,
  Read Only for domains    = All ,
  Read/Write for domains  = All ,
  Snmp not allowed.
User name = public
  Password expiration      = none,
  Read Only for domains    = All ,
  Read/Write for domains  = All ,
  Snmp authentication      = NONE, SNMP encryption = NONE
User name = jennifer
  Password expiration      = 1/4/1970 1:19 (3 days from now)
  Read Only for domains    = ,
  Read only for families   = avlan ,
  Read/Write for families  = qos ,
  Snmp authentication      = NONE, Snmp encryption = NONE
User name = tbertovic
  Password expiration      = none,
  Read Only for domains    = None,
  Read/Write for domains  = Policy ,
  Snmp authentication      = MD5, Snmp encryption = DES
```



*output definitions*

<b>END user profile</b>	The name of an end-user profile associated with the user.
<b>Password expiration</b>	The date and time on which the password will expire. This field only displays if the password expiration is configured specifically for a user, or a default password expiration is configured globally on the switch through the <b>user password-expiration</b> command. (Note that the date/time are based on the switch's default system date/time or the system date/time configured through the <b>system date</b> and <b>system time</b> commands.)
<b>Read Only for domains</b>	The command domains available with the user's read-only access. See the table on the next page for a listing of valid domains.
<b>Read/Write for domains</b>	The command domains available with the user's read-write access. See the table on the next page for a listing of valid domains.
<b>Read Only for families</b>	The command families available with the user's read-only access. See the table on the next page for a listing of valid families.
<b>Read/Write for families</b>	The command families available with the user's read-write access. See the table on the next page for a listing of valid families.
<b>Snmp authentication</b>	The level of SNMP authentication, if any, configured for the user.

Possible values for command domains and families are listed here:

<b>Domain</b>	<b>Corresponding Families</b>
domain-admin	file telnet dshell debug
domain-system	system aip snmp rmon webmgt config
domain-physical	chassis module interface pmm health
domain-network	ip rip ospf bgp vrrp ip-routing ipx ipmr ipms
domain-layer2	vlan bridge stp 802.1q linkagg ip-helper
domain-service	dns
domain-policy	qos policy slb
domain-security	session avlan aaa

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**user** Configures user entries in the local user database.

**MIB Objects**

aaaUserTable

aaauReadRight

aaauWriteRight

aaauProfile

aaauSnmpLevel

    aaauSnmpAuthkey

---

## show user password-size

Displays the minimum number of characters that are required for a user password.

**show user password-size**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the current minimum number of characters required when configuring user passwords.

### Examples

```
-> show user password-size  
password, minimum size 9
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">user</a>	Configures or modifies user entries in the local user database.
<a href="#">password</a>	Configures the current user's password.

### MIB Objects

```
aaaAsaConfig  
  aaaAsaPasswordSizeMin
```

---

## show user password-expiration

Displays the expiration date for passwords configured for user accounts stored on the switch.

**show user password-expiration**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command displays the default password expiration, which is configured through the [user password-expiration](#) command.

### Examples

```
-> show user password-expiration
User password expiration is set to 3 days.
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">user password-expiration</a>	Configures an expiration date for user passwords stored locally on the switch or disables password expiration.
<a href="#">user</a>	Configures or modifies user entries in the local user database.
<a href="#">password</a>	Configures the current user's password.

### MIB Objects

```
aaaAsaConfig
  aaaAsaDefaultPasswordExpirationInDays
```

---

## show avlan user

Displays MAC addresses for Authenticated VLAN users on the switch.

**show avlan user** [**vlan** *vlan\_id* | **slot** *slot*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vlan\_id*                      The VLAN number. Information displays about users in this VLAN.

*slot*                              The slot number. Information displays about users with access on this slot.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Information may be displayed for all users or for users associated with a particular VLAN or slot.

### Examples

-> show avlan user

name	Mac Address	Slot	Port	Vlan
user0	27:bc:86:90:00:00	02	02	23
user1	27:bc:86:90:00:01	02	03	12
user2	27:bc:86:90:00:02	02	05	15
user3	27:bc:86:90:00:03	04	09	10
user4	27:bc:86:90:00:04	03	02	23

-> show avlan user 23

name	Mac Address	Slot	Port	Vlan
avlan_0	27:bc:86:90:00:00	02	02	23

### output definitions

---

<b>name</b>	The name of the authenticated user.
<b>Mac Address</b>	The MAC address of the user.
<b>Slot</b>	The slot associated with the user.
<b>Port</b>	The port associated with the user.
<b>Vlan</b>	The VLAN into which the user is authenticated.

---

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

**aaa vlan no** Deletes a particular Authenticated VLAN user from the configuration.

## MIB Objects

```
aaaAuthenticatedUserTable  
  aaaaMacAddress  
  aaaaSlot  
  aaaaPort  
  aaaaVlan
```

---

## show aaa avlan config

Displays the current global configuration parameters for Authenticated VLANs.

```
show aaa avlan config
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display DNS or DHCP information for Authenticated VLANs.

### Examples

```
-> show aaa avlan config
default DHCP relay address = 192.9.33.222
authentication DNS name   = authent.company.com
default traffic           = disabled
port bounding             = disabled
```

#### *output definitions*

---

<b>default DHCP relay address</b>	The gateway address of the DHCP server; configured through the <b>aaa avlan default dhcp</b> command.
<b>authentication DNS name</b>	The DNS host name, configured through the <b>aaa avlan dns</b> command.
<b>default traffic</b>	Whether or not the default VLAN is enabled for users to traffic in before authentication. Configured through the <b>aaa accounting command</b> command.
<b>port bounding</b>	Whether or not port mobility rules are allowed on Authenticated VLANs. Configured through the <b>avlan port-bound</b> command.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">aaa avlan dns</a>	Configures a host name.
<a href="#">aaa avlan default dhcp</a>	Configures the gateway address for a DHCP server.
<a href="#">aaa accounting command</a>	Configures whether or not users are able to traffic in the default VLAN before they are actually authenticated.
<a href="#">avlan port-bound</a>	Configures whether or not authenticated ports may use port mobility rules.

## MIB Objects

```
aaaAvlanConfig
  aaaAvlanDnsName
  aaaAvlanDhcpDefGateway
  aaaAvlanDefaultTraffic
  aaaAvlanPortBound
```

---



## show aaa avlan auth-ip

Displays the IP addresses for Authenticated VLANs.

**show aaa avlan auth-ip [vlan *vlan\_id*]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

*vlan\_id*                      The VLAN ID of the Authenticated VLAN for which you want to display the authentication IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command displays all Authenticated VLAN IP addresses unless a specific VLAN is requested with the **vlan** keyword and the relevant *vlan\_id*.
- The IP addresses for Authenticated VLANs is set automatically by the switch (based on the VLAN router port ID) or by the user through the **avlan auth-ip** command.

### Examples

```
-> show aaa avlan auth-ip
Vlan number  Authenticated Ip Address
-----+-----
2           10.10.2.3
4           12.13.14.253
```

```
-> show aaa avlan auth-ip vlan 2
Vlan number  Authenticated Ip Address
-----+-----
2           10.10.2.3
```

### *output definitions*

---

<b>VLAN number</b>	The VLAN ID.
<b>Authenticated Ip Address</b>	The IP address associated with the Authenticated VLAN.

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****avlan auth-ip**

Configures an IP address to be used for VLAN authentication.

**MIB Objects**

aaaAvlanConfigTable

aaaAvlanAddress

---

## debug command-info

Enables or disables the command information mode in the CLI. When this mode is enabled, any command entered on the command line will display information about the command rather than executing the command.

**debug command-info** {enable | disable}

---

### Syntax Definitions

**enable** Enables the debugging command information mode.

**disable** Disables the debugging command information mode.

### Defaults

parameter	default
enable   disable	disable

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When the mode is enabled, any command entered will result in output similar to the one shown in the Examples section below. Any commands entered when the mode is enabled are not executed. To return to normal operating mode, enter **debug command-info disable**.
- The command information mode is useful when setting privileges for users.

### Examples

```
-> debug command-info enable
CLI command info mode on
-> vlan 2
PM family: VLAN
R/W mode: WRITE
-> ls
PM family: SYSTEM
R/W mode: READ
```

#### *output definitions*

<b>PM family</b>	The partitioned management (PM) command family to which the command belongs.
<b>R/W mode</b>	Whether the current command is a read-only or a write command.

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands****user**Configures or modifies user entries in the local user database.

---

## debug end-user profile

Use this command to display detailed information about profiles or a particular profile.

**debug end-user profile** *name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*name* The name of the end-user profile, configured through the **end-user profile** command.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **show end-user profile** command to display basic information about end-user profiles.
- If a particular profile is specified, information will be displayed for the profile and for all indexes following that profile. (The index value is the way the switch internally tracks profiles and reflects the order in which profiles are created.)

### Examples

```
-> debug end-user profile
End user profile : jentest, length : 7 for index : 1
  End user profile @0x5e781e8
  Read area rights : 3f
  Read and Write area rights : 0
  Physical area rights : 2
  vlan table area rights : 2
  Basic Ip routing area rights : 2
  Ip routes table area rights : 2
  Mac filtering table area rights : 2
  Spantree area rights : 2
  Slot 1, ports : 0 0 0 0
  Slot 2, ports : 0 0 0 0
  Slot 3, ports : 0 0 0 0
  Slot 4, ports : 0 0 0 0
  Slot 5, ports : 0 0 0 0
  Slot 6, ports : 0 0 0 0
  Slot 7, ports : 0 0 0 0
  Slot 8, ports : 0 0 0 0
  Slot 9, ports : 0 0 0 0
  Slot 10, ports : 0 0 0 0
  Slot 11, ports : 0 0 0 0
  Slot 12, ports : 0 0 0 0
  Slot 13, ports : 0 0 0 0
  Slot 14, ports : 0 0 0 0
  Slot 15, ports : 0 0 0 0
```

```
Slot 16, ports : 0 0 0 0
Vlan Id range number : 1
Vlan range 1, start : 1, end : 3
End user profile not created for index : 2
End user profile not created for index : 3
End user profile not created for index : 4
End user profile not created for index : 5
End user profile not created for index : 6
End user profile not created for index : 7
End user profile not created for index : 8
End user profile not created for index : 9
End user profile not created for index : 10
.
.
.
.
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

#### [end-user profile](#)

Configures or modifies an end user profile, which specifies access to command areas on particular ports and VLANs.

#### [show end-user profile](#)

Displays information about end-user profiles or a particular end-user profile.

---

## show end-user profile

Displays basic information about end-user profiles or a particular end-user profile.

**show end-user profile** *name*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*name* The name of the end-user profile (up to 32 alphanumeric characters).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The **show end-user profile** command displays information about profiles configured on the switch. For information about users, use the **show user** command.
- If a particular profile is not specified, information about all profiles is displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show end-user profile Prof1
```

```
End user profile : Prof1
Area accessible with read and write rights :
  physical,
  vlan table,
  basic ip routing,
  ip routes table,
  mac filtering table,
  spantree
Slot : 1, ports allowed : 1-2, 4-5, 7-8, 10-11, 13-14, 16-17, 19-20, 22-24
Slot : 2, ports allowed : 1-2, 4-5, 7-8, 10-11, 13-14, 16-17, 19-20, 22-24
Slot : 3, ports allowed : 1-2, 4-5, 7-8, 10-11, 13-14, 16-17, 19-20, 22-24
Slot : 4, ports allowed : 1-2, 4-5, 7-8, 10-11, 13-14, 16-17, 19-20, 22-24
Vlan Id :
  1-18, 23, 27-1001, 4073-4092
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

### **end-user profile**

Configures or modifies an end user profile, which specifies access to command areas on particular ports and VLANs.

### **user**

Configures or modifies user entries in the local user database.

## MIB Objects

```
endUserProfileTable
  endUserProfileName
  endUserProfileAreaPhysical
  endUserProfileAreaVlanTable
  endUserProfileAreaBasicIPRouting
  endUserProfileAreaIpRoutesTable
  endUserProfileAreaMacFilteringTable
  endUserProfileAreaSpantree
endUserProfileSlotPortTable
  endUserProfileSlotNumber
  endUserProfilePortList
endUserProfileVlanIdTable
  endUserProfileVlanIdStart
  endUserProfileVlanIdEnd
```

---



## show aaa priv hexa

Displays hexadecimal values for command domains/families. Useful for determining how to express command families in hexadecimal; hexadecimal values are used in configuring user privileges in attributes on an external LDAP or RADIUS authentication server.

**show aaa priv hexa** [*domain or family*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*domain or family*

The CLI command domain or particular command family for which you want to display hexadecimal values. See table in Usage Guidelines.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Valid values for the family parameter are listed in the Corresponding Families column of the following table:

Domain	Corresponding Families
domain-admin	file telnet dshell debug
domain-system	system aip snmp rmon webmgt config
domain-physical	chassis module interface pmm health
domain-network	ip rip ospf bgp vrrp ip-routing ipx ipmr ipms
domain-layer2	vlan bridge stp 802.1q linkagg ip-helper
domain-service	dns
domain-policy	qos policy slb
domain-security	session avlan aaa

- Note that some command families may not be supported depending on the hardware platform you are running.
- If you do not specify a command family, hexadecimal values for all commands sets will display.

**Examples**

```

-> show aaa priv hexa
file           = 0x00000001 0x00000000,
telnet        = 0x00000008 0x00000000,
dshell        = 0x00000020 0x00000000,
debug         = 0x00000040 0x00000000,
domain-admin  = 0x00000069 0x00000000,

system        = 0x00000080 0x00000000,
aip           = 0x00000100 0x00000000,
snmp          = 0x00000200 0x00000000,
rmon          = 0x00000400 0x00000000,
webmgmt       = 0x00000800 0x00000000,
config        = 0x00001000 0x00000000,
domain-system = 0x00001F80 0x00000000,

chassis       = 0x00002000 0x00000000,
module        = 0x00004000 0x00000000,
interface     = 0x00008000 0x00000000,
pmm           = 0x00010000 0x00000000,
health        = 0x00040000 0x00000000,
domain-physical = 0x0005E000 0x00000000,

ip            = 0x00080000 0x00000000,
rip           = 0x00100000 0x00000000,
ospf          = 0x00200000 0x00000000,
bgp           = 0x00400000 0x00000000,
vrrp          = 0x00800000 0x00000000,
ip-routing    = 0x01000000 0x00000000,
ipx           = 0x02000000 0x00000000,
ipmr          = 0x04000000 0x00000000,
ipms          = 0x08000000 0x00000000,
domain-network = 0x0FF80000 0x00000000,

vlan          = 0x10000000 0x00000000,
bridge        = 0x20000000 0x00000000,
stp           = 0x40000000 0x00000000,
802.1q        = 0x80000000 0x00000000,
linkagg       = 0x00000000 0x00000001,
ip-helper     = 0x00000000 0x00000002,
domain-layer2 = 0xF0000000 0x00000003,

dns           = 0x00000000 0x00000010,
domain-service = 0x00000000 0x00000010,

qos           = 0x00000000 0x00000020,
policy        = 0x00000000 0x00000040,
slb           = 0x00000000 0x00000080,
domain-policy = 0x00000000 0x000000E0,

session       = 0x00000000 0x00000100,
avlan         = 0x00000000 0x00000400,
aaa           = 0x00000000 0x00000800,
domain-security = 0x00000000 0x00000D00

-> show aaa priv hexa rip
0x00100000 0x00000000

```

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[user](#)

Configures or modifies user entries in the local user database.

---



# 50 802.1X Commands

This chapter includes information about commands used for configuring and viewing port-specific 802.1X parameters. Included in this command set are specific commands used to configure Access Guardian policies (also referred to as device classification policies) for 802.1X ports. The Access Guardian feature is only available on the OmniSwitch 6800 and OmniSwitch 6850 at this time.

MIB information for the 802.1X port commands is as follows:

*Filename:* IEEE\_8021X.mib  
*Module:* IEEE8021-PAE-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

---

<b>802.1X port commands</b>	<b>802.1x</b> <b>802.1x initialize</b> <b>802.1x re-authenticate</b> <b>show 802.1x</b> <b>show 802.1x users</b> <b>show 802.1x statistics</b> <b>show 802.1x non-suppliant</b>
<b>Access Guardian commands</b>	<b>802.1x supplicant policy authentication</b> <b>802.1x non-suppliant policy authentication</b> <b>802.1x non-suppliant policy</b> <b>802.1x policy default</b> <b>show 802.1x device classification policies</b>

---

## 802.1x

Configures 802.1X parameters on a particular slot/port. Typically used for port access control on a dedicated 802.1X port.

**802.1x slot/port [direction {both | in}] [port-control {force-authorized | force-unauthorized | auto}] [quiet-period seconds] [tx-period seconds] [supp-timeout seconds] [server-timeout seconds] [max-req max\_req] [re-authperiod seconds] [reauthentication | no reauthentication]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot and port number of the 802.1x port.
<b>both</b>	Configures bidirectional control on the port.
<b>in</b>	Configures control over incoming traffic only.
<b>force-authorized</b>	Forces the port control to be authorized, which means that the port is open without restrictions and behaves as any other non-802.1X port. Devices do not need to authenticate to traffic through the port.
<b>force-unauthorized</b>	Forces the port control to be unauthorized, which means the port cannot accept any traffic.
<b>auto</b>	Configures the switch to dynamically control the port control status based on authentication exchanges between the 802.1X end station and the switch. Initially the port is in an unauthorized state; it becomes authorized if a device successfully completes an 802.1X authentication exchange with the switch.
<b>quiet-period seconds</b>	The time during which the port will not accept an 802.1X authentication attempt; the timer is activated after any authentication failure. During the time period specified, the switch will ignore and discard all Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN (EAPOL) packets. The range is 0 to 65535 seconds.
<b>tx-period seconds</b>	The time before an EAP Request Identity will be re-transmitted. The range is 1 to 65535 seconds.
<b>supp-timeout seconds</b>	The number of seconds before the switch will time out an 802.1X user who is attempting to authenticate. The value should be modified to be a greater value if the authentication process will require additional steps by the user (for example, entering a challenge).
<b>server-timeout seconds</b>	The timeout for the authentication server for authentication attempts. This value is always superseded by the value configured for the RADIUS authentication server configured through the <b>aaa radius-server</b> command.
<i>max_req</i>	The maximum number of times the switch will retransmit a request for authentication information (request identity, password, challenge, etc.) to the 802.1X user before it times out the authentication session based on the <b>supp-timeout</b> . The range is 1 to 10.

<b>re-authperiod</b> <i>seconds</i>	The amount of time that must expire before the switch requires re-authentication of the Supplicant on this port. Only applicable when re-authentication is enabled.
<b>reauthentication</b>	Specifies that the port will be reauthenticated after the <b>re-authperiod</b> timer expires.
<b>no reauthentication</b>	Specifies that the port will not be reauthenticated unless the <b>802.1x re-authenticate</b> command is entered.

## Defaults

parameter	default
<b>both   in</b>	both
<b>force- authorized   force-unauthorized   auto</b>	auto
<b>quiet-period</b> <i>seconds</i>	60
<b>tx-period</b> <i>seconds</i>	30
<b>supp-timeout</b> <i>seconds</i>	30
<i>max_req</i>	2
<b>re-authperiod</b> <i>seconds</i>	3600
<b>reauthentication   no reauthentication</b>	no reauthentication

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- To set the port to accept any traffic without requiring 802.1X authentication, use the **force-authorized** option.
- Use the **vlan port 802.1x** command with the **disable** option to disable 802.1X authentication on the port.
- Before any device is authenticated through an 802.1X port, the port will only process 802.1X frames (EAPoL frames) from an unknown source.
- Note that multiple devices can be authenticated on a given 802.1X port. Each device MAC address received on the port is authenticated and learned separately. Only those that authenticate successfully are allowed on the port, as described above. Those that fail authentication are blocked from accessing the 802.1X port.

## Examples

```
-> 802.1x port 3/1 quiet-period 30
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">aaa authentication 802.1x</a>	Enables/disables the switch for 802.1X authentication.
<a href="#">vlan port 802.1x</a>	Enables or disables 802.1X port-based access control on a mobile port.
<a href="#">aaa radius-server</a>	Configures or modifies a RADIUS server for Authenticated VLANs, Authenticated Switch Access, or 802.1X port access control.
<a href="#">show 802.1x</a>	Displays information about ports configured for 802.1X.

## MIB Objects

```
dot1xPaePortTable
  dot1xPaePortNumber
  dot1xPaePortInitialize
  dot1xPaePortReauthenticate
dot1xAuthConfigTable
  dot1xAuthAdminControlledDirections
  dot1xAuthOperControlledDirections
  dot1xAuthAuthControlledPortStatus
  dot1xAuthAuthControlledPortControl
  dot1xAuthQuietPeriod
  dot1xAuthTxPeriod
  dot1xAuthSuppTimeout
  dot1xAuthServerTimeout
  dot1xAuthMaxReq
  dot1xAuthReAuthPeriod
  dot1xAuthReAuthEnabled
```

---



## 802.1x initialize

Re-initializes a particular 802.1X port. Stops traffic on the port; then requires re-authentication of the port.

**802.1x initialize** *slot/port*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port* The slot and port number of the 802.1x port.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is typically only used for troubleshooting, to reset the port access control mechanism in the switch.
- When this command is entered, all traffic on the port is stopped; the port is then re-authenticated. Connectivity is restored with successful re-authentication.

### Examples

```
-> 802.1x initialize 3/1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

[802.1x](#) Configures 802.1X parameters on a particular slot/port.

### MIB Objects

```
dot1xPaePortTable  
    dot1xPaePortInitialize
```

---

## 802.1x re-authenticate

Forces a particular 802.1X port to be re-authenticated.

**802.1x reauthenticate** *slot/port*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port* The slot and port number of the 802.1x port.

### Defaults

By default, 802.1X ports are not configured for periodic re-authentication. Use the **802.1x re-authenticate** command to force a re-authentication.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- This command forces a port to be re-authenticated, regardless of the re-authentication setting configured for the **802.1x** command.
- Re-authentication is transparent to the user. It does not affect traffic on the port unless there is a problem with the physical device connected to the port. The re-authentication mechanism verifies that there is a device connected to the port, and that the authentication exchange is still valid.

### Examples

```
-> 802.1x reauthenticate 3/1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**802.1x** Configures 802.1X parameters on a particular slot/port.

### MIB Objects

```
dot1xPaePortTable  
dot1xPaePortReauthenticate
```

---

## 802.1x supp-polling retry

Configures the number of times to poll a device for EAP frames to determine whether or not the device is an 802.1x client.

**802.1x slot/port supp-polling retry retries**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot</i>	The slot number of the 802.1x port.
<i>port</i>	The 802.1x port number.
<i>retries</i>	The number of times a device is polled for EAP frames (1–99).

### Defaults

By default, the number of retries is set to 2.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guideline

- The polling interval is 0.5 seconds between each retry.
- If no EAP frames are received from a device connected to an 802.1x port, the device is considered a non-802.1x client (non-supplicant).
- If a guest VLAN is configured on the 802.1x port, the non-802.1x client is assigned to the guest VLAN. If a guest VLAN does not exist, the device is blocked from accessing the 802.1x port.

### Examples

```
-> 802.1x 3/1 supp-polling retry 5
-> 802.1x 3/1 supp-polling retry 10
```

### Release History

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">show 802.1x</a>	Displays information about ports configured for 802.1X.
<a href="#">show 802.1x non-supplicant</a>	Displays a list of all non-802.1x supplicants learned on one or more 802.1x ports. Displays a list of all non-802.1x supplicants learned on one or more 802.1x ports.

### MIB Objects

alaDot1xSuppPollingCnt

---

## 802.1x supplicant policy authentication

Configures a supplicant device classification policy for an 802.1x port. This type of policy uses 802.1x authentication via a remote RADIUS server. A supplicant is any device that uses the 802.1x protocol for authentication.

**802.1x slot/port supplicant policy authentication** [[pass] {group-mobility | vlan vid | default-vlan | block}...] [[fail] {vlan vid | block}...]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot and port number of the 802.1x port.
<b>pass</b>	Indicates which policies to apply if 802.1x authentication is successful but does not return a VLAN ID.
<b>fail</b>	Indicates which policies to apply if 802.1x authentication fails or if successful authentication returns a VLAN ID that does not exist.
<b>group-mobility</b>	Use Group Mobility rules for device classification.
<b>vlan vid</b>	Use this VLAN ID number for device classification.
<b>default-vlan</b>	Assign supplicant to the default VLAN for the 802.1x port.
<b>block</b>	Block supplicant access on the 802.1x port.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>pass</b>	block
<b>fail</b>	block

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to configure alternative device classification methods when successful 802.1x authentication *does not* return a VLAN ID, returns a VLAN ID that does not exist, or authentication fails.
- When authentication does return a VLAN ID that exists in the switch configuration, the supplicant is assigned to that VLAN and no further classification is performed.
- If this command is used without specifying any of the optional policy keywords or a **pass/fail** parameter (e.g. **802.1x 1/10 supplicant authentication**), the resulting policy will block supplicants if successful 802.1x authentication *does not* return a VLAN ID, returns a VLAN ID that does not exist, or authentication fails.

- When multiple parameters are configured, the policy is referred to as a compound supplicant policy. Such policies use the **pass** and **fail** parameters to specify which policies to use when 802.1x authentication is successful and which to use when it fails.
- The **pass** keyword is implied and therefore an optional keyword. If the **fail** keyword is not used, the default action is to block the device when authentication fails.
- The order in which parameters are specified determines the order in which they are applied. However, this type of policy must end with either the **default-vlan** or **block** parameters, referred to as terminal parameters (or policies).
- Configuring supplicant classification policies is only supported on 802.1x enabled mobile ports.
- Each 802.1x port can have one supplicant policy and one non-supplicant policy for handling 802.1x and non-802.1x devices, respectively. Configuring a new supplicant or non-supplicant policy overwrites any policies that may already exist for the port.
- If a user-defined supplicant policy does not exist for the 802.1x port, then by default 802.1x attempts to use Group Mobility to classify a supplicant when successful authentication does not return a VLAN ID. If classifying the supplicant with Group Mobility fails, then the supplicant is assigned to the default VLAN for the port. If successful authentication returns a VLAN ID that does not exist or authentication fails, the supplicant is blocked. All non-supplicants are automatically blocked.

## Examples

```
-> 802.1x 3/1 supplicant policy authentication
-> 802.1x 4/1 supplicant policy authentication vlan 27 default-vlan
-> 802.1x 5/10 supplicant policy authentication pass group-mobility default-vlan
fail vlan 43 block
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">802.1x non-supplicant policy authentication</a>	Configures MAC authentication device classification policies for non-supplicants.
<a href="#">802.1x non-supplicant policy</a>	Configures device classification policies that do not perform 802.1x or MAC authentication for non-supplicants.
<a href="#">802.1x policy default</a>	Resets the device classification policy to the default policy value for the 802.1x port.
<a href="#">show 802.1x device classification policies</a>	Displays device classification policies configured for an 802.1x port.
<a href="#">show 802.1x non-supplicant</a>	Displays a list of all non-supplicants learned on all 802.1x ports.

## MIB Objects

```
alaDot1xAuthPolicyTable
alaDot1xSuppPolicy
```

## 802.1x non-suppliant policy authentication

Configures a non-suppliant classification policy for an 802.1x port. This type of policy uses MAC authentication via a remote RADIUS server. A non-suppliant is a device that does not support using the 802.1x protocol for authentication.

**802.1x *slot/port* non-suppliant policy authentication [[pass] {group-mobility | vlan *vid* | default-vlan | block}] [[fail] {group-mobility | vlan *vid* | default-vlan | block}]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot and port number of the 802.1x port.
<b>pass</b>	Indicates which policies to apply if MAC authentication is successful but does not return a VLAN ID or the VLAN ID returned does not exist.
<b>fail</b>	Indicates which policies to apply if MAC authentication fails.
<b>group-mobility</b>	Use Group Mobility rules for device classification.
<b>vlan <i>vid</i></b>	Use this VLAN ID number for device classification.
<b>default-vlan</b>	Assign suppliant to the default VLAN for the 802.1x port.
<b>block</b>	Block suppliant traffic on the 802.1x port.

### Defaults

By default no device classification policies are configured for an 802.1x port.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to configure alternative device classification policies when a successful MAC authentication *does not* return a VLAN ID, returns a VLAN ID that does not exist, or when MAC authentication fails.
- When MAC authentication does return a VLAN ID that exists in the switch configuration, the suppliant is assigned to that VLAN and no further classification is performed.
- When multiple parameters are configured, the policy is referred to as a compound non-suppliant policy. Such policies use the **pass** and **fail** parameters to specify which policies to use when MAC authentication is successful and which to use when it fails.
- The **pass** keyword is implied and therefore an optional keyword. If the **fail** keyword is not used, the default action is to block the device when authentication fails.
- The order in which the parameters are specified with this command determines the order in which they are applied. However, this type of policy must end with either the **default-vlan** or **block** parameters, referred to as terminal parameters (or policies). This applies to both pass and fail policies.
- Configuring non-suppliant classification policies is only supported on 802.1x enabled mobile ports.

- Each 802.1x port can have one supplicant policy and one non-suppliant policy for handling 802.1x and non-802.1x devices, respectively. Configuring a new supplicant or non-suppliant policy overwrites any policies that may already exist for the port.
- Note that if there are no device classification policies configured for an 802.1x-enabled port, then non-suplicants are automatically blocked from accessing the port.

## Examples

```
-> 802.1x 3/1 non-suppliant policy authentication
-> 802.1x 4/1 non-suppliant policy authentication pass group-mobility fail
default-vlan
-> 802.1x 5/10 non-suppliant policy authentication vlan 27 fail vlan 500 default-
vlan
-> 802.1x 2/1 non-suppliant policy authentication vlan 10 default-vlan
```

## Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">802.1x supplicant policy authentication</a>	Configures 802.1x authentication device classification policies for supplicants.
<a href="#">802.1x non-suppliant policy</a>	Configures device classification policies that do not perform 802.1x or MAC authentication for non-suplicants.
<a href="#">802.1x policy default</a>	Resets the device classification policy to the default policy value for the 802.1x port.
<a href="#">show 802.1x device classification policies</a>	Displays device classification policies configured for an 802.1x port.
<a href="#">show 802.1x non-suppliant</a>	Displays a list of all non-suplicants learned on all 802.1x ports.

## MIB Objects

```
alaDot1xAuthPolicyTable
  alaDot1xNonSuppPolicy
```

---

## 802.1x non-suppliant policy

Configures a non-suppliant device classification policy for an 802.1x port. This type of policy does not perform any authentication. A non-suppliant is a device that does not support using the 802.1x protocol for authentication.

**802.1x *slot/port* non-suppliant policy {group-mobility | vlan *vid* | default-vlan | block}**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot and port number of the 802.1x port.
<b>group-mobility</b>	Use Group Mobility rules for device classification.
<b>vlan <i>vid</i></b>	Use this VLAN ID number for device classification.
<b>default-vlan</b>	Assign suppliant to the default VLAN for the 802.1x port.
<b>block</b>	Block suppliant traffic on the 802.1x port.

### Defaults

By default no device classification policies are configured for an 802.1x port.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- When multiple parameters are configured, the policy is referred to as a compound non-suppliant policy. The order in which the parameters are specified determines the order in which they are applied. However, this type of policy must end with either the **default-vlan** or **block** parameters, referred to as terminal parameters (or policies).
- Because this policy does not use 802.1x or MAC authentication, non-suplicants are only classified for assignment to non-authenticated VLANs.
- Note that if a non-suppliant policy is not configured for an 802.1x port, then non-suplicants are automatically blocked from accessing the port.
- Configuring non-suppliant classification policies is only supported on 802.1x enabled mobile ports.
- Each 802.1x port can have one suppliant policy and one non-suppliant policy for handling 802.1x and non-802.1x devices, respectively. Configuring a new suppliant or non-suppliant policy overwrites any policies that may already exist for the port.

### Examples

```
-> 802.1x 4/1 non-suppliant policy group-mobility default-vlan
-> 802.1x 5/10 non-suppliant policy vlan 500 block
-> 802.1x 6/1 non-suppliant policy group-mobility vlan 247 block
```



## Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<a href="#">802.1x supplicant policy authentication</a>	Configures 802.1x authentication device classification policies for supplicants.
<a href="#">802.1x non-suppliant policy authentication</a>	Configures MAC authentication device classification policies for non-suplicants.
<a href="#">802.1x policy default</a>	Resets the device classification policy to the default policy value for the 802.1x port.
<a href="#">show 802.1x device classification policies</a>	Displays device classification policies configured for an 802.1x port.
<a href="#">show 802.1x non-suppliant</a>	Displays a list of all non-suplicants learned on all 802.1x ports.

## MIB Objects

alaDot1xAuthPolicyTable  
alaDot1xNonSuppPolicy

---

## 802.1x policy default

Resets the device classification policy to the default value for the 802.1x port.

**802.1x slot/port {supplicant | non-supplicant} policy default**

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>slot/port</i>	The slot and port number of the 802.1x port.
<b>supplicant</b>	Reset the supplicant policy to the default policy value.
<b>non-supplicant</b>	Reset the non-supplicant policy to the default policy value.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- The default non-supplicant policy blocks all non-suppliants from accessing the 802.1x port.
- The default supplicant policy blocks supplicants that fail authentication. If authentication is successful but does not return a VLAN ID, then Group Mobility rules are examined. If no rules exist or match supplicant traffic, then the supplicant is assigned to the default VLAN for the 802.1x port.

### Examples

```
-> 802.1x 3/1 supplicant policy default  
-> 802.1x 4/1 non-supplicant policy default
```

### Release History

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>802.1x supplicant policy authentication</b>	Configures 802.1x authentication device classification policies for supplicants.
<b>802.1x non-supplicant policy authentication</b>	Configures MAC authentication device classification policies for non-supplicants.
<b>802.1x non-supplicant policy</b>	Configures device classification policies that do not perform 802.1x or MAC authentication for non-supplicants.
<b>show 802.1x device classification policies</b>	Displays device classification policies configured for an 802.1x port.
<b>show 802.1x non-supplicant</b>	Displays a list of all non-supplicants learned on all 802.1x ports.

## MIB Objects

alaDot1xAuthPolicyTable  
alaDot1xSuppPolicy

---

## show 802.1x

Displays information about ports configured for 802.1X.

**show 802.1x** [*slot/port*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot*                      The slot of the port for which you want to display information.

*port*                     The port for which you want to display 802.1X information.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify a particular slot/port, information for all 802.1X ports is displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show 802.1x 1/13
```

```
802.1x configuration for slot 1 port 13:
```

```
direction                   = both,
operational directions      = both,
port-control                = auto,
quiet-period (seconds)      = 60,
tx-period (seconds)         = 30,
supp-timeout (seconds)      = 30,
server-timeout (seconds)    = 30,
max-req                     = 2,
re-authperiod (seconds)     = 3600,
reauthentication            = no
Supplicant polling retry count = 2
```

### output definitions

---

<code>direction</code>	Whether the port is configured for control on bidirectional traffic or incoming traffic only. May be configured through the <b>802.1x</b> command. Possible values are <b>both</b> or <b>in</b> .
<code>operational directions</code>	The operational state of controlled direction on the port, which is set automatically by the switch. If the value of <b>direction</b> is <b>both</b> , the value of operational directions is <b>both</b> . If the value of <b>direction</b> is <b>in</b> , the operational state is set to <b>in</b> on initialization and when the port's MAC address becomes operable. If the port's MAC address becomes inoperable, the operational direction is set to <b>both</b> .

**output definitions (continued)**


---

port-control	The value of the port control parameter for the port ( <b>auto</b> , <b>force-authorized</b> , or <b>force-unauthorized</b> ), which is set through the <b>802.1x</b> command.
quiet-period	The time during which the port will not accept an 802.1X authentication attempt; the timer is activated after any authentication failure. The range is 0 to 65535 seconds.
tx-period	The time before an EAP Request Identity will be transmitted. The range is 1 to 65535 seconds.
supp-timeout	The number of seconds before the switch will time out an 802.1x user who is attempting to authenticate.
server-timeout	The timeout for the authentication server for authentication attempts. This value is always superseded by the value configured for the RADIUS authentication server configured through the <b>aaa radius-server</b> command.
max-req	The maximum number of times the switch will retransmit a request for authentication information (request identity, password, challenge, etc.) to the 802.1X user before it times out the authentication session based on the <b>supp-timeout</b> . The range is 1 to 10.
re-authperiod	The amount of time that must expire before the switch requires re-authentication of the Supplicant on this port. Only applicable when re-authentication is enabled.
reauthentication	Whether or not the port will be re-authenticated after the re-authperiod expires.
<b>Supplicant polling retry count</b>	The number of times a device is polled for EAP frames to determine whether or not the device is an 802.1x client. Configured through the <b>802.1x supp-polling retry</b> command. This field does not appear on an OmniSwitch 6800.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

Release 5.1.6 and 5.4.1; command output modified.

**Related Commands**

<b>802.1x</b>	Configures 802.1X parameters on a particular slot/port.
<b>802.1x supp-polling retry</b>	Configures the number of times to poll a device for EAP frames to determine whether or not the device is an 802.1x client.

**MIB Objects**

```
dot1xAuthConfigTable
  dot1xAuthAdminControlledDirections
  dot1xAuthOperControlledDirections
  dot1xAuthAuthControlledPortControl
  dot1xAuthQuietPeriod
  dot1xAuthTxPeriod
  dot1xAuthSuppTimeout
  dot1xAuthServerTimeout
  dot1xAuthMaxReq
  dot1xAuthReAuthPeriod
  dot1xAuthReAuthEnabled
  alaDot1xSuppPollingCnt
```

---

## show 802.1x users

Displays a list of all users for one or more 802.1X ports.

**show 802.1x users** [*slot/port*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot* The slot of the port for which you want to display information.

*port* The port for which you want to display 802.1X information.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify a particular slot/port, all users associated with 802.1X ports are displayed.

### Examples

On the OmniSwitch 9000:

```
->show 802.1x users
```

Slot Port	MAC Address	Port State	User Name
3/1	00:60:4f:11:22:33	Connecting	user50
3/1	00:60:4f:44:55:66	Held	user51
3/1	00:60:4f:77:88:99	Authenticated	user52
3/3	00:60:22:15:22:33	Force-authenticated	N/A
3/3	00:60:22:44:75:66	Force-authenticated	N/A
3/3	00:60:22:37:98:09	Force-authenticated	N/A

```
->show 802.1x users 3/3
```

Slot Port	MAC Address	Port State	User Name
3/3	00:60:22:15:22:33	Force-authenticated	N/A
3/3	00:60:22:44:75:66	Force-authenticated	N/A
3/3	00:60:22:37:98:09	Force-authenticated	N/A

### output definitions

---

Slot/Port	The 802.1X slot and port number that provides access to the user.
MAC Address	The source MAC address of the 802.1X user.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

Port State	The current state of the 802.1X port for a specific user:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initialize</b></li> <li>• <b>Disconnected</b></li> <li>• <b>Connecting</b></li> <li>• <b>Authenticating</b></li> <li>• <b>Authenticated</b></li> <li>• <b>Aborting</b></li> <li>• <b>Held</b></li> <li>• <b>Force-Authenticated</b></li> <li>• <b>Force-Unauthenticated</b></li> </ul>
User Name	The user name that is used for authentication.

---

On the OmniSwitch 6800 and OmniSwitch 6850:

->show 802.1x users

Slot Port	MAC Address	Port State	Policy	User Name
3/1	00:60:4f:11:22:33	Authenticated	VLAN ID	user50
3/1	00:60:4f:44:55:66	Authenticated	VLAN ID	user51
3/1	00:60:4f:77:88:99	Authenticated	VLAN ID	user52
3/3	00:60:22:15:22:33	Force-authenticated	N/A	
3/3	00:60:22:44:75:66	Force-authenticated	N/A	
3/3	00:60:22:37:98:09	Force-authenticated	N/A	

->show 802.1x users 3/1

Slot Port	MAC Address	Port State	Policy	User Name
3/1	00:60:4f:11:22:33	Connecting	VLAN ID	user50
3/1	00:60:4f:44:55:66	Held	VLAN ID	user51
3/1	00:60:4f:77:88:99	Authenticated	VLAN ID	user52

*output definitions*


---

Slot/Port	The 802.1X slot and port number that provides access to the user.
MAC Address	The source MAC address of the 802.1X user.
Port State	The current state of the 802.1X port for a specific user:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initialize</b></li> <li>• <b>Disconnected</b></li> <li>• <b>Connecting</b></li> <li>• <b>Authenticating</b></li> <li>• <b>Authenticated</b></li> <li>• <b>Aborting</b></li> <li>• <b>Held</b></li> <li>• <b>Force-Authenticated</b></li> <li>• <b>Force-Unauthenticated</b></li> </ul>
Policy	The 802.1x device classification policy that was applied to the device.
User Name	The user name that is used for authentication.

---



## Release History

Release 5.1.6 and 5.3.1; command was introduced.  
Release 6.1.2; **Policy** field added.

## Related Commands

[802.1x](#) Configures 802.1X parameters on a particular slot/port.

## MIB Objects

```
alaDot1xPortTable
  alaDot1xPortSlotNumber
  alaDot1xPortPortNumber
  alaDot1xPortMACAddress
  alaDot1xPortUserName
  alaDot1xPortState
alaDot1xAuthPolicyTable
  alaDot1xSuppPolicy
  alaDot1xNonSuppPolicy
```

---

## show 802.1x statistics

Displays statistics about all 802.1X ports or for a particular 802.1X port.

**show 802.1x statistics** [*slot/port*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot* The slot of the port for which you want to display 802.1X statistics.

*port* The port for which you want to display 802.1X statistics.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify a particular slot/port, information for each 802.1X port is displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show 802.1x statistic 1/13
802.1x slot/port = 1/13
  Last EAPOL frame source       = 00:0d:0c:00:00:02
  Last EAPOL frame version      = 1,
  EAPOL frames received         = 3,
  EAPOL frames transmitted     = 3,
  EAPOL start frames received   = 1,
  EAPOL logoff frames received  = 0,
  EAP Resp/Id frames received   = 1,
  EAP Response frames received  = 1,
  EAP Req/Id frames transmitted = 1,
  EAP Req frames transmitted    = 1,
  EAP length error frames received = 0,
  Invalid EAPOL frames received = 0,
```

### output definitions

---

<b>Slot</b>	The slot number of the 802.1X port.
<b>Port</b>	The 802.1X port number.
Last EAPOL frame version	The protocol version number carried in the most recently received EAPOL frame.
Last EAPOL frame source	The source MAC address carried in the most recently received EAPOL frame.
<b>EAPOL frames received</b>	The number of valid EAPOL frames of any type that have been received by the switch.

*output definitions (continued)*


---

<b>EAPOL frames transmitted</b>	The number of EAPOL frames of any type that have been transmitted by the switch.
<b>EAPOL Start frames received</b>	The number of EAPOL Start frames that have been received by the switch.
<b>EAPOL Logoff frames received</b>	The number of EAPOL Logoff frames that have been received by the switch.
<b>EAP Resp/Id frames received</b>	The number of EAP Resp/Id frames that have been received by the switch.
<b>EAP Response frames received</b>	The number of valid EAP Response frames (other than Resp/Id frames) that have been received by the switch.
<b>EAP Req/Id frames transmitted</b>	The number of EAP Req/Id frames that have been transmitted by the switch.
EAP Req frames transmitted	The number of valid EAP Request frames (other than Req/Id frames) that have been transmitted by the switch.
EAP length error frames received	The number of EAPOL frames that have been received by the switch for which the Packet Body Length field is invalid.
Invalid EAPOL frames received	The number of EAPOL frames that have been received by the switch for which the frame type is not recognized by the switch.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

[show 802.1x](#) Displays information about ports configured for 802.1X.

**MIB Objects**

```
dot1xAuthStatsTable
  dot1xAuthEapolFramesRx
  dot1xAuthEapolFramesTx
  dot1xAuthEapolStartFramesRx
  dot1xAuthEapolLogoffFramesRx
  dot1xAuthEapolRespIdFramesRx
  dot1xAuthEapolRespFramesRx
  dot1xAuthEapolReqIdFramesTx
  dot1xAuthEapolReqFramesTx
  dot1xAuthInvalidEapolFramesRx
  dot1xAuthEapLengthErrorFramesRx
  dot1xAuthLastEapolFrameVersion
  dot1xAuthLastEapolFrameSource
```

---

## show 802.1x device classification policies

Displays device classification policies configured for 802.1x ports.

**show 802.1x device classification policies** [*slot/port*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port*

The slot and port number of the 802.1x port for which you want to display the policy configuration.

### Defaults

All device classification policies for all 802.1x ports are displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the *slot/port* parameter to display device classification policies for a specific 802.1X port.

### Examples

```
-> show 802.1x device classification policies
Device classification policies on 802.1x port 2/26
  Supplicant:
    authentication, block
  Non-Supplicant:
    block
Device classification policies on 802.1x port 2/47
  Supplicant:
    authentication, block
  Non-Supplicant:
    block
Device classification policies on 802.1x port 2/48
  Supplicant:
    authentication, vlan 247, default-vlan
  Non-Supplicant:
    authentication:
      pass: group-mobility, block
      fail: strict-vlan 347, default-vlan

-> show 802.1x device classification policies 2/48
Device classification policies on 802.1x port 2/48
  Supplicant:
    authentication, vlan 247, default-vlan
  Non-Supplicant:
    authentication:
      pass: group-mobility, block
      fail: strict-vlan 347, default-vlan
```

**output definitions**

---

<b>Supplicant:</b>	Displays the supplicant device classification policy configured for the 802.1x port.
<b>Non-Supplicant:</b>	Displays the non-supplicant device classification policy configured for the 802.1x port.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.1.2; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">show 802.1x</a>	Displays information about ports configured for 802.1X.
<a href="#">show 802.1x non-supplicant</a>	Displays a list of all non-supplicants learned on all 802.1x ports.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaDot1xAuthPolicyTable  
  alaDot1xSuppPolicy  
  alaDot1xNonSuppPolicy
```

---

## show 802.1x non-supPLICANT

Displays a list of all non-802.1x supplicants learned on one or more 802.1x ports.

**show 802.1x non-supPLICANT** [*slot/port*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port*                      The slot/port number of the 802.1x port for which you want to display information.

### Defaults

All non-supPLICANTS associated with all 802.1X ports are displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

Use the *slot/port* parameter to display a list of non-supPLICANTS learned on a specific 802.1x port.

### Examples

```
->show 802.1x non-supPLICANT
```

Slot Port	MAC Address	Authentication Status	Classification Policy	Vlan Learned
03/3	00:61:22:15:22:33	Failed	Vlan ID	1001
03/3	00:61:22:44:75:66	Authenticated	MAC Authent	14
03/11	00:00:39:47:4f:0c	Failed	Vlan ID	1001
03/11	00:00:39:c9:5a:0c	Authenticated	Group Mobility	12
03/11	00:b0:d0:52:47:35	Authenticated	Group Mobility	12
03/11	00:c0:4f:0e:70:68	Authenticated	MAC Authent	14

```
->show 802.1x non-supp 3/3
```

Slot Port	MAC Address	Authentication Status	Classification Policy	Vlan Learned
03/3	00:61:22:15:22:33	Failed	Vlan ID	1001
03/3	00:61:22:44:75:66	Authenticated	MAC Authent	14

### output definitions

---

<b>Slot/Port</b>	The 802.1X slot and port number that provides access to the non-802.1x device.
<b>MAC Address</b>	The source MAC address of the non-802.1x device connected to the 802.1x port.
<b>Authentication Status</b>	Indicates whether or not MAC authentication failed.

*output definitions (continued)*

---

<b>Classification Policy</b>	The 802.1x device classification policy that was applied to the device.
<b>VLAN Learned</b>	The VLAN ID of the VLAN in which the source MAC address of the non-802.1x device was learned.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1.6; command was introduced.

Release 6.1.2; **Authentication Status** and **Classification Policy** columns added.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">show 802.1x</a>	Displays information about ports configured for 802.1X.
<a href="#">show 802.1x device classification policies</a>	Displays device classification policies configured for an 802.1x port.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaDot1xPortTable  
  alaDot1xNonSuppliantSlotNum  
  alaDot1xNonSuppliantPortNum  
  alaDot1xNonSuppliantMACAddress  
  alaDot1xNonSuppliantVlanID
```

---





# 51 Switch Logging Commands

This chapter includes descriptions for Switch Logging commands. These commands are used to configure parameters for the Switch Logging utility.

MIB information for the system commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1System.MIB  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-SYSTEM-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here.

---

**swlog**  
**swlog appid level**  
**swlog output**  
**swlog output flash file-size**  
**swlog clear**  
**show log swlog**  
**show swlog**

---

## swlog

Enables or disables switch logging. Switch logging allows you to view a history of various switch activities in a text format.

**swlog**

**no swlog**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

By default, switch logging is enabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> swlog  
-> no swlog
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">swlog appid level</a>	Defines the level at which switch logging information will be filtered for the specified application.
<a href="#">swlog output</a>	Enables or disables switch logging output to the console, file, or data socket.
<a href="#">show log swlog</a>	Displays stored switch logging information from flash.
<a href="#">show swlog</a>	Displays switch logging information.

### MIB Objects

```
systemSwitchLoggingGroup  
  systemSwitchLoggingEnable
```

---

## swlog appid level

Defines the level at which switch logging information will be filtered for the specified application. All application events of the defined level and lower are captured. Applications can be specified by their application ID (i.e., subsystem) or by their numeric equivalent.

**swlog appid** {*app\_id* | *integer*} **level** {*level* | *integer*}

**no swlog appid** *app\_id*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*app\_id* An application identification keyword. Current application IDs are listed in the table below.

*integer* A numerical equivalent value for the application ID. Current numeric equivalent values are listed in the table below:

---

#### Supported Application IDs and their Numeric Equivalents

802.1q - 7	ip - 15	psm - 81
aaa - 20	ipc-diag - 1	qdispatcher - 3
amap - 18	ip-helper - 22	qdriver - 2
bridge - 10	ipc-link - 4	qos - 13
chassis - 64	ipc-mon - 21	rmon - 79
cli - 67	ipms - 17	rsvp - 14
config - 66	ipx - 16	session - 71
dbggw - 89	lanpower - 108	slb - 25
diag - 0	ldap - 86	smni - 83
distrib - 84	linkagg - 12	snmp - 68
drc - 74	mipgw - 70	ssl - 88
eipc - 26	module - 24	stp - 11
epilogue - 85	nan-driver - 78	system - 75
ftp - 82	ni-supervision - 5	telnet - 80
gmap - 19	nosnmp - 87	trap - 72
health - 76	pmm - 23	vlan - 8
idle - 255	policy - 73	vrrp - 77
interface - 6	port-mgr - 64	web - 69

*level* The severity level filter keyword value for the application ID (*see table on the following page*). All switch logging messages of the specified level and lower will be captured. The severity level is a value assigned to the relative severity of the switch logging message. A lower value indicates messages that are more severe, a higher value indicates messages that are less severe.

*integer* A numerical equivalent value for the severity level (*see table on the following page*). All switch logging messages of the specified level and lower will be captured. The severity level is a value assigned to the relative severity of the switch logging message. A lower value indicates messages that are more severe, a higher value indicates messages that are less severe. Values range from 2–9.

Supported Levels	Numeric Equivalents	Description
<b>alarm</b>	<b>2</b>	Highest severity. The system is about to crash and reboot.
<b>error</b>	<b>3</b>	System functionality is reduced.
<b>alert</b>	<b>4</b>	A violation has occurred.
<b>warning</b>	<b>5</b>	A unexpected, non-critical event has occurred.
<b>info</b>	<b>6</b>	Any other non-debug message (default).
<b>debug1</b>	<b>7</b>	A normal event debug message.
<b>debug2</b>	<b>8</b>	A debug-specific message.
<b>debug3</b>	<b>9</b>	Lowest severity. A maximum verbosity debug message.

## Defaults

Default severity level is **info**. The numeric equivalent for info is 6.

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- You may enter multiple application IDs in the command line. Separate each application ID with a space and no comma.
- Application IDs may be entered in any order.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

## Examples

```
-> swlog appid 254 level alarm
-> swlog appid policy level info
-> swlog appid policy snmp web aaa vlan level alert
-> no swlog appid debug2
```

## Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>swlog</b>	Enables or disables switch logging.
<b>swlog output</b>	Enables or disables switch logging output to the console, file, or data socket.
<b>show log swlog</b>	Displays stored switch logging information from flash.
<b>show swlog</b>	Displays switch logging information.

## MIB Objects

```
systemSwitchLoggingGroup
  systemSwitchLoggingLevelAppId
  systemSwitchLoggingLevel
```

---

## swlog output

Enables or disables switch logging output to the console, file, or data socket (remote session).

**swlog output** {**console** | **flash** | **socket** [*ip\_address*]}

**no swlog output** {**console** | **flash** | **socket** [*ip\_address*]}

---

### Syntax Definitions

<b>console</b>	Specifies console output. When enabled, switch logging output is printed to the user console.
<b>flash</b>	Specifies /flash file output. When enabled, switch logging output is printed to a file in the switch's /flash file system.
<b>socket</b>	Specifies data socket output. When enabled, switch logging output is printed to a remote session.
<i>ip_address</i>	The IPv4 or IPv6 address for the remote session host.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<b>console</b>   <b>flash</b>   <b>socket</b>	<b>flash</b> and <b>console</b>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable one or more configured output IP addresses.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.
- You can send files to multiple hosts (maximum of four) using the **socket** keyword, followed by the IP address of the remote host.

### Examples

```
-> swlog output console
-> no swlog output flash
-> swlog output socket 14.1.1.1
-> swlog output socket 15.1.1.1
-> swlog output socket 16.1.1.1
-> swlog output socket 17.1.1.1
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

<b>swlog</b>	Enables or disables switch logging.
<b>swlog appid level</b>	Defines the level at which switch logging information will be filtered for the specified application.
<b>show log swlog</b>	Displays stored switch logging information from flash.
<b>show swlog</b>	Displays switch logging information.

## MIB Objects

```
systemSwitchLoggingGroup
  systemSwitchLoggingFlash
  systemSwitchLoggingSocket
  systemSwitchLoggingSocketIpAddr
  systemSwitchLoggingConsole
systemSwitchLoggingHostTable
  systemSwitchLoggingHostIpAddr
  systemSwitchLoggingHostPort
  systemSwitchLoggingHostStatus
```

---

## swlog output flash file-size

Configures the size of the switch logging file.

**swlog output flash file-size** *bytes*

---

### Syntax Definitions

*bytes*

The size of the switch logging file. The minimum value is 32000 while the maximum value is the total amount of free space in flash memory.

### Defaults

parameter	default
<i>bytes</i>	128000

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **ls** command to determine the amount of available flash memory.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> swlog output flash file size 400000
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<b>swlog clear</b>	Clears the files that store switch logging data.
<b>show log swlog</b>	Displays stored switch logging information from flash.
<b>show swlog</b>	Displays switch logging information.

### MIB Objects

```
systemSwitchLoggingGroup  
  systemSwitchLoggingFileSize
```

---



## swlog clear

Clears the files that store switch logging data.

**swlog clear**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command when the switch logging display is too long due to some of the data being old or out of date.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> swlog clear
```

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<a href="#">swlog output</a>	Enables or disables switch logging output to the console, file, or data socket.
<a href="#">show log swlog</a>	Displays stored switch logging information from flash.
<a href="#">show swlog</a>	Displays switch logging information.

### MIB Objects

```
systemSwitchLoggingGroup  
  systemSwitchLoggingClear
```

---

## show log swlog

Displays stored switch logging information.

**show log swlog**

**show log swlog** [session *session\_id*] [timestamp *start\_time* [*end\_time*]] [appid *appid*] [level *level*]

---

### Syntax Definitions

<i>session_id</i>	Identification number of the session for which switch logging information is displayed.
<i>start_time</i>	Specify the starting time for the switch logging information to be displayed. Use the format mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm where mm represents the month, dd is the day, yyyy is the year, hh is the hour, and mm is the minutes. Use four digits to specify the year.
<i>end_time</i>	Specify the ending time for the switch logging information to be displayed. Use the format mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm where mm represents the month, dd is the day, yyyy is the year, hh is the hour, mm is the minutes. Use four digits to specify the year.
<i>appid</i>	A digit that represents the application ID for the switch logging information to be displayed. Values are listed in the following table:

---

### Supported Application IDs and their Numeric Equivalents

802.1q - 7	ip - 15	qdispatcher - 3
aaa - 20	ipc-diag - 1	qdriver - 2
amap - 18	ip-helper - 22	qos - 13
bridge - 10	ipc-link - 4	rmon - 79
chassis - 64	ipc-mon - 21	rsvp - 14
cli - 67	ipms - 17	session - 71
config - 66	ipx - 16	slb - 25
dbggw - 89	ldap - 86	smni - 83
diag - 0	linkagg - 12	snmp - 68
distrib - 84	mipgw - 70	ssl - 88
drc - 74	module - 24	stp - 11
eipc - 26	nan-driver - 78	system - 75
epilogue - 85	ni-supervision - 5	telnet - 80
ftp - 82	nosnmp - 87	trap - 72
gmap - 19	pmm - 23	vlan - 8
health - 76	policy - 73	vrrp - 77
idle - 255	port-mgr - 64	web - 69
interface - 6	psm - 81	

---

*level*

A numerical equivalent value for the severity level (*see table below*). All switch logging messages of the specified level and lower will be shown. The severity level is a value assigned to the relative severity of the switch logging message. A lower value indicates messages that are more severe, a higher value indicates messages that are less severe. Values range from 2–9.

Supported Levels	Numeric Equivalents	Description
<b>alarm</b>	<b>2</b>	Highest severity. The system is about to crash and reboot.
<b>error</b>	<b>3</b>	System functionality is reduced.
<b>alert</b>	<b>4</b>	A violation has occurred.
<b>warning</b>	<b>5</b>	A unexpected, non-critical event has occurred.
<b>info</b>	<b>6</b>	Any other non-debug message (default).
<b>debug1</b>	<b>7</b>	A normal event debug message.
<b>debug2</b>	<b>8</b>	A debug-specific message.
<b>debug3</b>	<b>9</b>	Lowest severity. A maximum verbosity debug message.

## Defaults

N/A

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

## Usage Guidelines

- When the switch logging display is too long, you may use the **show log swlog** command to clear all of the switch logging information.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

## Examples

```
-> show log swlog
Displaying file contents for 'swlog2.log'
FILEID: fileName[swlog2.log], endPtr[32]
configSize[64000], currentSize[64000], mode[2]
Displaying file contents for 'swlog1.log'
FILEID: fileName[swlog1.log], endPtr[395]
configSize[64000], currentSize[64000], mode[1]
```

```
Time Stamp           Application      Level   Log Message
-----+-----+-----+-----
MON NOV 11 12:42:11 2002           SYSTEM    info Switch Logging files cleared by
command
MON NOV 11 13:07:26 2002           WEB       info The HTTP session login successfu
l!
MON NOV 11 13:18:24 2002           WEB       info The HTTP session login successfu
l!
MON NOV 11 13:24:03 2002           TELNET    info New telnet connection, Address ,
```

```
128.251.30.88
MON NOV 11 13:24:03 2002      TELNET    info Session 4, Created
MON NOV 11 13:59:04 2002      WEB       info The HTTP session user logout suc
cessful!
```

---

**output definitions**

---

<b>Time Stamp</b>	The day, date and time for which Switch Logging log information is displayed.
<b>Application</b>	The Application ID (Subsystem) for which Switch Logging log information is displayed.
<b>Level</b>	The corresponding Severity Level for which Switch Logging information was stored. Levels include alarm, error, alert, warning, info, debug1, debug2, and debug3.
<b>Log Message</b>	The condition that resulted in the logging information being stored.

---

**Release History**

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>swlog</b>	Enables or disables switch logging.
<b>swlog appid level</b>	Adds or removes a filter level for a specified subsystem.
<b>swlog output</b>	Enables or disables switch logging output to the console, file, or data socket.
<b>swlog clear</b>	Clears the files that store switch logging data.
<b>show swlog</b>	Displays switch logging information.

---

## show swlog

Displays switch logging information (e.g., switch logging status, log devices, application IDs with non-default severity level settings).

**show swlog**

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6800, 6850, 9000

### Usage Guidelines

This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> show swlog
Switch Logging is :
    - INITIALIZED.
    - RUNNING.
```

```
Log Device(s)
-----
flash
console
socket ipaddr 11.1.1.1
socket ipaddr 12.1.1.1
socket ipaddr 13.1.1.1
socket ipaddr 14.1.1.1
```

All Applications have their trace level set to the level 'info' (6)

### *output definitions*

---

<b>Application ID</b>	The Application ID (subsystem) for which the Severity Level is not set to the info (6) default setting.
<b>Level</b>	The Severity Level of the above-referenced Application ID. Levels include (2), error (3), alert (4), warning (5), info (6), debug1 (7), debug2 (8), and debug3 (9).

---

### Release History

Release 5.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<b>swlog</b>	Enables or disables switch logging.
<b>swlog appid level</b>	Defines the level at which switch logging information will be filtered for the specified application.
<b>swlog output</b>	Enables or disables switch logging output to the console, file, or data socket.
<b>show log swlog</b>	Displays stored switch logging information from flash.

---

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```

```
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Ty Coon, President of Vice
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PR 30872 B Kesner created May 5 2000  
PR 30872 B Kesner June 16 2000 moved batch\_entropy\_process to own task iWhirlpool to make code more efficient

random.c -- A strong random number generator

Version 1.89, last modified 19-Sep-99

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```

# CLI Quick Reference

## CMM Commands

```
reload [primary | secondary] [with-fabric] [in [hours:] minutes | at hour:minute [month day |
day month]]
reload [primary | secondary] [with-fabric] cancel
reload working {rollback-timeout minutes | no rollback-timeout} [in [hours:] minutes | at
hour:minute]
[configure] copy running-config working
[configure] write memory
[configure] copy working certified [flash-synchro]
[configure] copy flash-synchro
takeover [with-fabric]
show running-directory
show reload [status]
show microcode [working | certified | loaded]
show microcode history [working | certified]
```

## Chassis Management and Monitoring Commands

```
system contact text_string
system name text_string
system location text_string
system date [mm/dd/yyyy]
system time [hh:mm:ss]
system time-and-date synchro
system timezone [timezone_abbrev | offset_value | time_notation]
system daylight savings time [{enable | disable} | start {week} {day} in {month} at {hh:mm}
end {week} {day} in {month} at {hh:mm} [by min]]
reload ni [slot] number
reload all [in [hours:] minutes | at hour:minute [month day | day month]]
reload all cancel
reload pass-through slot-number
power ni [slot] slot-number
no power ni [slot] slot-number
temp-threshold temp slot slot-number
stack set slot slot-number saved-slot saved-slot-number [reload]
stack clear slot slot-number [immediate]
show system
show hardware info
show chassis [number]
show cmm [number]
```

```
show ni [number]
show module [number]
show module long [number]
show module status [number]
show power [supply] [number]
show fan [number]
show temperature [number]
show stack topology [slot-number]
show stack status
```

## Chassis MAC Server (CMS) Commands

```
mac-range eeprom start_mac_address count
mac-retention status {enable | disable}
mac-retention dup-mac-trap {enable | disable}
mac-retention release
show mac-range [index]
show mac-range [index] alloc
show mac-retention status
```

## Power over Ethernet (PoE) Commands

```
lanpower start {slot/port | slot}
lanpower stop {slot/port | slot}
lanpower {slot/port | slot} power milliwatts
lanpower {slot/port | slot} maxpower watts
lanpower slot/port priority {critical | high | low}
lanpower slot priority-disconnect {enable | disable}
lanpower slot slot-priority {critical | high | low}
lanpower redundant-power {enable | disable}
lanpower slot capacitor-detection {enable | disable}
show lanpower slot
show lanpower capacitor-detection slot
show lanpower priority-disconnect slot
show lanpower slot-priority slot
```

## Network Time Protocol Commands

```
ntp server {ip_address | domain_name} [key key | version version | minpoll exponent | prefer]
no ntp server {ip_address | domain_name}
ntp server synchronized
ntp server unsynchronized
ntp client {enable | disable}
ntp broadcast {enable | disable}
```

```
ntp broadcast delay microseconds
ntp key key [trusted | untrusted]
ntp key load
show ntp client
show ntp client server-list
show ntp server status [ip_address | domain_name]
show ntp keys
```

## Session Management Commands

```
session login-attempt integer
session login-timeout seconds
session banner {cli | ftp | http} file_name
session banner no {cli | ftp | http}
session timeout {cli | http | ftp} minutes
session prompt default [string]
session xon-xoff {enable | disable}
prompt [user] [time] [date] [string string] [prefix]
no prompt
show prefix
alias alias command_name
show alias
user profile save
user profile reset
history size number
show history [parameters]
!{! | n}
command-log {enable | disable}
kill session_number
exit
whoami
who
show session config
show session xon-xoff
more size lines
more
no more
show more
telnet {host_name | ip_address}
ssh {host_name | ip_address} enable | disable}
ssh enforce pubkey-auth {enable | disable}
show ssh config
show command-log
show command-log status
```

## File Management Commands

```
cd [path]
pwd
mkdir [path]/dir
rmdir [path]/dir
ls [-r] [[path]/dir]
dir [[path]/dir]
rename [path]/old_name [path]/new_name
rm [-r] [path]/filename
delete [path]/filename
cp [-r] [path]/orig_filename [dest_path]/dupl_filename
scp user_name@remote_ip_addr:[path]/source [path]/target
scp [path]/source user_name@remote_ip_addr:[path]/target
mv {[path]/filename dest_path/new_filename} | [path]/dir dest_path/new_dir}
move {[path]/filename dest_path/new_filename} | [path]/dir dest_path/new_dir}
chmod { +w | -w } [path]/file
attrib { +w | -w } [path]/file
freespace [/flash]
fsck [/flash]
newfs [/flash]
rep [cmm-b: | slot:] source_filepath [cmm-b: | slot:] destination_filepath
rrm slot_filepath
rls slot directory [file_name]
vi [path]/filename
view [path]/filename
tty lines columns
show tty
more [path]/file
ftp {host_name | ip_address}
scp-sftp {enable | disable}
show ssh config
rz
install file [argument]
```

## Web Management Commands

```
{[ip] http | https} server
no {[ip] http | https} server
{[ip] http | https} ssl
no {[ip] http | https} ssl
[ip] http port {default | port}
https port {default | port}
```

```
debug http sessiondb
show [ip] http
```

## Configuration File Manager Commands

```
configuration apply filename [at hh:mm month dd [year]] | [in hh[:mm]] [verbose]
configuration error-file limit number
show configuration status
configuration cancel
configuration syntax check path/filename [verbose]
configuration snapshot feature_list [path/filename]
show configuration snapshot [feature_list]
write terminal
```

## SNMP Commands

```
snmp station ip_address {[udp_port] [username] [v1 | v2 | v3] [enable | disable]}
no snmp station ip_address
show snmp station
snmp community map community_string {[user useraccount_name] | [enable | disable]}
no snmp community map community_string
snmp community map mode {enable | disable}
show snmp community map
snmp security {no security | authentication set | authentication all | privacy set | privacy all |
  trap only}
show snmp security
show snmp statistics
show snmp mib family [table_name]
snmp trap absorption {enable | disable}
snmp trap to webview {enable | disable}
snmp trap replay ip_address {seq_id}
snmp trap filter ip_address trap_id_list
no snmp trap filter ip_address trap_id_list
snmp authentication trap {enable | disable}
show snmp trap replay
show snmp trap filter
show snmp authentication trap
show snmp trap config
```

## DNS Commands

```
ip domain-lookup
no ip domain-lookup
ip name-server server-address1 [server-address2 [server-address3]]
```

```
ip domain-name name
no ip domain-name
show dns
```

## Link Aggregation Commands

```
static linkagg agg_num size size [name name] [admin state {enable | disable}]
no static linkagg agg_num
static linkagg agg_num name name
static linkagg agg_num no name
static linkagg agg_num admin state {enable | disable}
static agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port agg num agg_num
static agg no [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port
lACP linkagg agg_num size size
no lACP linkagg agg_num
lACP linkagg agg_num name name
lACP linkagg agg_num no name
lACP linkagg agg_num admin state {enable | disable}
lACP linkagg agg_num actor admin key actor_admin_key
lACP linkagg agg_num no actor admin key
lACP linkagg agg_num actor system priority actor_system_priority
lACP linkagg agg_num no actor system priority
lACP linkagg agg_num actor system id actor_system_id
lACP linkagg agg_num no actor system id
lACP linkagg agg_num partner system id partner_system_id
lACP linkagg agg_num no partner system id
lACP linkagg agg_num partner system priority partner_system_priority
lACP linkagg agg_num no partner system priority
lACP linkagg agg_num partner admin key partner_admin_key
lACP linkagg agg_num no partner admin key
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port actor admin key actor_admin_key
lACP agg no [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port actor admin state {[active] [timeout]
  [aggregate] [synchronize] [collect] [distribute] [default] [expire] | none}
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port
  actor admin state {[no] active} [[no] timeout] [[no] aggregate] [[no] synchronize]
  [[no] collect] [[no] distribute] [[no] default] [[no] expire] | none}
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port actor system id actor_system_id
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port no actor system id
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port actor system priority
  actor_system_priority
lACP agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port
  no actor system priority
```

```

lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port partner admin state
  {[active] [timeout] [aggregate] [synchronize] [collect] [distribute] [default] [expire] |
  none}
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port partner admin state
  {[no active] [[no] timeout] [[no] aggregate] [[no] synchronize] [[no] collect] [[no]
  distribute]
  [[no] default] [[no] expire] | none}
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port partner admin system id
  partner_admin_system_id
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port
  no partner admin system id
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port partner admin key
  partner_admin_key
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port no partner admin key
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port partner admin system priority
  partner_admin_system_priority
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port
  no partner admin system priority
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port actor port priority actor_port_priority
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port no actor port priority
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port partner admin port
  partner_admin_port
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port
  no partner admin port
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port partner admin port priority
  partner_admin_port_priority
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port
  no partner admin port priority
show linkagg [agg_num]
show linkagg port [slot/port]

```

## Interswitch Protocol Commands

```

amap {enable | disable}
amap discovery [time] seconds
amap common [time] seconds
show amap

```

## 802.1Q Commands

```

vlan vid 802.1q {slot/port | aggregate_id} [description]
vlan vid no 802.1q {slot/port | aggregate_id}
vlan 802.1q slot/port frame type {all | tagged}
show 802.1q {slot/port | aggregate_id}

```

## Distributed Spanning Tree Commands

```

bridge mode {flat | 1x1}
bridge [instance] protocol {stp | rstp | mstp}
bridge cist protocol {stp | rstp | mstp}
bridge 1x1 vid protocol {stp | rstp}
bridge mst region name name
bridge mst region no name
bridge mst region revision level rev_level
bridge mst region max hops max_hops
bridge msti msti_id [name name]
bridge no msti msti_id
bridge msti msti_id no name
bridge msti msti_id vlan vid_range
bridge msti msti_id no vlan vid_range
bridge [instance] priority priority
bridge cist priority priority
bridge mist msti_id priority priority
bridge 1x1 vid priority priority
bridge [instance] hello time seconds
bridge cist hello time seconds
bridge 1x1 vid hello time seconds
bridge [instance] max age seconds
bridge cist max age seconds
bridge 1x1 vid max age seconds
bridge [instance] forward delay seconds
bridge cist forward delay seconds
bridge 1x1 vid forward delay seconds
bridge [instance] bpdu-switching {enable | disable}
bridge path cost mode {auto | 32bit}
bridge [msti msti_id] auto-vlan-containment {enable | disable}
bridge instance {slot/port | logical_port} {enable | disable}
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} {enable | disable}
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} {enable | disable}
bridge instance {slot/port | logical_port} priority priority
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} priority priority
bridge msti msti_id {slot/port | logical_port} priority priority
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} priority priority
bridge instance {slot/port | logical_port} path cost path_cost
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} path cost path_cost
bridge mist msti_id {slot/port | logical_port} path cost path_cost
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} path cost path_cost
bridge instance {slot/port | logical_port} mode {forwarding | blocking | dynamic}

```

```

bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} mode {dynamic | blocking | forwarding}
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} mode {dynamic | blocking | forwarding}
bridge instance {slot/port | logical_port} connection {noptp | ptp | autoptp | edgeport}
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} connection {noptp | ptp | autoptp | edgeport}
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} connection {noptp | ptp | autoptp | edgeport}
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} admin-edge {on | off | enable | disable}
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} admin-edge {on | off | enable | disable}
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} auto-edge {on | off | enable | disable}
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} auto-edge {on | off | enable | disable}
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} restricted-role {on | off | enable | disable}
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} restricted-role {on | off | enable | disable}
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} restricted-tcn {on | off | enable | disable}
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} restricted-tcn {on | off | enable | disable}
bridge cist txholdcount value
bridge 1x1 vid txholdcount {value}
bridge port slot/port 10gig os8800optimized {enable | disable}
bridge rrstp
no bridge rrstp
bridge rrstp ring ring_id port1 {slot/port | linkagg agg_num} port2
  {slot/port | linkagg agg_num} [status {enable | disable}]
no bridge rrstp ring ring_id [ring_id]
show spantree [instance]
show spantree cist
show spantree msti [msti_id]
show spantree 1x1 [vid]
show spantree [instance] ports [forwarding | blocking | active | configured]
show spantree cist ports [forwarding | blocking | active | configured]
show spantree msti [msti_id] ports [forwarding | blocking | active | configured]
show spantree 1x1 [vid] ports [forwarding | blocking | active | configured]
show spantree mst region
show spantree mst [msti_id] vlan-map
show spantree cist vlan-map
show spantree mst vid vlan-map
show spantree mst port {slot/port | logical_port}
show bridge rrstp configuration
show bridge rrstp [ring_id]

```

## Source Learning Commands

```

mac-address-table [permanent] mac_address {slot/port | linkagg link_agg} vid [bridging |
filtering]
no mac-address-table [permanent | learned] [mac_address {slot/port | linkagg link_agg}
vid]

```

```

mac-address-table static-multicast multicast_address {slot1/port1[-port1a] [slot2/port2[-
port2a]...] | linkagg link_agg} vid
no mac-address-table static-multicast [multicast_address {slot1/port1[-port1a] [slot2/port2[-
port2a]...] | linkagg link_agg} vid]
mac-address-table aging-time seconds
no mac-address-table aging-time
source-learning chassis-distributed {enable | disable}
show mac-address-table [permanent | learned] [mac_address] [slot slot | slot/port] [linkagg
link_agg] [vid | vid1-vid2]
show mac-address-table static-multicast [multicast_address] [slot slot | slot/port] [linkagg
link_agg] [vid | vid1-vid2]
show mac-address-table count [mac_address] [slot slot | slot/port] [linkagg link_agg] [vid |
vid1-vid2]
show mac-address-table aging-time]
show source-learning chassis-distributed

```

## Learned Port Security Commands

```

port-security slot/port[-port2] [enable | disable]
port-security chassis disable
no port security slot/port[-port2]
port-security shutdown minutes [convert-to-static {enable | disable}]
port-security slot/port[-port2] maximum number
port-security slot/port[-port2] max-filtering number
port-security {slot/port[-port2] | chassis} convert-to-static
port-security slot/port mac mac_address [vlan vlan_id]
port-security slot/port no mac {all | mac_address} [vlan vlan_id]
port-security slot/port[-port2] mac-range [low mac_address | high mac_address | low
mac_address high mac_address]
port-security slot/port[-port2] violation {restrict | shutdown}
port-security slot/port release
show port-security [slot/port[-port2] | slot]
show port-security shutdown

```

## Ethernet Port Commands

```

trap slot[/port[-port2]] port link {enable | disable | on | off}
flow [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot[/port[-port2]]
no flow [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot[/port[-port2]]
flow [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot[/port[-port2]] wait [time] microseconds
flow [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot[/port[-port2]] no wait [time]
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot[/port[-port2]] speed
{auto | 10 | 100 | 1000 | 10000 | max {100 | 1000}}

```

```

interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]]
    autoneg {enable | disable | on | off}
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]]
    crossover {auto | mdix | mdi}
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]] flow {enable | disable | on
| off}
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]] duplex {full | half | auto}
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]] admin {up | down}
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot/port alias description
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]] ifg bytes
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]] no l2 statistics
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]] long {enable | disable}
interfaces [gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]] max frame bytes
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]] runt {enable | disable}
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]] runtsize framesize
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]] flood multicast {enable |
disable}
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]] flood rate Mbps
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]] hybrid preferred-fiber
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]] hybrid preferred-copper
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]] hybrid forced-fiber
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]] hybrid forced-copper
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]]
    hybrid {fiber | copper} autoneg {enable | disable | on | off}
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]]
    hybrid {fiber | copper} crossover {auto | mdix | mdi | disable}
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]]
    hybrid {fiber | copper} duplex {full | half | auto}
interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] slot[/port[-port2]] speed
    hybrid {fiber | copper} {auto | 10 | 100 | 1000 | 10000 | max {100 | 1000}}
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] flow [control]
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] capability
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] accounting
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] counters
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] counters errors
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] collisions
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] status
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] port
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] ifg
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] flood rate
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] traffic
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]] hybrid {fiber
| copper}

```

```

show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]
    hybrid {fiber | copper} status
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]
    hybrid {fiber | copper} flow control
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]
    hybrid {fiber | copper} capability
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]
    hybrid {fiber | copper} accounting
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]
    hybrid {fiber | copper} counters
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]
    hybrid {fiber | copper} counters errors
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]
    hybrid {fiber | copper} collisions
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]
    hybrid {fiber | copper} traffic
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]
    hybrid {fiber | copper} port
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]
    hybrid {fiber | copper} flood rate
show interfaces [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaehternet] [slot[/port[-port2]]]
    hybrid {fiber | copper} ifg
debug interfaces set [slot] backpressure {enable | disable}
debug interfaces [slot] backpressure

```

## Port Mobility Commands

```

vlan vid dhcp mac mac_address
vlan vid no dhcp mac mac_address
vlan vid dhcp mac range low_mac_address high_mac_address
vlan vid no dhcp mac range low_mac_address
vlan vid dhcp port slot/port
vlan vid no dhcp port slot/port
vlan vid dhcp generic
vlan vid no dhcp generic
vlan vid binding mac-ip-port mac_address ip_address slot/port
vlan vid no binding mac-ip-port mac_address
vlan vid binding mac-port mac_address slot/port
vlan vid no binding mac-port mac_address
vlan vid binding port-protocol slot/port {ip-e2 | ip-snap | ipv6 | ipx-e2 | ipx-novell | ipx-llc |
ipx-snap | decnet | appletalk | ethertype type | dsapssap dsap/ssap | snap snaptype}
vlan vid no binding port-protocol slot/port {ip-e2 | ip-snap | ipx-e2 | ipx-novell | ipx-llc | ipx-
snap | decnet | appletalk | ethertype type | dsapssap dsap/ssap | snap snaptype}
vlan vid mac mac_address

```



```

vlan vid no mac mac_address
vlan vid mac range low_mac_address high_mac_address
vlan vid no mac range low_mac_address
vlan vid ip ip_address [subnet_mask]
vlan vid no ip ip_address [subnet_mask]
vlan vid ipx ipx_net [e2 | llc | snap | novell]
vlan vid no ipx ipx_net
vlan vid protocol {ip-e2 | ip-snap | ipv6 | ipx-e2 | ipx-novell | ipx-llc | ipx-snap | decnet |
  appletalk |
  ethertype type | dsapssap dsap/ssap | snap snatype}
vlan vid no protocol {ip-e2 | ip-snap | ipx-e2 | ipx-nov | ipx-llc | ipx-snap | decnet | appletalk |
  ethertype type | dsapssap dsap/ssap | snap snatype}
vlan vid user offset value mask
vlan vid no user offset value
vlan vid port slot/port
vlan vid no port slot/port
vlan port mobile slot/port [bpdu ignore {enable | disable}]
vlan no port mobile slot/port
vlan port slot/port default vlan restore {enable | disable}
vlan port slot/port default vlan {enable | disable}
vlan port slot/port authenticate {enable | disable}
vlan port slot/port 802.1x {enable | disable}
show vlan [vid] rules
show vlan port mobile [slot/port]

```

## VLAN Management Commands

```

vlan vid [enable | disable] [name description]
no vlan vid
vlan vid [1x1 | flat] stp {enable | disable}
vlan vid mobile-tag {enable | disable}
vlan vid authentication {enable | disable}
vlan vid router ipx ipx_net [rip | active | inactive | triggered] [e2 | llc | snap | novell] [timeticks
  ticks]
vlan vid no router ipx
vlan vid port default {slot/port | link_agg}
vlan vid no port default {slot/port | link_agg}
show vlan [vid]
show vlan [vid] port [slot/port | link_agg]
show vlan router mac status
show vlan gvrp [vlan-id | vlan-range]
show vlan ipmvlan [ipmvlan-id | ipmvlan-id1-ipmvlan-id2]

```

## GVRP Commands

```

gvrp
no gvrp
gvrp {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
no gvrp {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
gvrp transparent switching
no gvrp transparent switching
gvrp maximum vlan vlanlimit
no gvrp registration {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
gvrp applicant {participant | non-participant | active} {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
no gvrp applicant {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
gvrp timer {join | leave | leaveall} timer-value {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
no gvrp timer {join | leave | leaveall} {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
no gvrp restrict-vlan-registration {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port} vlan-list
no gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port} vlan-list
gvrp static-vlan restrict {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port} vlan-list
no gvrp static-vlan restrict {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port} vlan-list
clear gvrp statistics [linkagg agg_num | port slot/port]
show gvrp statistics [linkagg agg_num | port slot/port]
show gvrp last-pdu-origin {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
show gvrp configuration
show gvrp configuration port
show gvrp configuration {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
show gvrp timer [[join | leave | leaveall] {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}]

```

## VLAN Stacking Commands

```

vlan svlan {svlan-id | svlan1[-svlan2]} [enable | disable] [[1x1 | flat] stp {enable | disable}]
  [name description] [traffic {customer | provider}] [priority {mapped | priority}]
no vlan svlan {svlan-id | svlan1[-svlan2]}
vlan svlan port {slot/port | agg_num} [user-customer-port | user-provider-port | network-
  port] default-svlan default-svlan-id
vlan svlan no port {slot/port | agg_num}
vlan svlan port {slot/port | agg_num} vendor-tpid value
vlan svlan port {slot/port | agg_num} bpdu-treatment {flooded | dropped}
vlan svlan port {slot/port | agg_num} accept-frame-type {tagged | untagged | all}
vlan svlan port {slot/port | agg_num} lookup-miss {drop | default}
vlan svlan port {slot/port | agg_num} {stp | gvrp} legacy-bpdu {enable | disable}
vlan svlan port {slot/port | agg_num} [double-tag | translate] [cvlan customer-vlan-id] svlan
  svlan-id
vlan svlan port slot/port [cvlan customer-vlan-id] no svlan svlan-id
show vlan svlan [svlan1-svlan2] [svlan-id]

```

```
show vlan svlan port-config [port1-port2] [slot/port | agg_num]
show vlan svlan [svlan-id] port-binding [slot/port | agg_num]
```

## Ethernet OAM Commands

```
ethoam {enable system mac-address mac_address | disable}
ethoam domain domain_name format {carriercode | countrycode | dnsname | mac-address | vpnid}
no ethoam domain domain_name
ethoam association association_name format {string | integer | vpnid} domain domain_name
level level_num vlan vlan_id
no ethoam association association_name domain domain_name
ethoam association association_name domain domain_name mhf {explicit |
default | none}
ethoam association association_name domain domain_name ccm-interval
{intervalnone | interval1s | interval10s | interval60s}
ethoam default-association vlan vlan_id level level_num mhf {none | explicit | default}
ethoam end-point mep_id domain domain_name association association_name direction up
ethoam end-point mep_id domain domain_name association association_name direction
down
{port slot/port | linkagg agg_num}
no ethoam end-point mep_id domain domain_name association association_name
ethoam end-point mep_id domain domain_name association association_name admin-state
{enable | disable}
ethoam end-point mep_id domain domain_name association association_name
ccm {enable | disable}
ethoam end-point mep_id domain domain_name association association_name priority
ccm_ltm_priority
ethoam intermediate-point domain domain_name association association_name
no ethoam intermediate-point domain domain_name association association_name
ethoam loopback mac_address end-point mep_id domain domain_name
association association_name [number number_of_messages] [data data_size]
[priority vlan_priority] drop-eligible {true | false}
ethoam linktrace mac_address end-point mep_id domain domain_name
association association_name [flag hwnonly] [hop-count hop_count]
show ethoam
show ethoam domain domain_name
show ethoam domain domain_name association association_name
show ethoam domain domain_name association association_name end-point
endpoint_id
show ethoam default-association [vlan vlan_id]
show ethoam remote endpoint domain_name association
association_name end-point endpoint_id [remote-mep remote_mepid]
show ethoam cfmstack {port slot/port | linkagg agg_num}
```

```
show ethoam linktrace reply domain domain_name association association_name
end-point mep_id tran-id transaction_id
show ethoam statistics [domain domain_name] [association association_name]
[end-point endpoint_id]
```

## Port Mapping Commands

```
port mapping port_mapping_sessionid {enable | disable}
no port mapping port_mapping_sessionid
show port mapping [port_mapping_sessionid]
```

## IP Commands

```
ip interface name [address ip_address] [mask subnet_mask] [admin [enable | disable]] [vlan
vid] [forward | no forward] [local-proxy-arp | no local-proxy-arp] [e2 | snap] [primary |
no primary]
no ip interface name
ip router primary-address ip_address
ip router router-id ip_address
ip static-route ip_address [mask mask] gateway gateway [metric metric]
no ip static-route ip_address [mask mask] gateway ip_address [metric metric]
ip route-pref {static | ospf | rip | ebgp | ibgp} value
ip default-ttl hops
ping {ip_address | hostname} [count count] [size packet_size] [interval seconds] [timeout
seconds]
traceroute {ip_address | hostname} [max-hop max_hop_count]
ip directed-broadcast {on | off}
ip service {all | service_name | port service_port}
no ip service {all | service_name | port service_port}
ip redistribute {local | static | rip | ospf | isis | bgp} into {rip | ospf | isis | bgp} route-map route-map-
name [status {enable | disable}]
no ip redistribute {local | static | rip | ospf | isis | bgp} into {rip | ospf | bgp} [route-map route-map-
name]
ip access-list access-list-name
no ip access-list access-list-name
ip access-list access-list-name address address/prefixLen [action {permit | deny}]
[redis-control {all-subnets | no-subnets | aggregate}]
no ip access-list access-list-name address address/prefixLen
Matches the route with the specified IPv4 address or an address defined in the specified IPv4
access list.
Matches the route with the specified IPv6 address or an address defined in the specified IPv6
access list.
Matches any routes that have a next-hop router address permitted by the specified access list
name or the IP address specified in the route map.
```

```

ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ip-nexthop
    {access-list-name | ip_address/prefixLen [permit | deny]}
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ip-nexthop
    {access-list-name | ip_address/prefixLen [permit | deny]}
Matches any routes that have an IPv6 next-hop router address permitted by the specified
access list name or the IPv6 address specified in the route map.
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ipv6-nexthop
    {access-list-name | ipv6_address/prefixLen [permit | deny]}
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ipv6-nexthop
    {access-list-name | ipv6_address/prefixLen [permit | deny]}
Matches the IPv4 interface name specified in the route map with the one that the routing
protocol learned the route on.
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ipv4-interface interface-
name
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ipv4-interface interface-
name
Matches the IPv6 interface name specified in the route map with the one that the routing
protocol learned the route on.
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ipv6-interface interface-
name
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ipv6-interface interface-
name
Matches the metric value specified in the route map with the actual metric value of the route.
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match metric metric [deviation
deviation]
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match metric metric
[deviation deviation]
Matches the specified route type with actual route type of the route.
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match route-type {internal |
external [type1 | type2] | level1 | level2}
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match route-type {internal |
external [type1 | type2] | level1 | level2}
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set metric metric
[effect {add | subtract | replace | none}]
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set metric metric
[effect {add | subtract | replace | none}]
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set metric-type
{internal | external [type1 | type2]}
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set metric-type
{internal | external [type1 | type2]}
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set tag tag-number
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set tag tag-number
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set community community-string

```

```

no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set community community-
string
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set local-preference value
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set local-preference value
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set level {level1 | level2 | level1-2}
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set level {level1 | level2 |
level1-2}
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set ip-nexthop ip_address
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set ip-nexthop ip_address
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set ipv6-nexthop ipv6_address
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set ipv6-nexthop
ipv6_address
arp ip_address hardware_address [alias]
no arp ip_address [alias]
clear arp-cache
arp filter ip_address [mask ip_mask] [vid] [sender | target] [allow | block]
no arp filter ip_address
clear arp-cache
icmp type type code code {{enable | disable} | min-pkt-gap gap}
icmp unreachable [net-unreachable | host-unreachable | protocol-unreachable |
port-unreachable] {{enable | disable} | min-pkt-gap gap}
icmp echo [request | reply] {{enable | disable} | min-pkt-gap gap}
icmp timestamp [request | reply] {{enable | disable} | min-pkt-gap gap}
icmp add-mask [request | reply] {{enable | disable} | min-pkt-gap gap}
icmp messages {enable | disable}
ip dos scan close-port-penalty penalty_value
ip dos scan tcp open-port-penalty penalty_value
ip dos scan udp open-port-penalty penalty_value
ip dos scan threshold threshold_value
ip dos trap {enable | disable}
ip dos scan decay decay_value
show ip traffic
show ip interface [name | emp | vlan vlan id]
show ip route [summary]
show ip route-pref
show ipv6 redistrib [rip | ospf | bgp]
show ip access-list [access-list-name]
show ip route-map [route-map-name]
show ip router database [protocol type | gateway ip_address | dest {ip_address/prefixLen |
ip_address}]
show ip emp-route
show ip config
show ip protocols
show ip service

```

```

show arp [ip_address | hardware_address]
show arp filter [ip_address]
show icmp control
show icmp [statistics]
show tcp statistics
show tcp ports
show udp statistics
show udp ports
show ip dos config
show ip dos statistics

```

## IPv6 Commands

```

ipv6 interface if_name [vlan vid | tunnel {tid | 6to4}] [enable | disable]
    [base-reachable-time time]
    [ra-send {yes | no}]
    [ra-max-interval interval]
    [ra-managed-config-flag {true | false}]
    [ra-other-config-flag {true | false}]
    [ra-reachable-time time]
    [ra-retrans-timer time]
    [ra-default-lifetime time | no ra-default-lifetime]
    [ra-send-mtu] {yes | no}
no ipv6 interface if_name
ipv6 address ipv6_address /prefix_length [anycast] {if_name | loopback}
no ipv6 address ipv6_address [anycast] {if_name | loopback}
ipv6 address ipv6_prefix eui-64 {if_name | loopback}
no ipv6 address ipv6_prefix eui-64 {if_name | loopback}
ipv6 interface if_name tunnel {[source ipv4_source] [destination ipv4_destination]}
ipv6 dad-check ipv6_address if_name
ipv6 hop-limit value
no ipv6 hop-limit
ipv6 pmtu-lifetime time
ipv6 host name ipv6_address
no ipv6 host name ipv6_address
ipv6 neighbor stale-lifetime stale-lifetime
ipv6 neighbor ipv6_address hardware_address {if_name} slot/port
no ipv6 neighbor ipv6_address {if_name}
ipv6 prefix ipv6_address /prefix_length if_name
    [valid-lifetime time]
    [preferred-lifetime time]
    [on-link-flag {true | false}]
    [autonomous-flag {true | false}] if_name
no ipv6 prefix ipv6_address /prefix_length if_name

```

```

ipv6 route ipv6_prefix/prefix_length ipv6_address [if_name]
no ipv6 route ipv6_prefix/prefix_length ipv6_address [if_name]
ipv6 static-route ipv6_prefix/prefix_length gateway ipv6_address [if_name] [metric metric]
no ipv6 static-route ipv6_prefix/prefix_length gateway ipv6_address [if_name]
ipv6 route-pref {static | ospf | rip | ebgp | ibgp} value
ping6 {ipv6_address | hostname} [if_name] [count count] [size data_size] [interval seconds]
traceroute6 {ipv6_address | hostname} [if_name] [max-hop hop_count] [wait-time time]
    [port port_number] [probe-count probe]
show ipv6 hosts [substring]
show ipv6 icmp statistics [if_name]
show ipv6 interface [if_name | loopback]
show ipv6 pmtu table
clear ipv6 pmtu table
show ipv6 neighbors [ipv6_prefix/prefix_length | if_name | hw hardware_address | static]
clear ipv6 neighbors
show ipv6 prefixes
show ipv6 routes [ipv6_prefix/prefix_length | static]
show ipv6 route-pref
show ipv6 router database [protocol type | gateway ipv6_address | dest ipv6_prefix/
    prefix_length]
show ipv6 tcp ports
show ipv6 traffic [if_name]
clear ipv6 traffic
show ipv6 tunnel
show ipv6 udp ports
show ipv6 information
ipv6 redist {local | static | rip | ospf | isis | bgp} into {rip | ospf | isis | bgp} route-map route-
    map-name
    [status {enable | disable}]
ipv6 access-list access-list-name
no ipv6 access-list access-list-name
ipv6 access-list access-list-name address address/prefixLen [action {permit | deny}]
    [redist-control {all-subnets | no-subnets | aggregate}]
no ipv6 access-list access-list-name address address/prefixLen
show ipv6 redist [rip | ospf | bgp]
show ip access-list [access-list-name]
ipv6 load rip
ipv6 rip status {enable | disable}
ipv6 rip invalid-timer seconds
ipv6 rip garbage-timer seconds
ipv6 rip holddown-timer seconds
ipv6 rip jitter value
ipv6 rip route-tag value
ipv6 rip update-interval seconds

```

```

ipv6 rip triggered-sends {all | updated-only | none}
ipv6 rip interface if_name
[no] ipv6 rip interface if_name
ipv6 rip interface if_name metric value
ipv6 rip interface if_name rcv-status {enable | disable}
ipv6 rip interface if_name send-status {enable | disable}
ipv6 rip interface if_name horizon {none | split-only | poison}
show ipv6 rip
show ipv6 rip interface [if_name]
show ipv6 rip peer [ipv6_addresses]
show ipv6 rip routes [dest <ipv6_prefix/prefix_length>] | [gateway <ipv6_addr>] | [detail
  <ipv6_prefix/prefix_length>]

```

## RDP Commands

```

ip router-discovery {enable | disable}
ip router-discovery interface name [enable | disable]
no router-discovery interface name
ip router-discovery interface name advertisement-address {all-systems-multicast | broadcast}
ip router-discovery interface name max-advertisement-interval seconds
ip router-discovery interface name min-advertisement-interval seconds
ip router-discovery interface name advertisement-lifetime seconds
ip router-discovery interface name preference-level level
show ip router-discovery
show ip router-discovery interface [name]

```

## DHCP Relay Commands

```

ip helper address ip_address
ip helper no address [ip_address]
ip helper address ip_address vlan vlan_id
ip helper no address ip_address vlan vlan_id
ip helper standard
ip helper avlan only
ip helper per-vlan only
ip helper forward delay seconds
ip helper maximum hops hops
ip helper agent-information {enable | disable}
ip helper agent-information policy {drop | keep | replace}
ip helper traffic-suppression {enable | disable}
ip helper dhcp-snooping {enable | disable}
ip helper dhcp-snooping mac-address verification {enable | disable}
ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 data-insertion {enable | disable}
ip helper dhcp-snooping bypass option-82-check {enable | disable}

```

```

ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan vlan_id [mac-address verification {enable | disable}] [option-82
  data-insertion {enable | disable}]
no ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan vlan_id
ip helper dhcp-snooping port slot1/port1[-port1a] {block | client-only | trust}
ip helper dhcp-snooping port slot1/port1[-port1a] traffic-suppression {enable | disable}
ip helper dhcp-snooping port slot1/port1[-port1a] ip-source-filtering {enable | disable}
ip helper dhcp-snooping port binding {[enable | disable] | [mac_address port slot/port
  address ip_address lease-time time vlan vlan_id]}
no ip helper dhcp-snooping port binding mac_address port slot/port address ip_address
  lease-time time vlan vlan_id
ip helper dhcp-snooping port binding timeout seconds
ip helper dhcp-snooping port binding action {purge | renew}
ip helper boot-up {enable | disable}
ip helper boot-up enable {BOOTP | DHCP}
ip udp relay {BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP | port [name]}
no ip udp relay {BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP | port}
ip udp relay {BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP | port} vlan
  vlan_id
no ip udp relay {BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP | port} vlan
  vlan_id
show ip helper
show ip helper stats
ip helper no stats
show ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan
show ip helper dhcp-snooping port
show ip helper dhcp-snooping binding
show ip udp relay service [BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP |
  port]
show ip udp relay [BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP | port]
show ip udp relay destination [BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP |
  NTP | port]

```

## RIP Commands

```

ip load rip
ip rip status {enable | disable}
ip rip interface {ip_address | interface_name}
no ip rip interface {ip_address | interface_name}
ip rip interface {ip_address | interface_name} status {enable | disable}
ip rip interface {ip_address | interface_name} metric value
ip rip interface {ip_address | interface_name} send-version {none | v1 | v1compatible | v2}
ip rip interface {ip_address | interface_name} rcv-version {v1 | v2 | both | none}
ip rip force-holddowntimer seconds
ip rip host-route

```

```

no ip rip host-route
ip rip route-tag value
ip rip redist status {enable | disable}
ip rip redist {local | static | ospf | bgp} metric value
ip rip redist-filter {local | static | ospf | bgp} ip_address ip_mask
no ip rip redist-filter {local | static | ospf | bgp} ip_address ip_mask
ip rip redist-filter {local | static | ospf | bgp} ip_address ip_mask effect {permit | deny}
ip rip redist-filter {local | static | ospf | bgp} ip_address ip_mask metric value
ip rip redist-filter {local | static | ospf | bgp} ip_address ip_mask route-tag value
ip rip redist-filter {local | static | ospf | bgp} ip_address ip_mask redist-control {all-subnets
|
aggregate | no-subnets}
ip rip interface {ip_address | interface_name} auth-type {none | simple | md5}
ip rip interface {ip_address | interface_name} auth-key string
ip rip update-interval seconds
ip rip invalid-timer seconds
ip rip garbage-timer seconds
ip rip holddown-timer seconds
show ip rip
show ip rip routes [ip_address ip_mask]
show ip rip interface [ip_address | interface_name]
show ip rip peer [ip_address]
show ip rip redist-filter [local] [static] [ospf] [bgp]

```

## IPX Commands

```

ipx routing
no ipx routing
ipx default-route [vlan] network_number [network_node]
no ipx default-route [vlan]
ipx route network_number next_hop_network next_hop_node [hop_count] [delay]
no ipx route network_number
clear ipx route {rip | sap | all}
ping ipx network_number network_node [count packets] [size bytes] [timeout seconds] [type
packet_type]
ipx filter [vlan] rip {in | out} {allow | block} [network_number [mask network_mask]]
no ipx filter [vlan] rip {in | out} {allow | block} [network_number [mask network_mask]]
ipx filter [vlan] sap {all | sap_type} {in | out} {allow | block} [network_number [mask
network_mask] [network_node [mask node_mask]]]
no ipx filter [vlan] sap {all | sap_type} {in | out} {allow | block} [network_number [mask
network_mask] [network_node [mask node_mask]]]
ipx filter [vlan] gns {all | gns_type} out {allow | block} [network_number [mask
network_mask] [network_node [mask node_mask]]]

```

```

no ipx filter [vlan] gns {all | gns_type} out {allow | block} [network_number [mask
network_mask] [network_node [mask node_mask]]]
ipx type-20-propagation [vlan] {enable | disable}
no ipx type-20-propagation [vlan]
ipx packet-extension [vlan] {enable | disable}
no ipx packet-extension [vlan]
ipx timers [vlan] rip_timer sap_timer
no ipx timers [vlan]
show ipx interface [vlan]
show ipx traffic [vlan]
show ipx default-route
show ipx route {network_number | vlan vlan}
show ipx servers {vlan vlan | server_name | server_type}
show ipx filter {vlan | rip in | rip out | sap in | sap out | gns out | global}
show ipx type-20-propagation
show ipx packet-extension
show ipx timers

```

## VRRP Commands

```

vrrp vrid vlan_id [enable | disable | on | off] [priority priority] [preempt | no preempt]
[[advertising] interval seconds]
no vrrp vrid vlan_id
vrrp vrid vlan_id address ip_address
vrrp vrid vlan_id no address ip_address
vrrp trap
no vrrp trap
vrrp delay seconds
vrrp track track_id [enable | disable] [priority value] [ipv4-interface name | ipv6-interface
name |
port slot/port | address address]
no vrrp track track_id
vrrp vrid vlan_id track-association track_id
vrrp vrid vlan_id no track-association track_id
vrrp3 vrid vlan_id [enable | disable | on | off] [priority priority] [preempt | no preempt][accept
no accept] [[advertising] interval centiseconds]
no vrrp3 vrid vlan_id
vrrp3 vrid vlan_id address ipv6_address
vrrp3 vrid vlan_id no address ipv6_address
vrrp3 trap
no vrrp3 trap
vrrp3 vrid vlan_id track-association track_id
vrrp3 vrid vlan_id no track-association track_id
show vrrp [vrid]

```

```

show vrrp [vrid] statistics
show vrrp track [track_id]
show vrrp [vrid] track-association [track_id]
show vrrp3 [vrid]
show vrrp3 [vrid] statistics
show vrrp3 [vrid] track-association [track_id]

```

## OSPF Commands

```

ip ospf status {enable | disable}
ip load ospf
ip ospf asbr
no ip ospf asbr
ip ospf exit-overflow-interval seconds
ip ospf extlsdb-limit limit
ip ospf host ip_address tos tos [metric metric]
no ip ospf host ip_address tos tos
ip ospf mtu-checking
no ip ospf mtu-checking
ip ospf redist-filter {local | static | rip | bgp} ip_address subnet_mask [{effect {permit | deny}}] [metric value] [route-tag tag] [redist-control {all-subnets | aggregate | no-subnets}]}]
no ip ospf redist-filter {local | static | rip | bgp} ip_address subnet_mask
ip ospf redist status {enable | disable}
ip ospf redist {local | static | rip | bgp} [metric metric] [metric-type {type1 | type2}] [subnets {enable | disable}]
no ip ospf redist {local | static | rip | bgp}
ip ospf default-originate {only | always} [metric-type {type1 | type2}] [metric value]
no ip ospf default-originate
ip ospf route-tag tag
ip ospf spf-timer [delay delay_seconds] [hold hold_seconds]
ip ospf virtual-link area_id router_id [auth-type {none | simple | md5}] [auth-key key_string] [dead-interval seconds] [hello-interval seconds] [retrans-interval seconds] [transit-delay seconds]
no ip ospf virtual-link area_id router_id
ip ospf neighbor neighbor_id {eligible | non-eligible}
no ip ospf neighbor neighbor_id
ip ospf area area_id [summary {enable | disable}] [type {normal | stub | nssa}]
no ip ospf area area_id
ip ospf area area_id status {enable | disable}
ip ospf area area_id default-metric tos [[cost cost] [type {ospf | type 1 | type 2}]]
no ip ospf area area_id default-metric tos
ip ospf area area_id range {summary | nssa} ip_address subnet_mask [effect {admatching | noMatching}]

```

```

no ip ospf area area_id range {summary | nssa} ip_address subnet_mask
ip ospf interface ip_address | interface_name
no ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name}
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} status {enable | disable}
no ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} status {enable | disable}
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} area area_id
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} auth-key key_string
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} auth-type [none | simple | md5]
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} dead-interval seconds
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} hello-interval seconds
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} md5 key_id [enable | disable]
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} md5 key_id key key_string
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} type {point-to-point | point-to-multipoint | broadcast | non-broadcast}
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} cost cost
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} poll-interval seconds
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} priority priority
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} retrans-interval seconds
ip ospf interface {ip_address | interface_name} transit-delay seconds
ip ospf restart-support {planned-unplanned | planned-only}
no ip ospf restart-support
ip ospf restart-interval [seconds]
ip ospf restart-helper [status {enable | disable}]
ip ospf restart-helper strict-lsa-checking status {enable | disable}
ip ospf restart initiate
show ip ospf
show ip ospf border-routers [area_id] [router_id] [tos] [gateway]
show ip ospf ext-lsdb [linkstate-id ls_id] [router-id router_id]
show ip ospf host [ip_address]
show ip ospf lsdb [area_id] [rtr | net | netsum | asbrsum] [linkstate-id ls_id] [router-id router_id]
show ip ospf neighbor [ip_address]
show ip redist-filter [local | static | rip | bgp] [ip_address] [subnet_mask]
show ip ospf redist [local | static | rip | bgp]
show ip ospf routes [ip_addr mask tos gateway]
show ip ospf virtual-link [router_id]
show ip ospf virtual-neighbor area_id router_id
show ip ospf area [area_id]
show ip ospf area area_id range [{summary | nssa} ip_address ip_mask]
show ip ospf area area_id stub
show ip ospf interface [ip_address | interface_name]
show ip ospf restart

```

## OSPFv3 Commands

```
ipv6 ospf status {enable | disable}
ipv6 load ospf
ipv6 ospf host ipv6_address [area area_id] [metric metric]
no ipv6 ospf host ipv6_address area area_id
ipv6 ospf mtu-checking
no ipv6 ospf mtu-checking
ipv6 ospf route-tag tag
ipv6 ospf spf-timer [delay delay_seconds] [hold hold_seconds]
ipv6 ospf virtual-link area area_id router router_id
    [dead-interval seconds] [hello-interval seconds] [retrans-interval seconds] [transit-delay
    seconds]
no ipv6 ospf virtual-link area area_id router router_id
ipv6 ospf area area_id [type {normal | stub [default-metric metric]}]
no ipv6 ospf area area_id
ipv6 ospf interface interface_name
no ipv6 ospf interface interface_name
ipv6 ospf interface interface_name status {enable | disable}
no ipv6 ospf interface interface_name
ipv6 ospf interface interface_name area area_id
ipv6 ospf interface interface_name dead-interval seconds
ipv6 ospf interface interface_name hello-interval seconds
ipv6 ospf interface interface_name cost cost
ip ospf interface interface_name priority priority
ipv6 ospf interface interface_name retrans-interval interval
ipv6 ospf interface interface_name transit-delay delay
show ipv6 ospf
show ipv6 ospf border-routers [area area_id] [router router_id]
show ipv6 ospf host [ipv6_address]
show ipv6 ospf lsdb [area area_id] [rtr | net | netsum | asbrsum] [linkstate-id ls_id] [router-id
router_id]
show ipv6 ospf neighbor [router ipv4_address][interface interface_name]
show ipv6 ospf routes [prefix ipv6_address_prefix][gateway gateway]
show ipv6 ospf virtual-link [router_id]
show ipv6 ospf area [area_id]
show ipv6 ospf interface [interface_name]
```

## IS-IS Commands

```
ip load isis
ip isis status {enable | disable}
ip isis area-id area address
no ip isis area-id area address
```

```
ip isis level-capability {level-1 | level-2 | level-1/2}
ip isis auth-type {simple password | md5 key | none}
ip isis csnp-auth
no ip isis csnp-auth
ip isis hello-auth
no ip isis hello-auth
ip isis psnp-auth
no ip isis psnp-auth
ip isis lsp-lifetime seconds
no ip isis lsp-lifetime
ip isis lsp-wait {max-wait | initial-wait | second-wait} seconds
no ip isis lsp-wait {max-wait | initial-wait | second-wait}
ip isis spf-wait {max-wait seconds | initial-wait milliseconds | second-wait milliseconds}
no ip isis spf-wait {max-wait | initial-wait | second-wait}
ip isis summary-address {ip-prefix/mask | ip-prefix [netmask]} {level-1 | level-2}
no ip isis summary-address {ip-prefix/mask | ip-prefix [netmask]} {level-1 | level-2}
ip isis overload [timeout seconds]
no ip isis overload [timeout]
ip isis overload-on-boot [timeout seconds]
no ip isis overload-on-boot [timeout seconds]
ip isis graceful-restart
no ip isis graceful-restart
ip isis graceful-restart helper {enable | disable}
ip isis system-wait-time time
no ip isis system-wait-time time
ip isis strict-adjacency-check {enable | disable}
ip isis level {1 | 2} auth-type {simple password | md5 key | none}
ip isis level {1 | 2} hello-auth
no ip isis level {1 | 2} hello-auth
ip isis level {1 | 2} csnp-auth
no ip isis level {1 | 2} csnp-auth
ip isis level {1 | 2} psnp-auth
no ip isis level {1 | 2} psnp-auth
ip isis level {1 | 2} wide-metrics-only
no ip isis level {1 | 2} wide-metrics-only
show ip isis routes
show ip isis spf [detail]
show ip isis spf-log [detail]
show ip isis statistics
show ip isis status
show ip isis summary-address [ip-addr [/mask]]
ip isis interface interface_name
no ip isis interface interface_name
ip isis interface interface_name status {enable | disable}
```



```

ip isis interface interface_name interface-type {broadcast | point-to-point}
ip isis interface interface_name csnp-interval seconds
no ip isis interface interface_name csnp-interval
ip isis interface interface_name hello-auth-type {simple password | md5 key | none}
no ip isis interface interface_name hello-auth-type {simple password | md5 key | none}
ip isis interface interface_name level-capability [level-1 | level-2 | level-1/2]
ip isis interface interface_name lsp-pacing-interval milliseconds
no ip isis interface interface_name lsp-pacing-interval
ip isis interface interface_name passive
no ip isis interface interface_name passive
ip isis interface interface_name retransmit-interval seconds
no ip isis interface interface_name retransmit-interval
ip isis interface interface_name default-type
ip isis interface interface_name level [1 | 2] hello-auth-type {simple password | md5 key | none}
ip isis interface interface_name level [1 | 2] hello-interval seconds
no ip isis interface interface_name level [1 | 2] hello-interval
ip isis interface interface_name level [1 | 2] hello-multiplier number
no ip isis interface interface_name level [1 | 2] hello-multiplier
ip isis interface interface_name level [1 | 2] metric number
no ip isis interface interface_name level [1 | 2] metric
ip isis interface interface_name level [1 | 2] passive
no ip isis interface interface_name level [1 | 2] passive
ip isis interface interface_name level [1 | 2] priority number
no ip isis interface interface_name level [1 | 2] priority
show ip isis interface [interface_name] [detail]
clear ip isis adjacency [system-id nbr-sys-id]
clear ip isis lsp-database [system-id nbr-sys-id]
clear ip isis spf-log
clear ip isis statistics

```

## BGP Commands

```

ip load bgp
ip bgp status {enable | disable}
ip bgp autonomous-system value
ip bgp bestpath as-path ignore
no ip bgp bestpath as-path ignore
ip bgp cluster-id ip_address
ip bgp default local-preference value
ip bgp fast-external-failover
no ip bgp fast-external-failover

```

```

ip bgp always-compare-med
no ip bgp always-compare-med
ip bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst
no ip bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst
ip bgp client-to-client reflection
no ip bgp client-to-client reflection
ip bgp as-origin-interval seconds
no ip bgp as-origin-interval
ip bgp synchronization
no ip bgp synchronization
ip bgp confederation identifier value
ip bgp maximum-paths
no ip bgp maximum-paths
ip bgp log-neighbor-changes
no ip bgp log-neighbor-changes
ip bgp dampening [half-life half_life reuse reuse suppress suppress max-suppress-time max_suppress_time]
no ip bgp dampening
ip bgp dampening clear
ip bgp aggregate-address ip_address ip_mask
no ip bgp aggregate-address ip_address ip_mask
ip bgp aggregate-address ip_address ip_mask status {enable | disable}
ip bgp aggregate-address ip_address ip_mask as-set
no ip bgp aggregate-address ip_address ip_mask as-set
ip bgp aggregate-address ip_address ip_mask community string
ip bgp aggregate-address ip_address ip_mask local-preference value
no ip bgp aggregate-address ip_address ip_mask local-preference value
ip bgp aggregate-address ip_address ip_mask metric value
no ip bgp aggregate-address ip_address ip_mask metric value
ip bgp aggregate-address ip_address ip_mask summary-only
no ip bgp aggregate-address ip_address ip_mask summary-only
ip bgp network network_address ip_mask
no ip bgp network network_address ip_mask
ip bgp network network_address ip_mask status {enable | disable}
ip bgp network network_address ip_mask community string
ip bgp network network_address ip_mask local-preference value
no ip bgp network network_address ip_mask local-preference value
ip bgp network network_address ip_mask metric value
no ip bgp network network_address ip_mask metric value
ip bgp neighbor ip_address
no ip bgp neighbor ip_address
ip bgp neighbor ip_address status {enable | disable}
ip bgp neighbor ip_address advertisement-interval value
ip bgp neighbor ip_address clear

```

```

ip bgp neighbor ip_address route-reflector-client
no ip bgp neighbor ip_address route-reflector-client
ip bgp neighbor ip_address default-originate
no ip bgp neighbor ip_address default-originate
ip bgp neighbor ip_address timers keepalive holdtime
ip bgp neighbor ip_address conn-retry-interval seconds
ip bgp neighbor ip_address auto-restart
ip bgp neighbor ip_address maximum-prefix maximum [warning-only]
ip bgp neighbor ip_address md5 key {string | none}
ip bgp neighbor ip_address md5 key-encrypt encrypted_string
ip bgp neighbor ip_address ebgp-multihop [ttl]
no ip bgp neighbor ip_address ebgp-multihop
ip bgp neighbor ip_address description string
ip bgp neighbor ip_address next-hop-self
no ip bgp neighbor ip_address next-hop-self
ip bgp neighbor ip_address passive
no ip bgp neighbor ip_address passive
ip bgp neighbor ip_address remote-as value
ip bgp neighbor ip_address remove-private-as
no ip bgp neighbor ip_address remove-private-as
ip bgp neighbor ip_address soft-reconfiguration
no ip bgp neighbor ip_address soft-reconfiguration
ip bgp neighbor ip_address stats-clear
ip bgp confederation neighbor ip_address
no ip bgp confederation neighbor ip_address
ip bgp neighbor ip_address update-source [interface_address | interface_name]
ip bgp neighbor ip_address in-aspathlist {string | none}
ip bgp neighbor ip_address in-communitylist {string | none}
ip bgp neighbor ip_address in-prefixlist {string | none}
ip bgp neighbor ip_address out-aspathlist {string | none}
ip bgp neighbor ip_address out-communitylist {string | none}
ip bgp neighbor ip_address out-prefixlist {string | none}
ip bgp neighbor ip_address route-map {string | none} {in | out}
no ip bgp neighbor ip_address route-map {in | out}
ip bgp neighbor ip_address clear soft {in | out}
ip bgp policy aspath-list name "regular_expression"
no ip bgp policy aspath-list name "regular_expression"
ip bgp policy aspath-list name "regular_expression" action {permit | deny}
ip bgp policy aspath-list name "regular_expression" priority value
ip bgp policy community-list name {none | no-export | no-advertise | no-export-subconfed |
num:num}
no ip bgp policy community-list name {none | no-export | no-advertise | no-export-subconfed
| num:num}

```

```

ip bgp policy community-list name {none | no-export | no-advertise | no-export-subconfed |
num:num}
action {permit | deny}
ip bgp policy community-list name {none | no-export | no-advertise | no-export-subconfed |
num:num}
match-type {exact | occur}
ip bgp policy community-list name {none | no-export | no-advertise | no-export-subconfed |
num:num}
priority value
ip bgp policy prefix-list name ip_address ip_mask
no ip bgp policy prefix-list name ip_address ip_mask
ip bgp policy prefix-list name ip_address ip_mask action {permit | deny}
ip bgp policy prefix-list name ip_address ip_mask ge value
ip bgp policy prefix-list name ip_address ip_mask le value
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number action {permit | deny}
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number aspath-list as_name
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number asprepend path
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number community [none | no-export | no-advertise |
no-export-subconfed | num:num]
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number community-list name
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number community-mode {add | replace}
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number lpref value
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number lpref-mode {none | inc | dec | rep}
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number match-community [none | no-export | no-
advertise | no-export-subconfed | num:num]
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number match-mask ip_address
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number match-prefix ip_address
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number match-regexp "regular_expression"
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number med value
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number med-mode {none | inc | dec | rep}
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number origin {igp | egp | incomplete | none}
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number prefix-list prefix_name
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number weight value
ip bgp policy route-map name sequence_number community-strip community_list
ip bgp redistrib-filter {local | static | rip | ospf} ip_address ip_mask
no ip bgp redistrib-filter {local | static | rip | ospf} ip_address ip_mask
ip bgp redistrib-filter {local | static | rip | ospf} ip_address ip_mask community
community_string
ip bgp redistrib-filter {local | static | rip | ospf} ip_address ip_mask effect {permit | deny}
ip bgp redistrib-filter {local | static | rip | ospf} ip_address ip_mask local-preference value
ip bgp redistrib-filter {local | static | rip | ospf} ip_address ip_mask metric value
ip bgp redistrib-filter {local | static | rip | ospf} ip_address ip_mask subnets
no ip bgp redistrib-filter {local | static | rip | ospf} ip_address ip_mask subnets

```

```

show ip bgp
show ip bgp statistics
show ip bgp dampening
show ip bgp dampening-stats [ip_address ip_mask] [peer_address]
show ip bgp path
show ip bgp routes [network_address ip_mask]
show ip bgp aggregate-address [ip_address ip_mask]
show ip bgp network [network_address ip_mask]
show ip bgp neighbors [ip_address]
show ip bgp neighbors policy [ip_address]
show ip bgp neighbors timer [ip_address]
show ip bgp neighbors statistics [ip_address]
show ip bgp policy aspath-list [name] ["regular_expression"]
show ip bgp policy community-list [name] [string]
show ip bgp policy prefix-list [name] [ip_address ip_mask]
show ip bgp policy route-map [name] [sequence_number]
show ip bgp redist-filter [local] [static] [rip] [ospf]
ip bgp graceful-restart
no ip bgp graceful-restart
ip bgp graceful-restart restart-interval [seconds]
ip bgp unicast
no ip bgp unicast
ipv6 bgp unicast
no ipv6 bgp unicast
ip bgp neighbor ip_address activate-ipv6
no ip bgp neighbor ip_address activate-ipv6
ip bgp neighbor ip_address ipv6-nexthop ipv6_address
show ipv6 bgp path [ipv6-addr ipv6_address/prefix_length]
show ipv6 bgp routes
  ipv6 bgp network ipv6_address/prefix_length
no ipv6 bgp network ipv6_address/prefix_length
ipv6 bgp network ipv6_address/prefix_length [community {none | num | num:num}]
ipv6 bgp network ipv6_address/prefix_length [local-preference num]
ipv6 bgp network ipv6_address/prefix_length [metric num]
ipv6 bgp network ipv6_address/prefix_length [status {enable | disable}]
show ipv6 bgp network [ipv6_address/prefix_length]
ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address
no ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address
ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [activate-ipv6]
no ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [activate-ipv6]
ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [ipv6-nexthop ipv6_address]
ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [status {enable | disable}]
ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [remote-as num]
ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [timers num num]

```

```

ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [maximum-prefix num [warning-only]]
no ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [maximum-prefix num [warning-only]]
ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [next-hop-self]
no ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [next-hop-self]
ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [conn-retry-interval num]
ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [default-originate]
no ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [default-originate]
ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [update-source interface_name]
no ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [update-source interface_name]
ipv6 bgp neighbor ipv6_address [ipv4-nexthop ip_address]
show ipv6 bgp neighbors [ipv6_address]
show ipv6 bgp neighbors statistics [ipv6_address]
show ipv6 bgp neighbors timers [ipv6_address]

```

## PIM Commands

```

ip load pim
ip pim sparse status {enable | disable}
ip pim dense status {enable | disable}
ip pim cbsr-masklength bits
ip pim static-rp status {enable | disable}
ip pim static-rp group_address mask rp_address
no ip pim static-rp group_address mask rp_address
ip pim rp-candidate group_address mask rp_address
no ip pim rp-candidate group_address mask rp_address
ip pim rp-threshold bps
ip pim crp-address ip_address
no ip pim crp-address
ip pim crp-expirytime seconds
ip pim crp-holdtime seconds
ip pim crp-interval seconds
ip pim crp-priority priority
ip pim data-timeout seconds
ip pim joinprune-interval seconds
ip pim max-rps number
ip pim probe-time seconds
ip pim register checksum {header | full}
ip pim register-suppress-timeout seconds
ip pim spt status {enable | disable}
ip pim source-lifetime seconds
ip pim state-refresh-interval seconds
ip pim state-refresh- limit ticks
ip pim state-refresh- ttl num
ip pim interface if_name

```

```

no ip pim interface if_name
ip pim interface if_name mode {sparse | dense}
ip pim interface if_name hello-interval seconds
ip pim interface if_name joinprune-interval seconds
ip pim interface if_name cbsr-preference value
ip pim interface if_name dr-priority priority
ip pim interface if_name prune-delay status {enable | disable}
ip pim interface if_name prune-delay milliseconds
ip pim interface if_name override-interval milliseconds
ip pim interface if_name triggered-hello seconds
ip pim interface if_name hello-holdtime seconds
ip pim interface if_name genid {enable | disable}
ip pim interface if_name joinprune-holdtime seconds
ip pim interface if-name graft-retry-interval seconds
ip pim interface if-name max-graft-retries num
ip pim interface if-name sr-ttl-threshold num
show ip pim {sparse | dense}
show ip pim neighbor [ip_address | {sparse | dense}]
show ip pim rp-candidate
show ip pim rp-set
show ip pim interface [if_name | {sparse | dense}]
show ip pim nexthop [group_address source_address mask nexthop_address | {sparse |
dense}]
show ip pim mroute [group_address source_address mask | sparse | dense]
show ip pim static-rp

```

## DVMRP Commands

```

ip load dvmrp
ip dvmrp status {enable | disable}
ip dvmrp flash-interval seconds
ip dvmrp graft-timeout seconds
ip dvmrp interface {interface_name}
no ip dvmrp interface {interface_name}
ip dvmrp interface {interface_name} metric value
ip dvmrp neighbor-interval seconds
ip dvmrp neighbor-timeout seconds
ip dvmrp prune-lifetime seconds
ip dvmrp prune-timeout seconds
ip dvmrp report-interval seconds
ip dvmrp route-holddown seconds
ip dvmrp route-timeout seconds
ip dvmrp subord-default {true | false}
ip dvmrp tunnel {local_name} {remote_address}

```

```

no ip dvmrp tunnel {local_name} {remote_address}
ip dvmrp tunnel {interface_name remote_address} ttl value
ip dvmrp debug-level level
ip dvmrp debug-type message_type
no ip dvmrp debug-type message_type
show ip dvmrp
show ip dvmrp interface [ip_address | interface_name | enabled | disabled]
show ip dvmrp neighbor [ip_address]
show ip dvmrp nexthop [ip_address ip_mask]
show ip dvmrp prune [group_address source_address source_mask]
show ip dvmrp route [ip_address ip_mask]
show ip dvmrp tunnel [local_address remote_address]
show ip dvmrp debug

```

## Multicast Routing Commands

```

ip mroute-boundary if_name scoped_address mask
no ip mroute-boundary if_name scoped_address mask
ip mroute interface if_name ttl threshold
show ip mroute-boundary
show ip mroute
show ip mroute interface
show ip mroute-nexthop

```

## Port Mirroring and Monitoring Commands

```

port mirroring port_mirror_sessionid [no] source slot/port[-port2] [slot/port[-port2]...]
destination slot/port [bidirectional | inport | outport] [unblocked vlan_id] [enable | disable]
port mirroring port_mirror_sessionid {enable | disable}
no port mirroring port_mirror_sessionid {enable | disable}
port monitoring port_monitor_sessionid source slot/port
[ {no file | file filename [size filesize] | [overwrite {on | off}]} ]
[ inport | outport | bidirectional ] [timeout seconds] [enable | disable]
port monitoring port_monitor_sessionid {disable | pause | resume}
no port monitoring port_monitor_sessionid
show port mirroring status [port_mirror_sessionid]
show port monitoring status [port_monitor_sessionid]
show port monitoring file [port_monitor_sessionid]

```

## RMON Commands

```

rmon probes {stats | history | alarm} [entry-number] {enable | disable}
show rmon probes [stats | history | alarm] [entry-number]

```

show rmon events [*event-number*]

## Health Monitoring Commands

health threshold {rx *percent* | txrx *percent* | memory *percent* | cpu *percent* | temperature *degrees*}

health interval *seconds*

health statistics reset

show health threshold [rx | txrx | memory | cpu | temperature]

show health interval

show health [*slot/port*] [statistics]

show health all {memory | cpu | rx | txrx}

show health slice *slot*

show health fabric *slot 1[-slot2]*

## sFlow Commands

sflow receiver *num* name *string* timeout {*seconds* | *forever*} address {*ip\_address* | *ipv6address*} udp-port *port* packet-size *size* Version *num*

sflow receiver *receiver\_index* release

sflow sampler *num* portlist receiver *receiver\_index* rate *value* sample-hdr-size *size*

no sflow sampler *num* portlist

sflow poller *num* portlist receiver *receiver\_index* interval *value*

no sflow poller *num* portlist

show sflow agent

show sflow receiver [*num*]

show sflow sampler[*num*]

show sflow poller [*num*]

## QoS Commands

qos {enable | disable}

qos trust ports

qos no trust ports

qos default servicing mode {strict-priority | wrr | priority-wrr [*w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7*] | drr [*w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7*]}

qos forward log

qos no forward log

qos log console

qos no log console

qos log lines *lines*

qos log level *level*

qos no log level

qos default bridged disposition {accept | deny | drop}

qos default routed disposition {accept | deny | drop}

qos default multicast disposition {accept | deny | drop}

qos stats interval *seconds*

qos user-port {filter | shutdown} {spoof | bgp | bpdu | rip | ospf | vrrp | dhcp-server}

qos no user-port {filter | shutdown}

debug qos [info] [config] [rule] [main] [route] [hre] [port] [msg] [sl] [ioctl] [mem] [cam] [mapper] [flows] [queue] [slot] [l2] [l3] [classifier] [nat] [sem] [pm] [ingress] [egress] [rsvp] [balance] [nimsg]

debug no qos

debug no qos [info] [config] [rule] [main] [route] [hre] [port] [msg] [sl] [ioctl] [mem] [cam] [mapper] [flows] [queue] [slot] [l2] [l3] [classifier] [nat] [sem] [pm] [ingress] [egress] [rsvp] [balance] [nimsg]

debug qos internal [slice *slot/slice*] [flow] [queue] [port] [l2tree] [l3tree] [vector] [pending] [verbose] [mapper] [pool] [log] [pingonly] [nopingonly]

qos clear log

qos apply

qos revert

qos flush

qos reset

qos stats reset

qos port *slot/port* reset

qos port *slot/port*

qos port *slot/port* trusted

qos port *slot/port* no trusted

qos port *slot/port* servicing mode {strict-priority | wrr | priority-wrr [*w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7*] | drr [*w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7*] | default}

qos port *slot/port* **qn** {**minbw** | **maxbw**} *kbps*

qos port *slot/port* no **qn** {**minbw** | **maxbw**} *kbps*

qos port *slot/port* maximum bandwidth *bps*

qos port *slot/port* no maximum bandwidth

qos port *slot/port* default 802.1p *value*

qos port *slot/port* default dscp *value*

qos port *slot/port* default classification {802.1p | tos | dscp}

show qos port [*slot/port*]

show qos queue

show qos slice [*slot/slice*]

show qos log

show qos config

show qos statistics

## QoS Policy Commands

aclman

policy rule *rule\_name* [enable | disable] [precedence *precedence*] [condition *condition*]  
 [action *action*] [validity period *name* | no vlaidity period] [save] [log [interval *seconds*]]  
 [count {packets | bytes}] [trap | no trap]  
 no policy rule *rule\_name*  
 policy rule *rule\_name* [no reflexive] [no save] [no log]  
 policy validity period *name* [[no] days *days*] [[no] months *months*] [[no] hours *hh:mm* to  
*hh:mm* | no hours] [interval *mm:dd:yyyy hh:mm* to *mm:dd:yyyy hh:mm* | no interval]  
 no policy validity period *name*  
 policy network group *net\_group* *ip\_address* [mask *net\_mask*] [*ip\_address2* [mask  
*net\_mask2*]...]  
 no policy network group *net\_group*  
 policy network group *net\_group* no *ip\_address* [mask *netmask*] [*ip\_address2* [mask  
*net\_mask2*]...]  
 policy service group *service\_group* *service\_name1* [*service\_name2*...]  
 no policy service group *service\_group*  
 policy service group *service\_group* no *service\_name1* [*service\_name2*...]  
 policy mac group *mac\_group* *mac\_address* [mask *mac\_mask*] [*mac\_address2* [mask  
*mac\_mask2*]...]  
 no policy mac group *mac\_group*  
 policy mac group *mac\_group* no *mac\_address* [mask *mac\_mask*] [*mac\_address2* [mask  
*mac\_mask2*]...]  
 policy port group *group\_name* *slot/port[-port]* [*slot/port[-port]*...]  
 no policy port group *group\_name*  
 policy port group *group\_name* no *slot/port[-port]* [*slot/port[-port]*...]  
 policy service *service\_name*  
 no policy service *service\_name*  
 policy service *service\_name* protocol *protocol* {[source ip port *port[-port]*]  
 [destination ip port *port[-port]*]}  
 no policy service *service\_name*  
 policy service *service\_name* [no source ip port] [no destination ip port]  
 policy service *service\_name* source tcp port *port[-port]*  
 no policy service *service\_name*  
 policy service *service\_name* no source tcp port  
 policy service *service\_name* destination tcp port *port[-port]*  
 no policy service *service\_name*  
 policy service *service\_name* no destination tcp port  
 policy service *service\_name* source udp port *port[-port]*  
 no policy service *service\_name*  
 policy service *service\_name* no source udp port  
 policy service *service\_name* destination udp port *port[-port]*  
 no policy service *service\_name*  
 policy service *service\_name* no destination udp port  
 policy map group *map\_group* {*value1:value2*...}  
 no policy map group *map\_group*

policy map group no {*value1:value2*...}  
 policy condition *condition\_name*  
 no policy condition *condition\_name*  
 policy condition *condition\_name* source ip *ip\_address* [mask *netmask*]  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no source ip  
 policy condition *condition\_name* source ip {any | *ipv6\_address* [mask *netmask*]}  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no source ipv6  
 policy condition *condition\_name* destination ip *ip\_address* [mask *netmask*]  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no destination ip  
 policy condition *condition\_name* destination ip {any | *ipv6\_address* [mask *netmask*]}  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no destination ipv6  
 policy condition *condition\_name* multicast ip *ip\_address* [mask *netmask*]  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no multicast ip  
 policy condition *condition\_name* source network group *network\_group*  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no source network group  
 policy condition *condition\_name* destination network group *network\_group*  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no destination network group  
 policy condition *condition\_name* multicast network group *multicast\_group*  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no multicast network group  
 policy condition *condition\_name* source ip port *port[-port]*  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no source ip port  
 policy condition *condition\_name* destination ip port *port[-port]*  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no destination ip port  
 policy condition *condition\_name* source tcp port *port[-port]*  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no source tcp port  
 policy condition *condition\_name* destination tcp port *port[-port]*  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no destination tcp port  
 policy condition *condition\_name* source udp port *port[-port]*  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no source udp port  
 policy condition *condition\_name* destination udp port *port[-port]*  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no destination udp port  
 policy condition *condition\_name* ethertype *etype*  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no ethertype  
 policy condition *condition\_name* established  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no established  
 policy condition *condition\_name* tcpflags [any | all] {F | S | R | P | A | U | E | W} mask {F | S  
 | R | P | A | U | E | W}  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no tcpflags  
 policy condition *condition\_name* service *service\_name*  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no service  
 policy condition *condition\_name* service group *service\_group*  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no service group  
 policy condition *condition\_name* icmptype *type*  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no icmptype

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 policy condition *condition\_name* no icmpcode  
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 policy condition *condition\_name* no ip protocol  
 policy condition *condition\_name* ipv6  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no ipv6  
 policy condition *condition\_name* nh *next\_header\_value*  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no nh  
 policy condition *condition\_name* flow-label *flow\_label\_value*  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no flow-label  
 policy condition *condition\_name* tos *tos\_value* [mask *tos\_mask*]  
 policy condition *conditioning* no tos  
 policy condition *condition\_name* dscp *dscp\_value* [mask *dscp\_mask*]  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no dscp  
 policy condition *condition\_name* source mac *mac\_address* [mask *mac\_mask*]  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no source mac  
 policy condition *condition\_name* destination mac *mac\_address* [mask *mac\_mask*]  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no destination mac  
 policy condition *condition\_name* source mac group *group\_name*  
 policy condition *condition\_name* no source mac group  
 policy condition *condition\_name* destination mac group *mac\_group*  
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 policy condition *condition\_name* no destination vlan  
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 policy condition *condition\_name* no 802.1p  
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 policy condition *condition\_name* no source port  
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 policy action *action\_name* no port-disable  
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 show policy classify {12 | 13 | multicast} [applied] source port *slot/port*  
 show policy classify {12 | 13 | multicast} [applied] source mac *mac\_address*  
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 show policy classify {12 | 13 | multicast} [applied] destination vlan *vlan\_id*  
 show policy classify {12 | 13 | multicast} [applied] source interface type {ethernet | wan |  
 ethernet-10 | ethernet-100 | ethernet-1G | ethernet-10G}  
 show policy classify {12 | 13 | multicast} [applied] source ip *ip\_address*  
 show policy classify {12 | 13 | multicast} [applied] destination ip *ip\_address*  
 show policy classify {12 | 13 | multicast} [applied] multicast ip *ip\_address*  
 show policy classify {12 | 13 | multicast} [applied] tos *tos\_value*  
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 show [applied] policy map group [*group\_name*]

```

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show [applied] policy condition [condition_name]
show active [bridged | routed | multicast] policy rule [rule_name]
show [applied] [bridged | routed | multicast] policy rule [rule_name]
show policy validity period [name]

```

## Policy Server Commands

```

policy server load
policy server flush
policy server ip_address [port port_number] [admin {up | down}] [preference preference]
    [user user_name password password] [searchbase search_string] [ssl | no ssl]
no policy server ip_address [port port_number]
show policy server
show policy server long
show policy server statistics
show policy server rules
show policy server events

```

## IP Multicast Switching Commands

```

ip multicast [vlan vid] status [{enable | disable}]
ip multicast [vlan vid] version [version]
ip multicast static-neighbor vlan vid port slot/port
no ip multicast static-neighbor vlan vid port slot/port
ip multicast static-querier vlan vid port slot/port
no ip multicast static-querier vlan vid port slot/port
ip multicast static-group ip_address vlan vid port slot/port
no ip multicast static-group ip_address vlan vid port slot/port
ip multicast [vlan vid] query-interval [seconds]
ip multicast [vlan vid] last-member-query-interval [tenths-of-seconds]
ip multicast [vlan vid] query-response-interval [tenths-of-seconds]
ip multicast [vlan vid] unsolicited-report-interval [seconds]
ip multicast [vlan vid] router-timeout [seconds]
ip multicast [vlan vid] source-timeout [seconds]
ip multicast [vlan vid] querying [{enable | disable}]
ip multicast [vlan vid] robustness [robustness]
ip multicast [vlan vid] spoofing [{enable | disable}]
ip multicast [vlan vid] zapping [{enable | disable}]
ip multicast [vlan vid] proxying [enable | disable]
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] status [{enable | disable}]
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] version [version]
ipv6 multicast static-neighbor vlan vid port slot/port

```

```

no ipv6 multicast static-neighbor vlan vid port slot/port
ipv6 multicast static-querier vlan vid port slot/port
no ipv6 multicast static-querier vlan vid port slot/port
ipv6 multicast static-group ip_address vlan vid port slot/port
no ipv6 multicast static-group ip_address vlan vid port slot/port
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] query-interval [seconds]
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] last-member-query-interval [milliseconds]
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] query-response-interval [milliseconds]
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] unsolicited-report-interval [seconds]
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] router-timeout [seconds]
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] source-timeout [seconds]
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] querying [{enable | disable}]
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] robustness [robustness]
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] spoofing [{enable | disable}]
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] zapping [{enable | disable}]
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] proxying [enable | disable]
show ip multicast [vlan vid]
show ip multicast forward [ip_address]
show ip multicast neighbor
show ip multicast querier
show ip multicast group [ip_address]
show ip multicast source [ip_address]
show ip multicast tunnel [address]
show ipv6 multicast [vlan vid]
show ipv6 multicast forward [ipv6_address]
show ipv6 multicast neighbor
show ipv6 multicast querier
show ipv6 multicast group [ip_address]
show ipv6 multicast source [ip_address]
show ipv6 multicast tunnel [address]

```

## IP Multicast VLAN Commands

```

vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id [enable | disable] [name name-string] [svlan]
no vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id
vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id ctag {ctag | ctag1-ctag2}
no vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id ctag {ctag | ctag1-ctag2}
vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id address {ip_address | ipv6_address | ipaddress1-ipaddress2 |
    ipv6address1-ipv6address2}
no vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id address {ip_address | ipv6_address | ipaddress1-ipaddress2 |
    ipv6address1-ipv6address2}
vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id sender-port {port slot/port | linkagg agg_num}
no vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id sender-port {port slot/port | linkagg agg_num}

```



```

vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id receiver-port {port slot/port[-port2] | linkagg agg_num [-agg_num2]}
no vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id receiver-port {port slot/port[-port2] | linkagg agg_num [-agg_num2]}
vlan svlan port {slot/port | agg_num} translate cvlan customer-vlan-id {ipmvlan ipmvlan-id | svlan svlan-id}
vlan svlan port {slot/port | agg_num} [cvlan customer-vlan-id] no {ipmvlan ipmvlan-id | svlan svlan-id}
show vlan ipmvlan [ipmvlan-id] c-tag
show vlan ipmvlan [ipmvlan-id] address
show vlan ipmvlan [ipmvlan-id] port-config [slot/port | agg_num]
show vlan ipmvlan port-binding [slot/port | agg_num]

```

## Server Load Balancing Commands

```

ip slb admin {enable | disable}
ip slb reset statistics
ip slb cluster name {vip ip_address | condition string} [I3 | I2]
no ip slb cluster name
ip slb cluster cluster_name admin status {enable | disable}
ip slb cluster cluster_name ping period seconds
ip slb cluster cluster_name ping timeout milliseconds
ip slb cluster cluster_name ping retries count
ip slb cluster cluster_name probe probe_name
ip slb server ip ip_address cluster cluster_name [admin status {enable | disable}]
no ip slb server ip ip_address cluster cluster_name
ip slb server ip ip_address cluster cluster_name probe probe_name
ip slb probe probe_name {ftp | http | https | imap | imaps | nntp | ping | pop | pops | smtp | tcp | udp}
no ip slb probe probe_name
ip slb probe probe_name {ftp | http | https | imap | imaps | nntp | ping | pop | pops | smtp | tcp | udp}
timeout seconds
ip slb probe probe_name {ftp | http | https | imap | imaps | nntp | ping | pop | pops | smtp | tcp | udp}
period seconds
ip slb probe probe_name {ftp | http | https | imap | imaps | nntp | ping | pop | pops | smtp | tcp | udp}
port port_number
ip slb probe probe_name {ftp | http | https | imap | imaps | nntp | ping | pop | pops | smtp | tcp | udp}
retries retries
ip slb probe probe_name {http | https} username user_name
ip slb probe probe_name {http | https} password password

```

```

ip slb probe probe_name {http | https} url url
ip slb probe probe_name {http | https} status status_value
ip slb probe probe_name {tcp | udp} send send_string
ip slb probe probe_name {http | https | tcp | udp} expect expect_string
show ip slb
show ip slb clusters [statistics]
show ip slb cluster name [statistics]
show ip slb cluster name server ip_address
show ip slb servers
show ip slb probes [probe_name]

```

## AAA Commands

```

aaa radius-server server [host {hostname | ip_address} [hostname2 | ip_address2]] [key secret] [retransmit retries] [timeout seconds] [auth-port auth_port] [acct-port acct_port]
no aaa radius server server
aaa tacacs+-server server [host {hostname | ip_address} {hostname2 | ip_address2}] [key secret]
[timeout seconds] [port port]
no aaa tacacs+-server server
aaa ldap-server server_name [host {hostname | ip_address} [{hostname2 | ip_address2}] [dn dn_name] [password super_password] [base search_base] [retransmit retries] [timeout seconds] [ssl | no ssl] [port port]
no aaa ldap-server server-name
aaa ace-server clear
aaa authentication vlan single-mode server1 [server2] [server3] [server4]
no aaa authentication vlan
aaa authentication vlan multiple-mode vlan_id server1 [server2] [server3] [server4]
no aaa authentication vlan vlan_id
aaa avlan no [mac-address] mac_address
aaa avlan dns [name] dns_name
no aaa avlan dns [name]
aaa avlan default dhcp [gateway] ip_address
no aaa avlan default dhcp [gateway]
aaa authentication {console | telnet | ftp | http | snmp | ssh | default} server1 [server2...] [local]
no aaa authentication [console | telnet | ftp | http | snmp | ssh | default]
aaa authentication {console | telnet | ftp | http | snmp | ssh } default
aaa authentication 802.1x server1 [server2] [server3] [server4]
no aaa authentication 802.1x
aaa authentication MAC server1 [server2] [server3] [server4]
no aaa authentication MAC
aaa accounting 802.1x server1 [server2...] [local]
no aaa accounting 802.1x
aaa accounting vlan [vlan_id] server1 [server2...] [local]

```

```

no accounting vlan [vlan_id]
aaa accounting session server1 [server2...] [local]
no accounting session
aaa accounting command server1 [server2...] [local]
no accounting command
avlan default-traffic {enable | disable}
avlan port-bound {enable | disable}
avlan vlan_id auth-ip ip_address
aaa avlan http language
user username [password password] [expiration {day | date}] [read-only | read-write
  {families... | domains...} all | none]] [no snmp | no auth | sha | md5 | sha+des | md5+des]
  [end-user profile name]
no user username
password
user password-size min size
user password-expiration {day | disable}
end-user profile name [read-only [area | all]] [read-write [area | all]] [disable [area | all]]
no end-user profile name
end-user profile name vlan-range vlan_range [vlan_range2...]
end-user profile name no vlan-range vlan1 [vlan2..]
show aaa server [server_name]
show aaa authentication vlan
show aaa authentication
show aaa authentication 802.1x
show aaa authentication mac
show aaa authentication 802.1x
show aaa accounting vlan
show aaa accounting
show user [username]
show user password-size
show user password-expiration
show avlan user [vlan vlan_id | slot slot]
show aaa avlan config
show aaa avlan auth-ip [vlan vlan_id]
debug command-info {enable | disable}
debug end-user profile name
show end-user profile name
show aaa priv hexa [domain or family]

```

## 802.1X Commands

```

802.1x slot/port [direction {both | in}] [port-control {force-authorized | force-unauthorized |
  auto}] [quiet-period seconds] [tx-period seconds] [supp-timeout seconds] [server-

```

```

  timeout seconds] [max-req max_req] [re-authperiod seconds] [reauthentication | no
  reauthentication]
802.1x initialize slot/port
802.1x reauthenticate slot/port
802.1x slot/port supp-polling retry retries
802.1x slot/port supplicant policy authentication [[pass] {group-mobility | vlan
  vid | default-vlan | block}...] [[fail] {vlan vid | block}...]
802.1x slot/port non-supplicant policy authentication [[pass] {group-mobility |
  vlan vid | default-vlan | block}] [[fail] {group-mobility | vlan vid | default-vlan | block}]
802.1x slot/port non-supplicant policy {group-mobility | vlan vid | default-vlan | block}
802.1x slot/port {supplicant | non-supplicant} policy default
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show 802.1x users [slot/port]
show 802.1x statistics [slot/port]
show 802.1x device classification policies [slot/port]
show 802.1x non-supplicant [slot/port]

```

## Switch Logging Commands

```

swlog
no swlog
swlog appid {app_id | integer} level {level | integer}
no swlog appid app_id
swlog output {console | flash | socket [ip_address]}
no swlog output {console | flash | socket [ip_address]}
swlog output flash file-size bytes
swlog clear
show log swlog
show log swlog [session session_id] [timestamp start_time [end_time]] [appid appid] [level
  level]
show swlog

```

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