



## **VideoStream Command Reference Cisco IOS XE Release 3SE (C3650 Series Catalyst Switch)**

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## Preface

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This preface describes the audience, organization, and conventions of the Cisco 5760 Wireless LAN Controller CleanAir Configuration Guide. It also provides information on how to obtain other documentation. This chapter includes the following sections:

- [Document Conventions, page v](#)
- [Related Documentation, page vii](#)
- [Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request, page vii](#)

## Document Conventions

This document uses the following conventions:

Convention	Description
<code>^</code> or <code>Ctrl</code>	Both the <code>^</code> symbol and <code>Ctrl</code> represent the Control ( <code>Ctrl</code> ) key on a keyboard. For example, the key combination <code>^D</code> or <code>Ctrl-D</code> means that you hold down the Control key while you press the D key. (Keys are indicated in capital letters but are not case sensitive.)
<b>bold font</b>	Commands and keywords and user-entered text appear in <b>bold font</b> .
<i>Italic font</i>	Document titles, new or emphasized terms, and arguments for which you supply values are in <i>italic font</i> .
<code>Courier font</code>	Terminal sessions and information the system displays appear in <code>courier font</code> .
<b>Bold Courier font</b>	<b>Bold Courier font</b> indicates text that the user must enter.
[x]	Elements in square brackets are optional.
...	An ellipsis (three consecutive nonbolded periods without spaces) after a syntax element indicates that the element can be repeated.
	A vertical line, called a pipe, indicates a choice within a set of keywords or arguments.

Convention	Description
[x   y]	Optional alternative keywords are grouped in brackets and separated by vertical bars.
{x   y}	Required alternative keywords are grouped in braces and separated by vertical bars.
[x {y   z}]	Nested set of square brackets or braces indicate optional or required choices within optional or required elements. Braces and a vertical bar within square brackets indicate a required choice within an optional element.
string	A nonquoted set of characters. Do not use quotation marks around the string or the string will include the quotation marks.
<>	Nonprinting characters such as passwords are in angle brackets.
[ ]	Default responses to system prompts are in square brackets.
!, #	An exclamation point (!) or a pound sign (#) at the beginning of a line of code indicates a comment line.

### Reader Alert Conventions

This document may use the following conventions for reader alerts:



#### Note

Means *reader take note*. Notes contain helpful suggestions or references to material not covered in the manual.



#### Tip

Means *the following information will help you solve a problem*.



#### Caution

Means *reader be careful*. In this situation, you might do something that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.



#### Timesaver

Means *the described action saves time*. You can save time by performing the action described in the paragraph.



#### Warning

Means *reader be warned*. In this situation, you might perform an action that could result in bodily injury.

## Related Documentation

**Note**

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Before installing or upgrading the switch, refer to the switch release notes.

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- Error Message Decoder, located at:

<https://www.cisco.com/cgi-bin/Support/Errordecoder/index.cgi>

## Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request

For information on obtaining documentation, submitting a service request, and gathering additional information, see the monthly *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation*, which also lists all new and revised Cisco technical documentation, at:

<http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/general/whatsnew/whatsnew.html>

Subscribe to the *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation* as a Really Simple Syndication (RSS) feed and set content to be delivered directly to your desktop using a reader application. The RSS feeds are a free service and Cisco currently supports RSS version 2.0.





# Using the Command-Line Interface

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- [Information About Using the Command-Line Interface, page 1](#)
- [How to Use the CLI to Configure Features, page 5](#)

## Information About Using the Command-Line Interface

### Command Modes

The Cisco IOS user interface is divided into many different modes. The commands available to you depend on which mode you are currently in. Enter a question mark (?) at the system prompt to obtain a list of commands available for each command mode.

You can start a CLI session through a console connection, through Telnet, a SSH, or by using the browser.

When you start a session, you begin in user mode, often called user EXEC mode. Only a limited subset of the commands are available in user EXEC mode. For example, most of the user EXEC commands are one-time commands, such as **show** commands, which show the current configuration status, and **clear** commands, which clear counters or interfaces. The user EXEC commands are not saved when the switch reboots.

To have access to all commands, you must enter privileged EXEC mode. Normally, you must enter a password to enter privileged EXEC mode. From this mode, you can enter any privileged EXEC command or enter global configuration mode.

Using the configuration modes (global, interface, and line), you can make changes to the running configuration. If you save the configuration, these commands are stored and used when the switch reboots. To access the various configuration modes, you must start at global configuration mode. From global configuration mode, you can enter interface configuration mode and line configuration mode.

This table describes the main command modes, how to access each one, the prompt you see in that mode, and how to exit the mode.

Table 1: Command Mode Summary

Mode	Access Method	Prompt	Exit Method	About This Mode
User EXEC	Begin a session using Telnet, SSH, or console.	Switch>	Enter <b>logout</b> or <b>quit</b> .	Use this mode to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change terminal settings.</li> <li>• Perform basic tests.</li> <li>• Display system information.</li> </ul>
Privileged EXEC	While in user EXEC mode, enter the <b>enable</b> command.	Switch#	Enter <b>disable</b> to exit.	Use this mode to verify commands that you have entered. Use a password to protect access to this mode.
Global configuration	While in privileged EXEC mode, enter the <b>configure</b> command.	Switch(config)#	To exit to privileged EXEC mode, enter <b>exit</b> or <b>end</b> , or press <b>Ctrl-Z</b> .	Use this mode to configure parameters that apply to the entire switch.
VLAN configuration	While in global configuration mode, enter the <b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> command.	Switch(config-vlan)#	To exit to global configuration mode, enter the <b>exit</b> command. To return to privileged EXEC mode, press <b>Ctrl-Z</b> or enter <b>end</b> .	Use this mode to configure VLAN parameters. When VTP mode is transparent, you can create extended-range VLANs (VLAN IDs greater than 1005) and save configurations in the switch startup configuration file.
Interface configuration	While in global configuration mode, enter the <b>interface</b> command (with a specific interface).	Switch(config-if)#	To exit to global configuration mode, enter <b>exit</b> . To return to privileged EXEC mode, press <b>Ctrl-Z</b> or enter <b>end</b> .	Use this mode to configure parameters for the Ethernet ports.

Mode	Access Method	Prompt	Exit Method	About This Mode
Line configuration	While in global configuration mode, specify a line with the <b>line vty</b> or <b>line console</b> command.	Switch(config-line)#	To exit to global configuration mode, enter <b>exit</b> .  To return to privileged EXEC mode, press <b>Ctrl-Z</b> or enter <b>end</b> .	Use this mode to configure parameters for the terminal line.

## Using the Help System

You can enter a question mark (?) at the system prompt to display a list of commands available for each command mode. You can also obtain a list of associated keywords and arguments for any command.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **help**
2. *abbreviated-command-entry ?*
3. *abbreviated-command-entry <Tab>*
4. **?**
5. *command ?*
6. *command keyword ?*

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>help</b>  <b>Example:</b> Switch# <b>help</b>	Obtains a brief description of the help system in any command mode.
<b>Step 2</b>	<i>abbreviated-command-entry ?</i>  <b>Example:</b> Switch# <b>di?</b> dir disable disconnect	Obtains a list of commands that begin with a particular character string.
<b>Step 3</b>	<i>abbreviated-command-entry &lt;Tab&gt;</i>  <b>Example:</b> Switch# <b>sh conf&lt;tab&gt;</b> Switch# <b>show configuration</b>	Completes a partial command name.

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 4</b>	?  <b>Example:</b> Switch> ?	Lists all commands available for a particular command mode.
<b>Step 5</b>	<i>command</i> ?  <b>Example:</b> Switch> <b>show</b> ?	Lists the associated keywords for a command.
<b>Step 6</b>	<i>command keyword</i> ?  <b>Example:</b> Switch(config)# <b>cdp holdtime</b> ? <10-255> Length of time (in sec) that receiver must keep this packet	Lists the associated arguments for a keyword.

## Understanding Abbreviated Commands

You need to enter only enough characters for the switch to recognize the command as unique.

This example shows how to enter the **show configuration** privileged EXEC command in an abbreviated form:

```
Switch# show conf
```

## No and Default Forms of Commands

Almost every configuration command also has a **no** form. In general, use the **no** form to disable a feature or function or reverse the action of a command. For example, the **no shutdown** interface configuration command reverses the shutdown of an interface. Use the command without the keyword **no** to reenable a disabled feature or to enable a feature that is disabled by default.

Configuration commands can also have a **default** form. The **default** form of a command returns the command setting to its default. Most commands are disabled by default, so the **default** form is the same as the **no** form. However, some commands are enabled by default and have variables set to certain default values. In these cases, the **default** command enables the command and sets variables to their default values.

## CLI Error Messages

This table lists some error messages that you might encounter while using the CLI to configure your switch.

**Table 2: Common CLI Error Messages**

Error Message	Meaning	How to Get Help
% Ambiguous command: "show con"	You did not enter enough characters for your switch to recognize the command.	Reenter the command followed by a question mark (?) without any space between the command and the question mark.  The possible keywords that you can enter with the command appear.
% Incomplete command.	You did not enter all of the keywords or values required by this command.	Reenter the command followed by a question mark (?) with a space between the command and the question mark.  The possible keywords that you can enter with the command appear.
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.	You entered the command incorrectly. The caret (^) marks the point of the error.	Enter a question mark (?) to display all of the commands that are available in this command mode.  The possible keywords that you can enter with the command appear.

## Configuration Logging

You can log and view changes to the switch configuration. You can use the Configuration Change Logging and Notification feature to track changes on a per-session and per-user basis. The logger tracks each configuration command that is applied, the user who entered the command, the time that the command was entered, and the parser return code for the command. This feature includes a mechanism for asynchronous notification to registered applications whenever the configuration changes. You can choose to have the notifications sent to the syslog.




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**Note** Only CLI or HTTP changes are logged.

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## How to Use the CLI to Configure Features

### Configuring the Command History

The software provides a history or record of commands that you have entered. The command history feature is particularly useful for recalling long or complex commands or entries, including access lists. You can customize this feature to suit your needs.

## Changing the Command History Buffer Size

By default, the switch records ten command lines in its history buffer. You can alter this number for a current terminal session or for all sessions on a particular line. This procedure is optional.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **terminal history** [*size number-of-lines*]

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>terminal history</b> [ <i>size number-of-lines</i> ]  <b>Example:</b> Switch# <b>terminal history size 200</b>	Changes the number of command lines that the switch records during the current terminal session in privileged EXEC mode. You can configure the size from 0 to 256.

## Recalling Commands

To recall commands from the history buffer, perform one of the actions listed in this table. These actions are optional.



### Note

The arrow keys function only on ANSI-compatible terminals such as VT100s.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **Ctrl-P** or use the **up arrow** key
2. **Ctrl-N** or use the **down arrow** key
3. **show history**

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>Ctrl-P</b> or use the <b>up arrow</b> key	Recalls commands in the history buffer, beginning with the most recent command. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively older commands.
<b>Step 2</b>	<b>Ctrl-N</b> or use the <b>down arrow</b> key	Returns to more recent commands in the history buffer after recalling commands with <b>Ctrl-P</b> or the up arrow key. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively more recent commands.

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 3</b>	<b>show history</b>  <b>Example:</b> Switch# <code>show history</code>	Lists the last several commands that you just entered in privileged EXEC mode. The number of commands that appear is controlled by the setting of the <b>terminal history</b> global configuration command and the <b>history</b> line configuration command.

## Disabling the Command History Feature

The command history feature is automatically enabled. You can disable it for the current terminal session or for the command line. This procedure is optional.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. `terminal no history`

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>terminal no history</b>  <b>Example:</b> Switch# <code>terminal no history</code>	Disables the feature during the current terminal session in privileged EXEC mode.

## Enabling and Disabling Editing Features

Although enhanced editing mode is automatically enabled, you can disable it and reenble it.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. `terminal editing`
2. `terminal no editing`

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>terminal editing</b>  <b>Example:</b> Switch# <code>terminal editing</code>	Reenables the enhanced editing mode for the current terminal session in privileged EXEC mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 2</b>	<b>terminal no editing</b>  <b>Example:</b> Switch# <code>terminal no editing</code>	Disables the enhanced editing mode for the current terminal session in privileged EXEC mode.

## Editing Commands Through Keystrokes

The keystrokes help you to edit the command lines. These keystrokes are optional.


**Note**

The arrow keys function only on ANSI-compatible terminals such as VT100s.

**Table 3: Editing Commands**

Editing Commands	Description
<b>Ctrl-B</b> or use the <b>left arrow</b> key	Moves the cursor back one character.
<b>Ctrl-F</b> or use the <b>right arrow</b> key	Moves the cursor forward one character.
<b>Ctrl-A</b>	Moves the cursor to the beginning of the command line.
<b>Ctrl-E</b>	Moves the cursor to the end of the command line.
<b>Esc B</b>	Moves the cursor back one word.
<b>Esc F</b>	Moves the cursor forward one word.
<b>Ctrl-T</b>	Transposes the character to the left of the cursor with the character located at the cursor.
<b>Delete</b> or <b>Backspace</b> key	Erases the character to the left of the cursor.
<b>Ctrl-D</b>	Deletes the character at the cursor.
<b>Ctrl-K</b>	Deletes all characters from the cursor to the end of the command line.
<b>Ctrl-U</b> or <b>Ctrl-X</b>	Deletes all characters from the cursor to the beginning of the command line.
<b>Ctrl-W</b>	Deletes the word to the left of the cursor.
<b>Esc D</b>	Deletes from the cursor to the end of the word.
<b>Esc C</b>	Capitalizes at the cursor.
<b>Esc L</b>	Changes the word at the cursor to lowercase.
<b>Esc U</b>	Capitalizes letters from the cursor to the end of the word.

<b>Ctrl-V</b> or <b>Esc Q</b>	Designates a particular keystroke as an executable command, perhaps as a shortcut.
<b>Return</b> key	Scrolls down a line or screen on displays that are longer than the terminal screen can display.  <b>Note</b> The More prompt is used for any output that has more lines than can be displayed on the terminal screen, including <b>show</b> command output. You can use the <b>Return</b> and <b>Space</b> bar keystrokes whenever you see the More prompt.
<b>Space</b> bar	Scrolls down one screen.
<b>Ctrl-L</b> or <b>Ctrl-R</b>	Redisplays the current command line if the switch suddenly sends a message to your screen.

## Editing Command Lines That Wrap

You can use a wraparound feature for commands that extend beyond a single line on the screen. When the cursor reaches the right margin, the command line shifts ten spaces to the left. You cannot see the first ten characters of the line, but you can scroll back and check the syntax at the beginning of the command. The keystroke actions are optional.

To scroll back to the beginning of the command entry, press **Ctrl-B** or the left arrow key repeatedly. You can also press **Ctrl-A** to immediately move to the beginning of the line.



### Note

The arrow keys function only on ANSI-compatible terminals such as VT100s.

The following example shows how to wrap a command line that extends beyond a single line on the screen.

## SUMMARY STEPS

1. **access-list**
2. **Ctrl-A**
3. **Return** key

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>access-list</b>  <b>Example:</b> Switch(config)# <b>access-list 101 permit tcp</b>	Displays the global configuration command entry that extends beyond one line.  When the cursor first reaches the end of the line, the line is shifted ten spaces to the left and redisplayed. The dollar sign (\$) shows that the

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<pre>10.15.22.25 255.255.255.0 10.15.22.35 Switch(config)# \$ 101 permit tcp 10.15.22.25 255.255.255.0 10.15.22.35 255.25 Switch(config)# \$t tcp 10.15.22.25 255.255.255.0 131.108.1.20 255.255.255.0 eq Switch(config)# \$15.22.25 255.255.255.0 10.15.22.35 255.255.255.0 eq 45</pre>	line has been scrolled to the left. Each time the cursor reaches the end of the line, the line is again shifted ten spaces to the left.
Step 2	<p><b>Ctrl-A</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <pre>Switch(config)# access-list 101 permit tcp 10.15.22.25 255.255.255.0 10.15.25\$</pre>	<p>Checks the complete syntax.</p> <p>The dollar sign (\$) appears at the end of the line to show that the line has been scrolled to the right.</p>
Step 3	<b>Return key</b>	<p>Execute the commands.</p> <p>The software assumes that you have a terminal screen that is 80 columns wide. If you have a different width, use the <b>terminal width</b> privileged EXEC command to set the width of your terminal.</p> <p>Use line wrapping with the command history feature to recall and modify previous complex command entries.</p>

## Searching and Filtering Output of show and more Commands

You can search and filter the output for **show** and **more** commands. This is useful when you need to sort through large amounts of output or if you want to exclude output that you do not need to see. Using these commands is optional.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. `{show | more} command | {begin | include | exclude} regular-expression`

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<pre>{show   more} command   {begin   include   exclude} regular-expression</pre> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <pre>Switch# show interfaces   include protocol Vlan1 is up, line protocol is up Vlan10 is up, line protocol is down GigabitEthernet1/0/1 is up, line protocol is down GigabitEthernet1/0/2 is up, line protocol is up</pre>	<p>Searches and filters the output.</p> <p>Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter <b>  exclude output</b>, the lines that contain <b>output</b> are not displayed, but the lines that contain <b>OUTPUT</b> appear.</p>

## Accessing the CLI Through a Console Connection or Through Telnet

Before you can access the CLI, you must connect a terminal or a PC to the switch console or connect a PC to the Ethernet management port and then power on the switch, as described in the hardware installation guide that shipped with your switch.

If your switch is already configured, you can access the CLI through a local console connection or through a remote Telnet session, but your switch must first be configured for this type of access.

You can use one of these methods to establish a connection with the switch:

- Connect the switch console port to a management station or dial-up modem, or connect the Ethernet management port to a PC. For information about connecting to the console or Ethernet management port, see the switch hardware installation guide.
- Use any Telnet TCP/IP or encrypted Secure Shell (SSH) package from a remote management station. The switch must have network connectivity with the Telnet or SSH client, and the switch must have an enable secret password configured.
  - The switch supports up to 16 simultaneous Telnet sessions. Changes made by one Telnet user are reflected in all other Telnet sessions.
  - The switch supports up to five simultaneous secure SSH sessions.

After you connect through the console port, through the Ethernet management port, through a Telnet session or through an SSH session, the user EXEC prompt appears on the management station.



## VideoStream Commands

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## ap dot11 media-stream multicast-direct

To configure multicast-direct for 2.4-GHz/5-GHz band, use the **ap dot11 media-stream multicast-direct** command.

```
ap dot11 {24ghz|5ghz} media-stream {multicast-direct {admission-besteffort| client-maximum value|
radio-maximum value}| video-redirect}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>multicast-direct</b>	Configure multicast-direct for 802.11 band
<b>admission-besteffort</b>	Admits media stream to best-effort queue.
<b>client-maximum <i>value</i></b>	Specifies the maximum number of streams allowed on a client.
<b>radio-maximum <i>value</i></b>	Specifies the maximum number of streams allowed on a 2.4-GHz or a 5-GHz band.
<b>video-redirect</b>	Redirect non Multicast-direct video to BestEffort queue over the air.

### Command Default

None.

### Command Modes

config

### Command History

Release	Modification
	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Before you configure the media stream multicast-direct parameters on a 802.11 network, ensure that the network is nonoperational.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure multicast-direct for the 2.4-GHz band.

```
Switch#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#ap dot11 24ghz media-stream multicast-direct
```

# show ap dot11

To display 802.11 band parameters, use the **show ap dot11** command.

```
show ap dot11 {24ghz| 5ghz} {media-stream rrc| network| profile| summary}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>media-stream rrc</b>	Displays Media Stream configurations.
<b>network</b>	Shows network configuration.
<b>profile</b>	Shows profiling information for all Cisco APs.
<b>summary</b>	Shows configuration and statistics of 802.11b and 802.11a Cisco APs.

## Command Default

None.

## Command Modes

User EXEC command mode or Privileged EXEC command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None.

## Examples

This example shows how to display 802.11 Media Resource Reservation Control configurations.

```
Switch#show ap dot11 24ghz media-stream rrc

Multicast-direct           : Disabled
Best Effort                 : Disabled
Video Re-Direct           : Disabled
Max Allowed Streams Per Radio : Auto
Max Allowed Streams Per Client : Auto
Max Video Bandwidth        : 0
Max Voice Bandwidth        : 75
Max Media Bandwidth        : 85
Min PHY Rate (Kbps)        : 6000
Max Retry Percentage       : 80
```

# show wireless media-stream group

To display the wireless media-stream group information, use the **show wireless media-stream group** command.

**show wireless media-stream group** {*detail groupName*| **summary**}

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b> <i>groupName</i>	Display media-stream group configuration details of the group mentioned in the command.
<b>summary</b>	Display media-stream group configuration summary

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

User EXEC mode or Privileged EXEC mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the details of the media-stream group named GRP1.

```
Switch#show wireless media-stream group detail GRP1
```

# wireless media-stream multicast-direct

To configure multicast-direct status, use the **media-stream multicast-direct** command. To remove the multicast-direct status, use the no form of the command.

**no wireless media-stream multicast-direct**

## Command Default

None.

## Command Modes

config

## Command History

Release	Modification
	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Media stream multicast-direct requires load based Call Admission Control (CAC) to run. WLAN quality of service (QoS) needs to be set to either gold or platinum.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure multicast-direct for a wireless LAN media stream.

```
Switch#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#wireless media-stream multicast-direct
```

## wireless media-stream

To configure various parameters, use the **wireless media-stream** command.

```
wireless media-stream group groupName [startipAddr endipAddr]
```

```
wireless media-stream group { avg-packet-size default exit max-bandwidth no policy qos }
```

```
wireless media-stream { multicast-direct | message [phone phone | URL URL | Notes Notes | Email Email] }
```

### Syntax Description

<b>group</b> <i>groupName</i>	Configure multicast-direct status for a group.
<i>startipAddr</i>	Specifies the start IP Address for the group.
<i>endipAddr</i>	Specifies the End IP Address for the group.
<b>group</b> <i>avg-packet-size</i>	Configure average packet size.
<b>group</b> <i>default</i>	Set a command to its defaults.
<b>group</b> <i>exit</i>	Exit sub-mode.
<b>group</b> <i>max-bandwidth</i>	Configure maximum expected stream bandwidth in Kbps.
<b>group</b> <i>no</i>	Negate a command or set its defaults.
<b>group</b> <i>policy</i>	Configure media stream admission policy.
<b>group</b> <i>qos</i>	Configure over the air QoS class, <'video'> ONLY.
<b>multicast-direct</b>	Configure multicast-direct status.
<b>message</b>	Configure Session Announcement Message.
<b>phone</b> <i>phone</i>	Configure Session Announcement Phone number.
<b>URL</b> <i>URL</i>	Configure Session Announcement URL.
<b>Notes</b> <i>Notes</i>	Configure Session Announcement notes.
<b>Email</b> <i>Email</i>	Configure Session Announcement Email.

**Command Default** Disabled

**Command Modes** config

**Command History**

Release	Modification
	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Media-stream multicast-direct requires load-based Call Admission Control (CAC) to run.

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure each media stream and its parameters like expected multicast destination addresses, stream bandwidth consumption and stream priority parameters.

```
Switch#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Switch(config)#wireless media-stream group GROUP1 231.1.1.1 231.1.1.10
```





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