L Commands

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

line console

To enter console configuration mode, use the **line console** command. To exit console configuration mode, use the **no** form of this command.

line console

no line console

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter console configuration mode:

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

Related Commands

show line console	Displays console line configurations.

line vty

To enter line configuration mode, use the **line vty** command. To exit line configuration mode, use the **no** form of this command.

line vty

no line vty

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter line configuration mode:

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

logging console

To enable logging messages to the console session, use the **logging console** command.

To disable logging messages to the console session, use the **no** form of this command.

logging console [*severity-level*]

no logging console

Syntax Description

severity-level (Optional) Severity level at which you want messages to be logged. When you set a severity level, for example 4, all messages at that severity level and higher (0 through 4) are logged.

Severity levels are as follows:

Level	Designation	Definition
0	Emergency	System unusable *__the highest level__*
1	Alert	Immediate action needed
2	Critical	Critical condition—default level
3	Error	Error condition
4	Warning	Warning condition
5	Notification	Normal but significant condition
6	Informational	Informational message only
7	Debugging	Appears during debugging only

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enable logging messages with a severity level of 4 (warning) or higher to the console session:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# logging console 4
n1000v(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show logging console	Displays the console logging configuration.

logging event

To log interface events, use the **logging event** command.

logging event {**link-status** | **trunk-status**} {**enable** | **default**}

no logging event {**link-status** | **trunk-status**} {**enable** | **default**}

Syntax Description

link-status	Logs all up/down and change status messages.
trunk-status	Logs all trunk status messages.
default	Specifies that the default logging configuration is used.
enable	Enables interface logging to override the port level logging configuration.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to log interface events:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# logging event link-status default
n1000v(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show logging	Displays the logging configuration and contents of a logfile.

logging level

To enable the logging of messages from a named facility, such as license of accounting, authorization, and authentication (AAA), of a specified severity level or higher level, use the **logging level** command. To disable the logging of messages, use the **no** form of this command.

logging level *facility severity-level*

no logging level *facility severity-level*

Syntax Description

facility Facility name.

severity-level The severity level at which you want messages to be logged. When you set a severity level, for example 4, all messages at that severity level and higher (0 through 4) are logged.

Severity levels are as follows:

Level	Designation	Definition
0	Emergency	System unusable *__the highest level__*
1	Alert	Immediate action needed
2	Critical	Critical condition—default level
3	Error	Error condition
4	Warning	Warning condition
5	Notification	Normal but significant condition
6	Informational	Informational message only
7	Debugging	Appears during debugging only

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To apply the same severity level to all facilities, use the following command:

- **logging level all** *level_number*

To list the available facilities for which messages can be logged, use the following command:

- **logging level ?**

Examples

This example shows how to enable logging messages from the AAA facility with a severity level of 0 through 2:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# logging level aaa 2
n1000v(config)#
```

This example shows how to enable logging messages from the license facility with a severity level of 0 through 4 and then display the license logging configuration:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# logging level license 4
n1000v(config)# show logging level license
Facility    Default Severity    Current Session Severity
--------    ----------------    ------------------------
licmgr         6            4

0(emergencies)     1(alerts)    2(critical)
3(errors)        4(warnings)   5(notifications)
6(information)     7(debugging)

n1000v(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
logging level ?	Lists the available facilities for which messages can be logged.
show logging level	Displays the facility logging level configuration.

logging logfile

To configure the log file used to store system messages, use the **logging logfile** command.

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

logging logfile *logfile-name severity-level* [**size** *bytes*]

no logging logfile [*logfile-name severity-level* [**size** *bytes*]]]

Syntax Description

logfile-name — Name of the log file that stores system messages.

severity-level — Severity level at which you want messages to be logged. When you set a severity level, for example 4, all messages at that severity level and higher (0 through 4) are logged.

Severity levels are as follows:

Level	Designation	Definition
0	Emergency	System unusable *__the highest level__*
1	Alert	Immediate action needed
2	Critical	Critical condition—default level
3	Error	Error condition
4	Warning	Warning condition
5	Notification	Normal but significant condition
6	Informational	Informational message only
7	Debugging	Appears during debugging only

size *bytes* — (Optional) Specifies the log file size in bytes, from 4096 to 10485760 bytes.

The default file size is 10485760 bytes.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a log file named LogFile to store system messages and set its severity level to 4:

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

```
n1000v(config)# logging logfile LogFile 4
n1000v(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show logging logfile	Displays the contents of the log file.

logging module

To start logging of module messages to the log file, use the **logging module** command. To stop module log messages, use the **no** form of this command.

logging module [*severity-level*]

no logging module [*severity-level*]

Syntax Description

severity-level (Optional) Severity level at which you want messages to be logged. If you do not specify a severity level, the default is used. When you set a severity level, for example 4, all messages at that severity level and higher (0 through 4) are logged.

Severity levels are as follows:

Level	Designation	Definition
0	Emergency	System unusable *__the highest level__*
1	Alert	Immediate action needed
2	Critical	Critical condition—default level
3	Error	Error condition
4	Warning	Warning condition
5	Notification	Normal but significant condition (the default)
6	Informational	Informational message only
7	Debugging	Appears during debugging only

Defaults

Disabled

If you start logging messages, and do not specify a severity, then the default is used, Notification (5).

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to start logging of module messages to the log file at the default severity level (severity 4):

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

This example shows how to stop the logging of module messages to the log file:

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

Related Commands

Command	Description
show logging module	Displays the current configuration for logging module messages to the log file.

logging monitor

to enable the logging of messages to the monitor (terminal line), use the **logging monitor** command. To disable monitor logging, use the **no** form of this command.

logging monitor [*severity-level*]

no logging monitor

Syntax Description

severity-level (Optional) Severity level at which you want messages to be logged. If you do not specify a severity level, the default is used. When you set a severity level, for example 4, all messages at that severity level and higher (0 through 4) are logged.

Severity levels are as follows:

Level	Designation	Definition
0	Emergency	System unusable *__the highest level__*
1	Alert	Immediate action needed
2	Critical	Critical condition—default level
3	Error	Error condition
4	Warning	Warning condition
5	Notification	Normal but significant condition (the default)
6	Informational	Informational message only
7	Debugging	Appears during debugging only

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

Network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This configuration applies to telnet and Secure Shell (SSH) sessions.

Examples

This example shows how to enable monitor log messages:

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

```
n1000v(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show logging monitor	Displays the monitor logging configuration.

logging server

To designate and configure a remote server for logging system messages, use the **logging server** command. Use the **no** form of this command to remove or change the configuration,

logging server *host0* [*i1* [**use-vrf** *s0* [**facility** {**auth** | **authpriv** | **cron** | **daemon** | **ftp** | **kernel** | **local0** | **local1** | **local2** | **local3** | **local4** | **local5** | **local6** | **local7** | **lpr** | **mail** | **news** | **syslog** | **user** | **uucp**}]]]

no logging server *host0* [*i1* [**use-vrf** *s0* [**facility** {**auth** | **authpriv** | **cron** | **daemon** | **ftp** | **kernel** | **local0** | **local1** | **local2** | **local3** | **local4** | **local5** | **local6** | **local7** | **lpr** | **mail** | **news** | **syslog** | **user** | **uucp**}]]]

Syntax Description

host0	Hostname/IPv4/IPv6 address of the Remote Syslog Server.
i1	(Optional) 0-emerg;1-alert;2-crit;3-err;4-warn;5-notif;6-inform;7-debug.
use-vrf	(Optional) Specifies a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) name
s0	VRF name. The default is management and the VRF name.
facility	(Optional) Specifies the facility to use when forwarding to server.
auth	Specifies the auth facility.
authpriv	Specifies the authpriv facility.
cron	Specifies the Cron/at facility.
daemon	Specifies the daemon facility.
ftp	Specifies the file transfer system facility.
kernel	Specifies the kernel facility.
local0	Specifies the local0 facility.
local1	Specifies the local1 facility.
local2	Specifies the local2 facility.
local3	Specifies the local3 facility.
local4	Specifies the local4 facility.
local5	Specifies the local5 facility.
local6	Specifies the local6 facility.
local7	Specifies the local7 facility.
lpr	Specifies the lpr facility.
mail	Specifies the mail facility.
news	Specifies the USENET news facility.
syslog	Specifies the syslog facility.
user	Specifies the user facility.
uucp	Specifies the Unix-to-Unix copy system facility.

Defaults

None

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a remote syslog server at a specified IPv4 address by using the default outgoing facility:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# logging server 172.28.254.253
n1000v(config)#
```

This example shows how to configure a remote syslog server at a specified host name with the severity level 5 or higher:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# logging server syslogA 5
n1000v(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show logging server	Displays the current server configuration for logging system messages.

logging timestamp

To set the unit of measure for the system messages time stamp, use the **logging timestamp** command. To restore the default unit of measure, use the **no** form of this command.

logging timestamp {**microseconds** | **milliseconds** | **seconds**}

no logging timestamp {**microseconds** | **milliseconds** | **seconds**}

Syntax Description

microseconds	Specifies the time stamp in micro-seconds.
milliseconds	Specifies the time stamp in milli-seconds.
seconds	Specifies the time stamp in seconds (Default).

Defaults

Seconds

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set microseconds as the unit of measure for the system messages time stamp:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# logging timestamp microseconds
n1000v(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show logging timestamp	Displays the logging time stamp configuration.