C Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 commands that begin with the letter C.

cd

To change to a different directory from the one you are currently working in, use the **cd** command.

cd [*filesystem*:[*//directory*] | *directory*]

Syntax Description

filesystem:	(Optional) Name of the file system. Valid file systems are **bootflash** and **volatile**.
//directory	(Optional) Name of the directory. The directory name is case sensitive.

Defaults

bootflash

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can only change to the directories that are on the active VSM.

Use the present working directory (**pwd**) command to verify the name of the directory you are currently working in.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

Examples

This example shows how to change to a different directory on the current file system:

```
switch# cd my-scripts
```

This example shows how to change from the file system you are currently working in to a different file system:

```
switch# cd volatile:
```

This example shows how to revert back to the default directory, bootflash:

```
switch# cd
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
pwd	Displays the name of the directory you are currently working in.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

cdp advertise

To specify the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) version to advertise, use the **cdp advertise** command. To remove the **cdp advertise** configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp advertise {**v1** | **v2**}

no cdp advertise [**v1** | **v2**]

Syntax Description

v1	CDP Version 1.
v2	CDP Version 2.

Defaults

CDP Version 2

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set CDP Version 1 as the version to advertise:

```
switch(config)# cdp advertise v1
```

This example shows how to remove CDP Version 1 as the configuration to advertise:

```
switch(config)# no cdp advertise v1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cdp	Displays the CDP configuration.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

cdp enable (global)

To enable the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) globally on all interfaces and port channels, use the **cdp enable** command. To disable CDP globally, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp enable

no cdp enable

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Enabled on all interfaces and port channels

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

CDP can only be configured on physical interfaces and port channels.

Examples

This example shows how to enable CDP globally and then show the CDP configuration:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# cdp enable
switch(config)# show cdp global
Global CDP information:
    CDP enabled globally
    Refresh time is 60 seconds
    Hold time is 180 seconds
    CDPv2 advertisements is enabled
    DeviceID TLV in System-Name(Default) Format
```

This example shows how to disable CDP globally and then show the CDP configuration:

```
switch(config)# no cdp enable
switch# show cdp global
Global CDP information:
    CDP disabled globally
    Refresh time is 60 seconds
    Hold time is 180 seconds
    CDPv2 advertisements is enabled
    DeviceID TLV in System-Name(Default) Format
switch(config)#
```

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cdp	Displays the CDP configuration.
cdp enable (interface or port channel)	Enables CDP on an interface or port channel.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

cdp enable (interface or port channel)

To enable the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) on an interface or port channel, use the **cdp enable** command. To disable it, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp enable

no cdp enable

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

CDP can only be configured on physical interfaces and port channels.

Examples

This example shows how to enable CDP on port channel 2:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface port-channel2
switch(config-if)# cdp enable
switch(config-if)#
```

This example shows how to disable CDP on mgmt0:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface mgmt0
switch(config-if)# no cdp enable
switch(config-if)# show cdp interface mgmt0
        mgmt0 is up
        CDP disabled on interface
        Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
        Holdtime is 180 seconds
switch(config-if)#
```

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cdp	Displays the CDP configuration.
show cdp neighbors	Displays your device from the upstream device.
cdp advertise	Assigns the CPD version the interface will advertise—CDP Version 1 or CDP Version 2.
cdp format device-id	Assigns the CDP device ID.
cdp holdtime	Sets the maximum amount of time that CDP holds onto neighbor information before discarding it.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

cdp format device-id

To specify the device ID format for Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), use the **cdp format device-id** command. To remove it, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp format device-id {**mac-address** | **serial-number** | **system-name**}

no cdp format device-id {**mac-address** | **serial-number** | **system-name**}

Syntax Description

mac-address	Specifies the MAC address of the Chassis.
serial-number	Specifies the Chassis serial number.
system-name	Specifies the System name/Fully Qualified Domain Name (default).

Defaults

System name/Fully Qualified Domain Name

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

CDP must be enabled globally before you configure the device ID format.

You can configure CDP on physical interfaces and port channels only.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the CDP device ID with the MAC address format and then display the configuration:

```
switch(config)# cdp format device-id mac-address
switch(config)# show cdp global
Global CDP information:
CDP enabled globally
     Sending CDP packets every 5 seconds
     Sending a holdtime value of 10 seconds
     Sending CDPv2 advertisements is disabled
     Sending DeviceID TLV in Mac Address Format
```

This example shows how to remove the CDP device ID MAC address format from the configuration:

```
switch(config)# no cdp format device-id mac-address
```

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cdp	Displays the CDP configuration.
show cdp neighbors	Displays your device from the upstream device.
cdp advertise	Assigns the CPD version the interface will advertise—CDP Version 1 or CDP Version 2.
cdp enable interface	Enables CDP on an interface or port channel.
cdp holdtime	Sets the maximum amount of time that CDP holds onto neighbor information before discarding it.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

cdp holdtime

To set the maximum amount of time that Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) holds onto neighbor information before discarding it, use the **cdp holdtime** command. To remove the CDP holdtime configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp holdtime *seconds*

no cdp holdtime *seconds*

Syntax Description

seconds	Maximum time that CDP holds on to neighbor information. The range is from 10 to 255 seconds.

Defaults

180 seconds

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

CDP must be enabled globally before you configure the device ID format.

You can configure CDP on physical interfaces and port channels only.

Examples

This example shows how to set the CDP holdtime to 10 second:

```
switch(config)# cdp holdtime 10
```

This example shows how to remove the CDP holdtime configuration:

```
switch(config)# no cdp holdtime 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cdp	Displays the CDP configuration.
show cdp neighbors	Displays the upstream device from your device.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

cdp timer

To set the refresh time for Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) to send advertisements to neighbors, use the **cdp timer** command. To remove the CDP timer configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp timer *seconds*

no cdp timer *seconds*

Syntax Description

seconds	Time before CDP sends advertisements to neighbors. The range is from 5 to 254 seconds.

Defaults

60 seconds

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the CDP timer to 10 seconds:

```
switch(config)# cdp timer 10
```

This example shows how to remove the CDP timer configuration:

```
switch(config)# no cdp timer 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cdp	Displays the CDP configuration.
show cdp neighbors	Displays the upstream device from your device.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

check logflash

To check the compactFlash, use the **check logflash** command.

check logflash [**bad-blocks**]

Syntax Description

bad-blocks	(Optional) Finds bad blocks in compactFlash.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to check compactFlash:

```
switch# check logflash
```

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

clear accounting log

To clear the accounting log, use the **clear accounting log** command.

clear accounting log

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the accounting log:

```
switch# clear accounting log
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show accounting log	Displays the accounting log contents.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

clear cdp

To clear the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) information on an interface, use the **clear cdp** command.

clear cdp {**counters** [**interface** *slot/port*] | **table** [**interface** *slot/port*]}

Syntax Description

counters	Clears CDP counters on all interfaces.
interface	(Optional) Clears CDP counters on a specified interface.
slot/port	Slot number and port number for an existing interface.
table	Clears the CDP cache on all interfaces.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear CDP counters on all interfaces:

```
switch# clear cdp counters
```

This example shows how to clear the CDP cache on all interfaces:

```
switch# clear cdp table
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cdp	Displays the CDP configuration.
show cdp neighbor	Displays the CDP configuration.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

clear cli history

To clear the history of commands you have entered into the CLI, use the **clear cli history** command.

clear cli history

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show cli history** command to display the history of the commands that you entered at the CLI.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the command history:

```
switch# clear cli history
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cli history	Displays the command history.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

clear cores

To clear the core files, use the **clear cores** command.

clear cores [**archive**]

Syntax Description		
	archive	(Optional) Clears the core file on the logflash file system.

Defaults None

Command Modes Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use the **show system cores** command to display information about the core files.

Examples This example shows how to clear the core file:

```
switch# clear cores
```

This example shows how to clear the core on the logflash file system:

```
switch# clear cores archive
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	check logflash	Checks the compactFlash.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

clear counters

To clear interface counters, use the **clear counters** command.

clear counters [**interface** {**all** | **ethernet** *slot/port* | **loopback** *virtual-interface-number* | **mgmt** | **port-channel** *port-channel-number* | **vethernet** *interface-number*}]

Syntax Description

interface	(Optional) Clears interface counters.
all	Clears all interface counters.
ethernet *slot/port*	Clears Ethernet interface counters. The range is from 1 to 66.
loopback *virtual-interface-number*	Clears loopback interface counters. The range is from 0 to 1023.
mgmt	Clears the management interface (mgmt0).
port-channel *port-channel-number*	Clears port-channel interfaces. The range is from 1 to 4096.
vethernet *interface-number*	Clears virtual Ethernel interfaces. The range is from 1 to 1048575.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the Ethernet interface counters:

```
switch(config)# clear counters ethernet 2/1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface counters	Displays the interface status, which includes the counters.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

clear debug-logfile

To clear the contents of the debug logfile, use the **clear debug-logfile** command.

clear debug-logfile *filename*

Syntax Description

filename	Name of the debug logfile to clear.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the debug logfile:

```
switch# clear debug-logfile syslogd_debugs
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug logfile	Configures a debug logging file.
debug logging	Enable debug logging.
show debug logfile	Displays the contents of the debug logfile.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

clear line

To end a session on a specified virtual tty (vty), use the **clear line** command.

clear line *word*

Syntax Description

word	vty name.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to end a session on a specified vty:

```
switch(config)# clear line
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show users	Displays active user sessions.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

clear logging logfile

To clear messages from the logging file, use the **clear logging logfile** command.

clear logging logfile

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

Super user

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear messages from the logging file:

```
switch# clear logging logfile
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show logging logfile	Displays the logs in the local log file.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

clear logging session

To clear the current logging session, use the **clear logging session** command.

clear logging session

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

Super user

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to clear the current logging session:

```
switch# clear logging session
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show logging logfile	Displays the logs in the local log file.
show logging server	Displays the current server configuration for logging system message.
show logging timestamp	Displays the unit of measure used in the system messages timestamp.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

clear ntp statistics

To clear the Network Time Protocol (NTP) statistics, use the **clear ntp statistics** command.

clear ntp statistics {**all-peers** | **io** | **local** | **memory**}

Syntax Description

all-peers	Clears statistics for all NTP peers.
io	Clears IO statistics.
local	Clears local statistics.
memory	Clears memory statistics.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear statistics for all NTP peers:

```
switch(config)# clear ntp statistics all-peers
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ntp peers	Displays information about NTP peers.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

clear ssh hosts

To clear the Secure Shell (SSH) host sessions, use the **clear ssh hosts** command.

clear ssh hosts

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear all SSH host sessions:

```
switch# clear ssh hosts
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ssh server enable	Enables the SSH server.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

clear system reset-reason

To clear the switch reset-reason history, use the **clear system reset-reason** command.

clear system reset-reason

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the reset-reason history for the switch:

```
switch# clear system reset-reason
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show system resources	Displays system-related CPU and memory statistics.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

clear user

To clear a user session, use the **clear user** command.

clear user *user-id*

Syntax Description		
	user-id	User identifier.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show users** command to display the current user sessions on the switch.

Examples

This example shows how to clear all SSH host sessions:

```
switch# clear user user1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show users	Displays the user session information.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

cli var name

To define a CLI variable for a terminal session, use the **cli var name** command. To remove the CLI variable, use the **no** form of this command.

cli var name *variable-name variable-text*

cli no var name *variable-name*

Syntax Description

variable-name	Name of the variable. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 31 characters.
variable-text	Variable text. The text is alphanumeric, can contain spaces, and has a maximum of 200 characters.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can reference a CLI variable using the following syntax:

$ (variable-name)

Instances where you can use variables in include the following:

- Command scripts
- Filenames

You cannot reference a variable in the definition of another variable.

You can use the predefined variable, TIMESTAMP, to insert the time of day. You cannot change or remove the TIMESTAMP CLI variable.

You must remove a CLI variable before you can change its definition.

Examples

This example shows how to define a CLI variable:

```
switch# cli var name testinterface interface 2/3
```

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

This example shows how to reference the TIMESTAMP variable:

```
switch# copy running-config > bootflash:run-config-$(TIMESTAMP).cnfg
```

This example shows how to remove a CLI variable:

```
switch# cli no var name testinterface interface 2/3
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cli variables	Displays the CLI variables.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

clock set

To manually set the clock, use the **clock set** command.

clock set *time day month year*

Syntax Description

time	Time of day. The format is *HH*:*MM*:*SS*.
day	Day of the month. The range is from 1 to 31.
month	Month of the year. The values are **January**, **February**, **March**, **April**, **May**, **June**, **July**, **August**, **September**, **October**, **November**, and **December**.
year	Year. The range is from 2000 to 2030.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **clock set** command when you cannot synchronize your device with an outside clock source, such as NTP.

Examples

This example shows how to manually set the clock:

```
switch# clock set 9:00:00 1 June 2008
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clock summer-time	Configures the summer-time (daylight saving time) offset.
clock timezone	Configures the time zone offset from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

clock summer-time

To configure the summer-time (daylight saving time) offset, use the **clock summer-time** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

clock summer-time *zone-name start-week start-day start-month start-time end-week end-day end-month end-time offset-minutes*

no clock summer-time

Syntax Description

zone-name	Time zone string. The time zone string is a three-character string.
start-week	Week of the month to start the summer-time offset. The range is from 1 to 5.
start-day	Day of the month to start the summer-time offset. Valid values are **Monday**, **Tuesday**, **Wednesday**, **Thursday**, **Friday**, **Saturday**, or **Sunday**.
start-month	Month to start the summer-time offset. Valid values are **January**, **February**, **March**, **April**, **May**, **June**, **July**, **August**, **September**, **October**, **November**, and **December**.
start-time	Time to start the summer-time offset. The format is *hh*:*mm*.
end-week	Week of the month to end the summer-time offset. The range is from 1 to 5.
end-day	Day of the month to end the summer-time offset. Valid values are **Monday**, **Tuesday**, **Wednesday**, **Thursday**, **Friday**, **Saturday**, or **Sunday**.
end-month	Month to end the summer-time offset. Valid values are **January**, **February**, **March**, **April**, **May**, **June**, **July**, **August**, **September**, **October**, **November**, and **December**.
end-time	Time to end the summer-time offset. The format is *hh*:*mm*.
offset-minutes	Number of minutes to offset the clock. The range is from 1 to 1440.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the offset for summer-time or daylight saving time:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# clock summer-time PDT 1 Sunday March 02:00 1 Sunday November 02:00 60
```

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

This example shows how to remove the summer-time offset:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no clock summer-time
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clock set	Sets the clock, manually.
clock timezone	Configures the time zone offset from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

clock timezone

To configure the time zone offset from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), use the **clock timezone** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

clock timezone *zone-name offset-hours offset-minutes*

no clock timezone

Syntax Description

zone-name	Zone name. The name is a 3-character string for the time zone acronym (for example, PST or EST).
offset-hours	Number of hours offset from UTC. The range is from –23 to 23.
offset-minutes	Number of minutes offset from UTC. The range is from 0 to 59.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to configure the time zone offset from UTC:

```
switch# clock timezone EST 5 0
```

This example shows how to remove the time zone offset:

```
switch# no clock timezone
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clock set	Sets the clock, manually.
clock summer-time	Configures the summer-time (daylight saving time) offset.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

configure terminal

To enter global configuration mode, use the **configure terminal** command.

configure terminal

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The configuration changes you make in the Global configuration mode are saved in the running configuration file. To save these changes persistently across reboots and restarts, you must copy them to the startup configuration file using the copy running-config startup-config command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter global configuration mode:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
exit	Exits a configuration mode.
copy running-config startup-config	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

control vlan

To modify the VLAN ID of the Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM) domain control VLAN, use the **control vlan** command.

control vlan *vlan-id*

Syntax Description

vlan-id	Number that identifies the VSM domain control VLAN. The range is from 1 to 3967 and 4048 to 4093.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

SVS domain configuration (config-svs-domain)

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to modify the VLAN ID of the VSM domain control VLAN to be 1116:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# svs-domain
switch(config-svs-domain)# control vlan 1116
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
login virtual-service-blade	Logs you into the Cisco Nexus 1000V CLI for the VSM that you are modifying.
show svs domain	Displays the domain configuration for the VSM.
packet vlan	Modifies the VLAN ID of the VSM domain packet VLAN.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

copy

To copy a file from a source to a destination, use the **copy** command.

copy *source-url destination-url*

Syntax Description

source-url	Location URL (or variable) of the source file or directory to be copied. The source can be either local or remote, depending upon whether the file is being downloaded or uploaded.
destination-url	Destination URL (or variable) of the copied file or directory. The destination can be either local or remote, depending upon whether the file is being downloaded or uploaded.

The format of the source and destination URLs varies according to the file or directory location. You may enter either a CLI variable for a directory or a filename that follows the Cisco NX-OS file system syntax (*filesystem*:[*/directory*][*/filename*]).

The following tables list URL prefix keywords by the file system type. If you do not specify a URL prefix keyword, the device looks for the file in the current directory.

Table 1 lists URL prefix keywords for bootflash and remote writable storage file systems.

Table 1 URL Prefix Keywords for Storage File Systems

Keyword	Source or Destination
bootflash:[*//module/*]	Source or destination URL for boot flash memory. The *module* argument value is **sup-active**, **sup-local**, **sup-remote**, or **sup-standby**.
ftp:	Source or destination URL for a FTP network server. The syntax for this alias is as follows: **ftp:**[*//server*][*/path*]*/filename*
scp:	Source or destination URL for a network server that supports Secure Shell (SSH) and accepts copies of files using the secure copy protocol (scp). The syntax for this alias is as follows: **scp:**[*//*[*username@*]*server*][*/path*]*/filename*
sftp:	Source or destination URL for an SSH FTP (SFTP) network server. The syntax for this alias is as follows: **sftp:**[*//*[*username@*]*server*][*/path*]*/filename*
tftp:	Source or destination URL for a TFTP network server. The syntax for this alias is as follows: **tftp:**[*//server*[**:***port*]][*/path*]*/filename*

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

Table 2 lists the URL prefix keywords for nonwritable file systems.

Table 2 URL Prefix Keywords for Special File Systems

Keyword	Source or Destination
core:	Local memory for core files. You can copy core files from the core: file system.
debug:	Local memory for debug files. You can copy core files from the debug: file system.
log:	Local memory for log files. You can copy log files from the log: file system.
system:	Local system memory. You can copy the running configuration to or from the system: file system. The system: file system is optional when referencing the running-config file in a command.
volatile:	Local volatile memory. You can copy files to or from the volatile: file system. All files in the volatile: memory are lost when the physical device reloads.

Defaults

The default name for the destination file is the source filename.

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The entire copying process may take several minutes, depending on the network conditions and the size of the file, and differs from protocol to protocol and from network to network.

The colon character (**:**) is required after the file system URL prefix keywords (such as **bootflash**).

In the URL syntax for **ftp:**, **scp:**, **sftp:**, and **tftp:**, the server is either an IP address or a hostname.

Examples

This example shows how to copy a file within the same directory:

```
switch# copy file1 file2
```

This example shows how to copy a file to another directory:

```
switch# copy file1 my_files:file2
```

This example shows how to copy a file to another VSM:

```
switch# copy file1 bootflash://sup-remote/file1.bak
```

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

This example shows how to copy a file from a remote server:

```
switch# copy scp://10.10.1.1/image-file.bin bootflash:image-file.bin
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cd	Changes the current working directory.
cli var name	Configures CLI variables for the session.
dir	Displays the directory contents.
move	Moves a file.
pwd	Displays the name of the current working directory.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

copy running-configuration starting-configuration

To copy the running configuration to the startup configuration, use the **copy running-configuration starting-configuration** command.

copy running-configuration starting-configuration

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **copy running-configuration starting-configuration** command to save configuration changes in the running configuration to the startup configuration in persistent memory. When a device reload or switchover occurs, the saved configuration is applied.

Examples

This example shows how to copy the running configuration to the startup configuration:

```
switch# copy running-config startup-config
[########################################] 100%
```

Note This example also shows how to use a shortened version of the **copy running-configuration starting-configuration** command

Related Commands

Command	Description
login virtual-service-blade	Logs you into the Cisco Nexus 1000V CLI for the VSM that you are modifying.
show svs domain	Displays the domain configuration for the VSM.
packet vlan	Modifies the VLAN ID of the VSM domain packet VLAN.

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.