



## R Commands

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

### radius-server deadtime

To configure the dead-time interval for all RADIUS servers used by a device, use the **radius-server deadtime** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**radius-server deadtime** *minutes*

**no radius-server deadtime** *minutes*

Syntax Description	<i>minutes</i>	Number of minutes for the dead-time interval. The range is from 1 to 1440 minutes.
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Defaults	0 minutes
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Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
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Supported User Roles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The dead-time interval is the number of minutes before the device checks a RADIUS server that was previously unresponsive.
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**Note**

The default idle timer value is 0 minutes. When the idle time interval is 0 minutes, periodic RADIUS server monitoring is not performed.

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure the global dead-time interval for all RADIUS servers to perform periodic monitoring:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# radius-server deadline 5
```

This example shows how to revert to the default for the global dead-time interval for all RADIUS servers and disable periodic server monitoring:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# no radius-server deadline 5
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show radius-server</b>	Displays RADIUS server information.

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## radius-server directed-request

To allow users to send authentication requests to a specific RADIUS server when logging in, use the **radius-server directed request** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**radius-server directed-request**

**no radius-server directed-request**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
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<b>Defaults</b>	Disabled
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration (config)
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<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You can specify the <i>username@vrfname:hostname</i> during login, where <i>vrfname</i> is the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance to use and <i>hostname</i> is the name of a configured RADIUS server. The username is sent to the RADIUS server for authentication.
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<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to allow users to send authentication requests to a specific RADIUS server when logging in:
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```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# radius-server directed-request
```

This example shows how to disallow users to send authentication requests to a specific RADIUS server when logging in:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# no radius-server directed-request
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show radius-server directed-request</b>	Displays the directed request RADIUS server configuration.

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## radius-server host

To configure RADIUS server parameters, use the **radius-server host** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
radius-server host {hostname | ipv4-address | ipv6-address}
    [key [0 | 7] shared-secret [pac]] [accounting]
    [acct-port port-number] [auth-port port-number] [authentication] [retransmit count]
    [test {idle-time time | password password | username name}]
    [timeout seconds [retransmit count]]
```

```
no radius-server host {hostname | ipv4-address | ipv6-address}
    [key [0 | 7] shared-secret [pac]] [accounting]
    [acct-port port-number] [auth-port port-number] [authentication] [retransmit count]
    [test {idle-time time | password password | username name}]
    [timeout seconds [retransmit count]]
```

### Syntax Description

<i>hostname</i>	RADIUS server Domain Name Server (DNS) name. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 256 characters.
<i>ipv4-address</i>	RADIUS server IPv4 address in the <i>A.B.C.D</i> format.
<i>ipv6-address</i>	RADIUS server IPv6 address in the <i>X:X:X:X</i> format.
<b>key</b>	(Optional) Configures the RADIUS server preshared secret key.
<b>0</b>	(Optional) Configures a preshared key specified in clear text to authenticate communication between the RADIUS client and server. This is the default.
<b>7</b>	(Optional) Configures a preshared key specified in encrypted text (indicated by 7) to authenticate communication between the RADIUS client and server.
<i>shared-secret</i>	Preshared key to authenticate communication between the RADIUS client and server. The preshared key can include any printable ASCII characters (white spaces are not allowed), is case sensitive, and has a maximum of 63 characters.
<b>pac</b>	(Optional) Enables the generation of Protected Access Credentials (PAC) on the RADIUS Cisco Access Control Server (ACS) for use with Cisco TrustSec.
<b>accounting</b>	(Optional) Configures accounting.
<b>acct-port</b> <i>port-number</i>	(Optional) Configures the RADIUS server port for accounting. The range is from 0 to 65535.
<b>auth-port</b> <i>port-number</i>	(Optional) Configures the RADIUS server port for authentication. The range is from 0 to 65535.
<b>authentication</b>	(Optional) Configures authentication.
<b>retransmit</b> <i>count</i>	(Optional) Configures the number of times that the device tries to connect to a RADIUS server(s) before reverting to local authentication. The range is from 1 to 5 times and the default is 1 time.
<b>test</b>	(Optional) Configures parameters to send test packets to the RADIUS server.
<b>idle-time</b> <i>time</i>	Specifies the time interval (in minutes) for monitoring the server. The range is from 1 to 1440 minutes.
<b>password</b> <i>password</i>	Specifies a user password in the test packets. The password is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 32 characters.

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<b>username</b> <i>name</i>	Specifies a username in the test packets. The is alphanumeric, not case sensitive, and has a maximum of 32 characters.
<b>timeout</b> <i>seconds</i>	Specifies the timeout (in seconds) between retransmissions to the RADIUS server. The default is 5 seconds and the range is from 1 to 60 seconds.

### Defaults

Parameter	Default
Accounting port	1813
Authentication port	1812
Accounting	enabled
Authentication	enabled
Retransmission count	1
Idle-time	none
Server monitoring	disabled
Timeout	5 seconds
Test username	test
Test password	test

### Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

### SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

When the idle time interval is 0 minutes, periodic RADIUS server monitoring is not performed.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure RADIUS server authentication and accounting parameters:

```
n1000v# config terminal
n1000v(config)# radius-server host 10.10.2.3 key HostKey
n1000v(config)# radius-server host 10.10.2.3 auth-port 2003
n1000v(config)# radius-server host 10.10.2.3 acct-port 2004
n1000v(config)# radius-server host 10.10.2.3 accounting
n1000v(config)# radius-server host radius2 key 0 abcd
n1000v(config)# radius-server host radius3 key 7 1234
n1000v(config)# radius-server host 10.10.2.3 test idle-time 10
n1000v(config)# radius-server host 10.10.2.3 test username tester
n1000v(config)# radius-server host 10.10.2.3 test password 2B9ka5
```

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**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show radius-server	Displays RADIUS server information.

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## radius-server key

To configure a RADIUS shared secret key, use the **radius-server key** command. To remove a configured shared secret, use the **no** form of this command.

**radius-server key** [**0** | **7**] *shared-secret*

**no radius-server key** [**0** | **7**] *shared-secret*

Syntax Description	0	(Optional) Configures a preshared key specified in clear text to authenticate communication between the RADIUS client and server.
	7	(Optional) Configures a preshared key specified in encrypted text to authenticate communication between the RADIUS client and server.
	<i>shared-secret</i>	Preshared key used to authenticate communication between the RADIUS client and server. The preshared key can include any printable ASCII characters (white spaces are not allowed), is case sensitive, and has a maximum of 63 characters.

Defaults	Clear text
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Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
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Supported User Roles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	You must configure the RADIUS preshared key to authenticate the switch on the RADIUS server. The length of the key is restricted to 63 characters and can include any printable ASCII characters (white spaces are not allowed). You can configure a global key to be used for all RADIUS server configurations on the switch. You can override this global key assignment for an individual host by using the <b>key</b> keyword in the <b>radius-server host</b> command.
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Examples	This example shows how to provide various scenarios to configure RADIUS authentication:
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```
n1000v# config terminal
n1000v(config)# radius-server key AnyWord
n1000v(config)# radius-server key 0 AnyWord
n1000v(config)# radius-server key 7 public pac
```

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**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show radius-server</b>	Displays RADIUS server information.



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## radius-server retransmit

To specify the number of times that the device should try a request with a RADIUS server, use the **radius-server retransmit** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**radius-server retransmit** *count*

**no radius-server retransmit** *count*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>count</i>	Number of times that the device tries to connect to a RADIUS server(s) before reverting to local authentication. The range is from 1 to 5 times.
<b>Defaults</b>	1 retransmission	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration (config)	
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure the number of retransmissions to RADIUS servers:  n1000v# <b>config t</b> n1000v(config)# <b>radius-server retransmit 3</b>	
	This example shows how to revert to the default number of retransmissions to RADIUS servers:  n1000v# <b>config t</b> n1000v(config)# <b>no radius-server retransmit 3</b>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show radius-server</b>	Displays RADIUS server information.

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## radius-server timeout

To specify the time between retransmissions to the RADIUS servers, use the **radius-server timeout** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**radius-server timeout** *seconds*

**no radius-server timeout** *seconds*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i> Number of seconds between retransmissions to the RADIUS server. The range is from 1 to 60 seconds.	
<b>Defaults</b>	5 seconds	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration (config)	
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure the timeout interval: <pre>n1000v# config t n1000v(config)# radius-server timeout 30</pre>	
	This example shows how to revert to the default interval: <pre>n1000v# config t n1000v(config)# no radius-server timeout 30</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show radius-server</b>	Displays RADIUS server information.

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## rate-mode dedicated

To set the dedicated rate mode for the specified ports, use the **rate-mode dedicated** command.

**rate-mode dedicated**

**no rate-mode**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Shared rate mode is the default.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration (config-if)

**Supported User Roles** network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **rate-mode dedicated** command to set the dedicated rate mode for the specified ports.

On a 32-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet module, each set of four ports can handle 10 gigabits per second (Gb/s) of bandwidth. You can use the rate-mode parameter to dedicate that bandwidth to the first port in the set of four ports or share the bandwidth across all four ports.



**Note**

When you dedicate the bandwidth to one port, you must first administratively shut down the ports in the group, change the rate mode to dedicated, and then bring the dedicated port administratively up.

[Table 1-1](#) identifies the ports that are grouped together to share each 10 Gb/s of bandwidth and which port in the group can be dedicated to utilize the entire bandwidth.

**Table 1-1** *Dedicated and Shared Ports*

Ports Groups that Can Share Bandwidth	Ports that Can be Dedicated to Each 10-Gigabit Ethernet of Bandwidth
1, 3, 5, 7	1
2, 4, 6, 8	2
9, 11, 13, 15	9
10, 12, 14, 16	10

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**Table 1-1**      ***Dedicated and Shared Ports***

<b>Ports Groups that Can Share Bandwidth</b>	<b>Ports that Can be Dedicated to Each 10-Gigabit Ethernet of Bandwidth</b>
17, 19, 21, 23	17
18, 20, 22, 24	18
25, 27, 29, 31	25
26, 28, 30, 32	26

When you enter the **rate-mode dedicated** command, the full bandwidth of 10 Gb is dedicated to one port. When you dedicate the bandwidth, all subsequent commands for the port are for dedicated mode.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure the dedicated rate mode for Ethernet ports 4/17, 4/19, 4/21, and 4/23:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# interface ethernet 4/17, ethernet 4/19, ethernet 4/21, ethernet 4/23
n1000v(config-if)# shutdown
n1000v(config-if)# interface ethernet 4/17
n1000v(config-if)# rate-mode dedicated
n1000v(config-if)# no shutdown
n1000v(config-if)#
```

### Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show interface</b>	Displays interface information, which includes the current rate mode dedicated.

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## record

To configure a flow record, use the **record** command. To remove the flow record configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

```
record {name | netflow ipv4 {original-input | original-output | protocol-port} |  
      netflow-original}
```

```
no record {name | netflow ipv4 {original-input | original-output | protocol-port} |  
          netflow-original}
```

### Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Specifies the name of a new flow record.
<b>netflow ipv4</b>	Specifies a predefined flow record that uses traditional IPv4 NetFlow collection schemes.
<b>original-input</b>	Specifies a predefined flow record that uses traditional IPv4 input NetFlow.
<b>original-output</b>	Specifies a predefined flow record that uses traditional IPv4 output NetFlow.
<b>protocol-port</b>	Specifies the flow record that uses the protocol and ports aggregation scheme for the record.
<b>netflow-original</b>	Specifies a flow record that uses traditional IPv4 input NetFlow with origin ASs.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Flow monitor configuration (config-flow-monitor)

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

A flow record defines the information that NetFlow gathers, such as packets in the flow and the types of counters gathered per flow. You can define new flow records or use the pre-defined flow record.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure a flow record to use a the predefined traditional IPv4 input NetFlow record:

```
n1000v# config t  
n1000v(config)# flow monitor testmon  
n1000v(config-flow-monitor)# record netflow ipv4 original-input  
n1000v(config-flow-monitor)#
```

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This example shows how to remove the predefined traditional IPv4 input NetFlow flow record configuration:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# flow monitor testmon
n1000v(config-flow-monitor)# no record netflow ipv4 original-input
n1000v(config-flow-monitor)#
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show flow monitor</b>	Displays NetFlow monitor configuration information.
<b>show flow record</b>	Displays NetFlow record configuration information.

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## reload module

To reload a module in the device, use the **reload module** command.

**reload module** *slot* [**force-dnld**]

Syntax Description	<i>slot</i>	Chassis slot number.
	<b>force-dnld</b>	(Optional) Forces the download of software to the module.

Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Any
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Supported User Roles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use the <b>show hardware</b> command to display information about the hardware on your device.
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Examples	This example shows how to reload a module: <pre>n1000v# reload module 2</pre>
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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show version</b>	Displays information about the software version.

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## remote

To connect to remote machines, use the **remote** command. To disconnect, use the **no** form of this command.

**remote** { **ip address** *address* | **hostname** *name* }

**no remote** { **ip address** *address* | **hostname** *name* }

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>ipaddress</b>	Specifies an IP address.
	<i>address</i>	IPv4 address. The format is A.B.C.D.
	<b>hostname</b>	Specifies the remote host name.
	<i>name</i>	Host name. The range of valid values is 1 to 128.

<b>Defaults</b>	None
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<b>Command Modes</b>	SVS connection configuration (config-svs-conn)
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<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to connect to a remote machine:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# svs connection svconn1
n1000v(config-svs-conn)# remote hostname server1
n1000v(config-svs-conn)#
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show svs</b>	Displays SVS information.



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## resequence

To resequence a list with sequence numbers, use the **resequence** command.

**resequence** { { **ip** | **mac** } **access-list** } [ **time-range** ] *name number increment*

Syntax Description	ip	Indicates resequencing of an IP access-list.
	mac	Indicates resequencing of a MAC access-list.
	access-list	Indicates resequencing of an access list.
	time-range	Indicates resequencing of a time-range.
	name	(Optional) List name.
	number	(Optional) Starting sequence number.
	increment	(Optional) Step to increment the sequence number.

Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
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Supported User Roles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples	This example shows how to resequence the first entry in the MAC ACL named aclOne:
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```
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# resequence mac access-list aclOne 1 2
n1000v(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show access-list	Displays ACLs.

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# rmdir

To remove a directory, use the **rmdir** command.

**rmdir** [*filesystem:[//module/]*]*directory*

## Syntax Description

<i>filesystem:</i>	(Optional) Name of a file system. The name is case sensitive.
<i>//module/</i>	(Optional) Identifier for a supervisor module. Valid values are <b>sup-active</b> , <b>sup-local</b> , <b>sup-remote</b> , or <b>sup-standby</b> . The identifiers are case sensitive.
<i>directory</i>	Name of a directory. The name is case sensitive.

## Defaults

Removes the directory from the current working directory.

## Command Modes

Any

## Supported User Roles

network-admin

## Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to remove the my\_files directory:

```
n1000v# rmdir my_files
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>cd</b>	Changes the current working directory.
<b>dir</b>	Displays the directory contents.
<b>pwd</b>	Displays the name of the current working directory.

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## role feature-group name

To configure a role that will support a specified group of features, use the **role feature-group name** command. To remove the role, use the **no** form of this command.

**role feature-group name** *group-name*

**no role feature-group name** *group-name*

Syntax Description	<i>group-name</i>	Descriptive name for the role. The name is case-sensitive and an alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters in length.
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Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
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Supported User Roles	network-admin
----------------------	---------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to create a role called GroupA to support a specified group of features:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# role feature-group name GroupA
n1000v(config-role-featuregrp)#
```

This example shows how to remove the role called GroupA:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# no role feature-group name GroupA
n1000v(config-role-featuregrp)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show role feature</b>	Displays a list of available features for use in defining the feature group.
	<b>show role feature-group</b>	Displays the feature group configuration.
	<b>username</b>	Configures information about the user.

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## role name

To create a user role, use the **role name** command. To remove the role, use the **no** form of this command.

**role name** *role-name*

**no role name** *role-name*

### Syntax Description

<i>role-name</i>	Creates a user role of this name.
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### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a role named UserA:

```
n1000v # config t
n1000v(config)# role name UserA
```

This example shows how to remove the UserA role:

```
n1000v(config)# no role UserA
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show role</b>	Displays the available user roles and their rules.
<b>interface policy</b>	Denies users assigned to this role access to all interfaces unless specifically permitted.
<b>permit interface</b>	Specifies the interface(s) that users assigned to this role can access.
<b>vlan policy</b>	Denies users assigned to this role access to all VLANs unless specifically permitted.
<b>permit vlan</b>	Specifies the VLAN(s) that users assigned to this role can access.

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## rule

To create a rule defining criteria for a user role, use the **rule** command. To remove a rule, use the **no** form of this command.

```
rule number {deny | permit} {read | read-write [feature feature-name | feature-group
group-name] | command command-name}
```

```
no rule number
```

### Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Number that identifies this rule.
<b>deny</b>	Indicates that the user is denied the ability to perform a function.
<b>permit</b>	Indicates that the user is permitted to perform a function.
<b>read</b>	Specifies whether the assigned user has read access.
<b>read-write</b>	Specifies whether the assigned user has read-write access.
<b>feature</b>	(Optional) Specifies a feature for the rule.
<i>feature-name</i>	Name of an individual feature, such as syslog or TACACS+, whose access can be defined in this rule.
<b>feature-group</b>	(Optional) Specifies a feature type.
<i>group-name</i>	Grouping of features whose access can be defined in a rule.
<b>command</b>	Specifies a command for this rule.
<i>command-name</i>	Single command, or group of commands collected in a regular expression, whose access can be defined in a rule.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Role configuration (config-role)

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The *rule number* specifies the order in which the rule is applied, in descending order. For example, if a role has three rules, rule 3 is applied first, rule 2 is applied next, and rule 1 is applied last. You can configure up to 256 rules for each role.

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## Examples

This example shows how to create a rule that denies access to the **clear users** command:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# role name UserA
n1000v(config-role)# rule 1 deny command clear users
n1000v(config-role)#
```

This example shows how to remove the rule 1 configuration:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# role name UserA
n1000v(config-role)# no rule 1
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>username</b>	Configures information about the user.
<b>show role</b>	Displays the user role configuration.

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## run-script

To run a command script that is saved in a file, use the **run-script** command.

**run-script** {**bootflash:** | **volatile:**} *filename*

Syntax Description	<b>bootflash:</b>	Indicates that the file containing the command script is located in the Bootflash file system.
	<b>volatile:</b>	Indicates that the file containing the command script is located in the Volatile file system.
	<i>filename</i>	The name of the file containing the command script. The name is case sensitive.

Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Any
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Supported User Roles	network-admin network-operator
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples	<p>This example shows how to run a command script that is saved in the Sample file on the Volatile file system.</p> <pre>n1000v(config)# run-script volatile:Sample n1000v(config)#</pre>
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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>cd</b>	Changes the current working directory.
	<b>copy</b>	Copies files.
	<b>dir</b>	Displays the contents of the working directory.
	<b>pwd</b>	Displays the name of the present working directory (pwd).

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