

N Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1000V commands that begin with the letter N.

name

To name a VLAN, use the **name** command. To remove a VLAN name, use the **no** form of this command.

name *name*

no name

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> VLAN name. The range is from 1 to 32.
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Defaults	The VLAN has no name.
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Command Modes	VLAN configuration (config-vlan)
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Supported User Roles	network-admin
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Examples	This example shows how to name a VLAN:
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```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# vlan 10
n1000v(config-vlan)# name v10
n1000v(config-vlan)#
```


Related Commands	Command	Description
	show nsm	Displays NSM information.
	show vlan	Displays VLAN information.

native network segment

To set a segment as native on a uplink, use the **native network segment** command. To remove this command use **no** form of this command.

native network segment *segment_name*

no native network segment *segment_name*

Syntax Description	<i>segment_name</i> Segment name. The name is a maximum of 64 case-sensitive, alphanumeric characters.
Defaults	None.
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
Supported User Roles	Network uplink (config-uplink-net)
Usage Guidelines	The command is used to set a VLAN that is carried by the segments as a native VLAN on the uplink interfaces connected to switches. NSM will auto generate a native VLAN configuration inside the uplink profile on issuing this command.
 Note	Changing the native VLAN causes ports to flap.
Examples	This example shows how to configure native segment

```
n1000v(config)# nsm network uplink LACP
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# native network segment vlan_342
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# end
```

```
n1000v# show running-config port-profile LACP

version 5.2(1)SM1(5.1)
port-profile type ethernet LACP
  inherit port-profile uplink_network_default_policy
  switchport mode trunk
  switchport trunk allowed vlan 342
  switchport trunk native vlan 342
  guid a17cbcc8-216f-4e0e-a965-501476b70965
  max-ports 512
  description NSM created profile. Do not delete.
  state enabled
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	nsm network uplink	Configures a NSM network uplink (a set of network segment pools).
	show nsm network uplink	Displays NSM uplink information.
	show running-config port-profile	Displays the port profile running configuration.

nsm ip pool template

To configure the network segmentation manager (NSM) IP pool, use the **nsm ip pool template** command. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
nsm ip pool template name {in | out}
```

```
no nsm ip pool template name {in | out}
```

Syntax	Description
<i>name</i>	Group name. The name is a maximum of 64 case-sensitive, alphanumeric characters.

Defaults	No NSM IP pool template with the given name exists.
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Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
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Supported User Roles	network-admin
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Usage Guidelines	See the <i>Cisco Nexus 1000V for Microsoft Hyper-V Network Segmentation Manager Configuration Guide, Release 5.2(1)SM1(5.1)</i> for instructions about how to configure an NSM IP pool template.
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Examples	This example shows how to configure an IP pool template
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```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm ip pool template pool10
n1000v(config-ip-pool-template)# description pool
n1000v(config-ip-pool-template)# ip address 172.16.0.7 172.16.0.9
n1000v(config-ip-pool-template)# network 172.16.10.10 255.255.255.0
n1000v(config-ip-pool-template)# exit
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	description	Description for the IP pool.
	dhcp-support	DHCP support for the IP pool.
	dns-server	DNS for the IP pool.
	dns-suffix	DNS suffix for the IP pool.
	gateway	Gateway for the IP pool.
	ip route	IP address for the IP pool.
	netbios	Netbios for the IP pool.
	network-segment	Creates a network segment.
	no	Negate a command or set its defaults.

Command	Description
nsm ip pool template	Configures the NSM IP pool.
nsm logical network	Configures a NSM logical network.
nsm network segment pool	Creates a NSM network consisting of a collection of network segments.
nsm network uplink	Configures a NSM network uplink (a set of network segment pools).
reserved-ip	Reserved IP for the IP pool.
show nsm ip pool template	Displays information about the pool of NSM IP addresses.
show nsm logical network	Displays an NSM logical network.
show nsm network segment	Displays information about an NSM network segment.
show nsm network uplink	Displays NSM uplink information.
subnet-mask	Subnet mask for the IP pool.

nsm logical network

To configure the network segmentation manager (NSM) logical network, use the **nsm logical network** command. To disable the logical network, use the **no** form of this command.

nsm logical network *log_network_name*

no nsm logical network *log_network_name*

Syntax Description	<i>log_network_name</i>	Logical network name. The name is case-sensitive, alphanumeric, and can have up to 64 characters.
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Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Usage Guidelines	<p>Use these steps to create a logical network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter the global configuration mode. • Enter the command nsm logical network <i>log_network_name</i> to create the logical network. This command will also place you into the config-logical-net sub mode. • (Optional) While in the config-logical-net sub mode, enter the keyword description followed by a description of the logical network. The description can be up to 256 characters long. • Exit the config-logical-net sub mode.
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Examples	This example shows how to create a logical network named IntranetSFO:
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```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm logical network IntranetSFO
n1000v(config-logical-net)# description Network for external Internet connectivity
mode: conf
nsm logical network IntranetSFO
username: admin
n1000v(config-logical-net)# exit

n1000v(config)#show nsm logical network name IntranetSFO
Name: IntranetSFO
Description: Network for external Internet connectivity
```

This example shows how to disable a logical network named Hyper-v:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# no nsm logical network Hyper-v
```

```
n1000v(config)# end
n1000v#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	network-segment	Creates a network segment.
	nsm ip pool template	Configures the NSM IP pool.
	nsm network segment pool	Creates a NSM network consisting of a collection of network segments.
	nsm network uplink	Configures a NSM network uplink (a set of network segment pools).
	show nsm ip pool template	Displays information about the pool of NSM IP addresses.
	show nsm logical network	Displays an NSM logical network.
	show nsm network segment	Displays information about an NSM network segment.
	show nsm network uplink	Displays NSM uplink information.

nsm network segment

To create a network segmentation manager (NSM) network segment, use the **nsm network segment** command. To remove a network segment, use the **no** form of this command.

nsm network segment *seg_name*

no nsm network segment *seg_name*

Syntax Description	<i>seg_name</i> Network segment name. The name is a maximum of 64 case-sensitive, alphanumeric characters.								
Defaults	None								
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)								
Supported User Roles	network-admin								
Usage Guidelines	<p>See the <i>Cisco Nexus 1000V for Microsoft Hyper-V Network Segmentation Manager Configuration Guide, Release 5.2(1)SM1(5.1)</i> for instructions about how to configure an NSM network segment.</p> <p>A network segment defines a Layer 2 network. In this release only VLAN backed network segments are supported. A NSM network segment must be added to a NSM network segment pool.</p>								
Examples	<p>This example shows how to configure a network segment name VMNetwork:</p> <pre>n1000v# configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. n1000v(config)# nsm network segment VMNetworkA n1000v(config-net-seg)# switchport access vlan 100 n1000v(config-net-seg)# member-of network segment pool IntranetSJ n1000v(config-net-seg)# ip pool import template pool10 n1000v(config-net-seg)# publish network segment n1000v(config-net-seg)# end n1000v#</pre>								
Related Commands	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>feature network-segmentation -manager</td> <td>Enables the NSM feature.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nsm ip pool template</td> <td>Configures the NSM IP pool.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nsm logical network</td> <td>Configures a NSM logical network.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	feature network-segmentation -manager	Enables the NSM feature.	nsm ip pool template	Configures the NSM IP pool.	nsm logical network	Configures a NSM logical network.
Command	Description								
feature network-segmentation -manager	Enables the NSM feature.								
nsm ip pool template	Configures the NSM IP pool.								
nsm logical network	Configures a NSM logical network.								

Command	Description
nsm network segment pool	Creates a NSM network consisting of a collection of network segments.
nsm network uplink	Configures a NSM network uplink (a set of network segment pools).
show nsm ip pool template	Displays information about the pool of NSM IP addresses.
show nsm logical network	Displays an NSM logical network.
show nsm network segment	Displays information about an NSM network segment.
show nsm network uplink	Displays NSM uplink information.

nsm network segment pool

To create a network segmentation manager (NSM) network consisting of a collection of network segments, use the **nsm network segment pool** command. To remove a network segment pool, use the command **no** option.

nsm network segment pool *pool_name*

Syntax Description	<i>pool_name</i>	Network segment pool name. The name is alphanumeric, case-sensitive, and has a maximum size of 64 characters.
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Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
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Supported User Roles	network-admin
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Usage Guidelines	Network segment pools are a collection of network segments. All network segment pools should be part of a logical network.
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See the *Cisco Nexus 1000V for Microsoft Hyper-V Network Segmentation Manager Configuration Guide, Release 5.2(1)SM1(5.1)* for instructions about how to configure an NSM network segment pool.

Examples	This example shows how to create a network segment pool named IntranetSJ that is a member of the logical network IntranetSFO:
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```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# nsm network segment pool IntranetSJ
n1000v(config-net-seg-pool)# member-of logical network IntranetSFO
n1000v(config-net-seg-pool)# exit
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	network-segment	Creates a NSM network segment.
	nsm ip pool template	Configures the NSM IP pool.
	nsm logical network	Configures a NSM logical network.
	nsm network uplink	Configures a NSM network uplink (a set of network segment pools).
	show nsm ip pool template	Displays information about the pool of NSM IP addresses.

Command	Description
show nsm logical network	Displays an NSM logical network.
show nsm network segment	Displays information about an NSM network segment.
show nsm network uplink	Displays NSM uplink information.

nsm network uplink

To configure a network segmentation manager (NSM) network uplink, use the **nsm network uplink** command. To remove a network uplink, use the no form of this command.

nsm network uplink *uplink_name*

no nsm network uplink *uplink_name*

Syntax Description

uplink_name Uplink network name. The name is alphanumeric, case-sensitive, and have a maximum of 80 characters.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Supported User Roles

network-admin
network-operator

Usage Guidelines

Uplink networks are collections of network segment pools. An uplink Ethernet port profile is automatically generated from an uplink network configuration command. Inheriting a classification profile configures features on an Ethernet interface. Uplink network objects are published to the Microsoft System Center Virtual Machine Manager (SCVMM). All changes to an uplink Ethernet port profile must be done through the command **nsm network uplink** *uplink_name*.

Examples

This example shows how to configure an uplink from one network to another:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm network uplink NexusUplink
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# import port-profile PortChannelProfile
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# allow nsm network segment pool IntranetSanJose
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# publish nsm network uplink
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# end
```

This example shows how to configure a trunk uplink network:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm network uplink uplink
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# allow nsm network segment pool net-seg-pool
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# allow nsm network segment pool net-seg-pool-1
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# publish network uplink
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# end
```

This example shows how to configure a trunk uplink network with native VLAN:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm network uplink uplink-with-native
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# native-nsm network segment net-seg-100
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# nsm network segment pool net-seg-pool
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# nsm network segment pool net-seg-pool-1
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# publish nsm network uplink
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# end
```

To configure an uplink profile in port channel mode:

1. Create network-segments with VLANs carried by uplink
2. Associate each network segment to a network segment pool.
3. Create classification profile carrying **channel-group** command.
4. Create a uplink network object with all required network segment pool under it.
5. Inherit classification profile inside uplink network object.
6. Publish uplink network object to SCVMM.

This example shows how to configure a trunk uplink network in port channel mode:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm logical network Hyper-v
n1000v(config-logical-net)# description "Hyper-v Logic"
n1000v(config-logical-net)# end
n1000v#
```

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm network segment pool net-seg-pool
n1000v(config-net-seg-pool)# nsm network logical Hyper-v
n1000v(config-net-seg-pool)# end
n1000v#
```

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm network segment net-seg-101
n1000v(config-net-seg)# switchport access vlan 101
n1000v(config-net-seg)# nsm network segment pool net-seg-pool
n1000v(config-net-seg)# publish network-segment
n1000v(config-net-seg)# end
n1000v#
```

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm network segment net-seg-102
n1000v(config-net-seg)# switchport access vlan 102
n1000v(config-net-seg)# nsm network segment pool net-seg-pool
n1000v(config-net-seg)# publish network-segment
n1000v(config-net-seg)# end
n1000v#
```

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# port-profile type ethernet PORT_CHANNEL
n1000v(config-port-prof)# channel-group auto mode on
n1000v(config-port-prof)# state enabled
n1000v(config-port-prof)# no shut
n1000v(config-port-prof)# end
```

```

n1000v#

n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm network uplink trunk
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# nsm network segment pool net-seg-pool
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# import port-profile PORT_CHANNEL
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# publish nsm network uplink
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# end
n1000v#

```

To configure an uplink profile in trunk mode:

1. Create network segments with VLANs carried by uplink
2. Associate each network segment to a network segment pool.
3. Create a uplink network object with all required network segment pools under it.
4. Publish uplink network object to SCVMM.

This example shows how to configure an uplink profile in trunk mode:

```

n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm logical network Hyper-v
n1000v(config-logical-net)# description "Hyper-v Logic"
n1000v(config-logical-net)# end
n1000v#

n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm network segment pool net-seg-pool
n1000v(config-net-seg-pool)# nsm network logical Hyper-v
n1000v(config-net-seg-pool)# end
n1000v#

n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm network segment net-seg-101
n1000v(config-net-seg)# switchport access vlan 101
n1000v(config-net-seg)# nsm network segment pool net-seg-pool
n1000v(config-net-seg)# publish network-segment
n1000v(config-net-seg)# end
n1000v#

n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm network segment net-seg-102
n1000v(config-net-seg)# switchport access vlan 102
n1000v(config-net-seg)# nsm network segment pool net-seg-pool
n1000v(config-net-seg)# publish network-segment
n1000v(config-net-seg)# end
n1000v#

n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm network uplink trunk
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# nsm network segment pool net-seg-pool
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# publish nsm network uplink
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# end
n1000v#

```

To Configure an uplink profile in access mode:

1. Create network segment for access VLAN carried by uplink.
2. Associate each network segment to a network segment pool.
3. Create a uplink network object with the network segment pool carrying access VLAN.
4. Declare network segment to be native.
5. Publish the uplink network object to SCVMM.

This example shows how to configure an uplink profile in access mode:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm logical network Hyper-v
n1000v(config-logical-net)# description "Hyper-v Logic"
n1000v(config-logical-net)# end
n1000v#

n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm network segment pool access-200
n1000v(config-net-seg-pool)# nsm network logical Hyper-v
n1000v(config-net-seg-pool)# end
n1000v#

n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm network segment net-seg-200
n1000v(config-net-seg)# switchport access vlan 200
n1000v(config-net-seg)# nsm network segment pool access-200
n1000v(config-net-seg)# publish network-segment
n1000v(config-net-seg)# end
n1000v#

n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm network uplink trunk
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# nsm network segment pool access-200
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# native-nsm network segment net-seg-200
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# publish nsm network uplink
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# end
n1000v#
```

To configure an uplink profile with features:

1. Create network segments with vlans carried by uplink.
2. Associate each network segment to a network segment pool.
3. Create classification profile of type “ethernet” with required features.
4. Create a nsm network uplink object with all required network segment pools under it.
5. Inherit classification profile inside uplink network object.
6. Publish the uplink network object to SCVMM.

This example shows how to configure an Uplink Profile with features:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```



```

n1000v(config)# nsm logical network Hyper-v
n1000v(config-logical-net)# description "Hyper-v Logic"
n1000v(config-logical-net)# end
n1000v#

n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm network segment pool net-seg-pool
n1000v(config-net-seg-pool)# nsm network logical Hyper-v
n1000v(config-net-seg-pool)# end
n1000v#

n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm network segment net-seg-101
n1000v(config-net-seg)# switchport access vlan 101
n1000v(config-net-seg)# nsm network segment pool net-seg-pool
n1000v(config-net-seg)# publish network-segment
n1000v(config-net-seg)# end
n1000v#

n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm network segment net-seg-102
n1000v(config-net-seg)# switchport access vlan 102
n1000v(config-net-seg)# nsm network segment pool net-seg-pool
n1000v(config-net-seg)# publish network-segment
n1000v(config-net-seg)# end
n1000v#

n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# port-profile type ethernet PC_Qos
n1000v(config-port-prof)# channel-group auto mode on mac-pinning
n1000v(config-port-prof)# state enabled
n1000v(config-port-prof)# no shut
n1000v(config-port-prof)# end
n1000v#

n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# nsm network uplink trunk
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# nsm network segment pool net-seg-pool
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# inherit port-profile PC_Qos
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# publish nsm network uplink
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# end
n1000v#

```

The following example shows how to create a new uplink network named NexusUplink, how to import a port profile named UplinkNoPortChannel that gives the policy for the uplink, how to associate the uplink network to a network segment pool, and publish the uplink network.

```

n1000v(config)# nsm network uplink NexusUplink
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# allow network segment pool IntranetSJ
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# import port-profile UplinkNoPortChannel
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# native network segment VMNetworkA
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# system network uplink
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# publish network uplink NexusUplink
n1000v(config-uplink-net)# exit

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
nsm ip pool template	Configures the NSM IP pool.
nsm logical network	Configures a NSM logical network.
nsm network segment pool	Creates a NSM network consisting of a collection of network segments.
show nsm ip pool template	Displays information about the pool of NSM IP addresses.
show nsm logical network	Displays an NSM logical network.
show nsm network segment	Displays information about an NSM network segment.
show nsm network uplink	Displays NSM uplink information.
show port-profile	Displays port profile type, description, status, configuration attributes, and other information.

ntp enable

To enable The Network Time Protocol (NTP), use the **ntp enable** command. To disable NTP, use the **no** form of this command.

ntp enable

no ntp enable

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults Enabled

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Examples This example shows how to enable NTP:

```
n1000v# ntp enable
```

This example shows how to disable NTP:

```
n1000v# no ntp enable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ntp server	Configures a remote NTP server.
show ntp	Displays NTP statistics.

ntp peer

To do configure the Network Time Protocol (NTP) peer, use the **ntp peer** command. To remove the NTP peer, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ntp peer host [prefer] [use-vrf vrf]
```

```
no ntp peer host [prefer] [use-vrf vrf]
```

Syntax Description

<i>host</i>	Hostname or IP address of the NTP peer.
prefer	(Optional) Specifies this peer as the preferred peer.
use-vrf	(Optional) Specifies a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) used to reach this peer.
<i>vrf</i>	VRF name. The name is a maximum of 32 case-sensitive, alphanumeric characters.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Supported User Roles

network-admin

Examples

This example shows how to configure an NTP peer:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# ntp peer 192.0.2.2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ntp peer	Displays information about the NTP peer.

ntp server

To do configure a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server, use the **ntp server** command. To remove the NTP server, use the **no** form of this command.

ntp server *host* [**prefer**] [**use-vrf** *vrf*]

no ntp server *host* [**prefer**] [**use-vrf** *vrf*]

Syntax	Description
<i>host</i>	Hostname or IP address of the NTP server.
prefer	(Optional) Specifies this server as the preferred server.
use-vrf	(Optional) Specifies a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) used to reach this peer.
<i>vrf</i>	VRF name. The name is a maximum of 32 case-sensitive, alphanumeric characters.

Defaults None

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Supported User Roles network-admin

Examples This example shows how to configure an NTP server:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# ntp server 192.0.2.2
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ntp peer	Displays information about the NTP peer.

ntp source

To do configure the Network Time Protocol (NTP) source, use the **ntp source** command. To remove the NTP source, use the **no** form of this command.

ntp source *addr*

no ntp source *addr*

Syntax Description	<i>addr</i>	IPv4 or IPv6 address of the source. The IPv4 address format is dotted decimal, A.B.C.D. The IPv6 address format is hex A::B::C:D.
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Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Examples This example shows how to configure the NTP source:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# ntp source 192.0.2.3
```

This example shows how to remove the NTP source:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# no ntp source 192.0.2.3
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ntp source	Displays information about the NTP source.