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CHAPTER 17

T Commands

The commands in this chapter apply to the Cisco MDS 9000 Family of multilayer directors and fabric switches. All commands are shown here in alphabetical order regardless of command mode. Please see the Command Mode section to determine the appropriate mode for each command. For more information, see the *Cisco MDS 9000 Family Configuration Guide*.

- tail
- telnet
- telnet server enable
- terminal
- traceroute
- trunk protocol enable

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tail

To display the last lines (tail end) of a specified file, use the **tail** command.

```
tail filename [number of lines]
```

Syntax Description	filename	The name of the file for which you want to view the last lines.
	number of lines	Optional. The number of lines you want to view. If you do not specify the number of lines, the last 10 lines are displayed.

Defaults	None
----------	------

Command Modes	EXEC
---------------	------

Usage Guidelines	You need two separate CLI terminals to use this command. In one terminal, execute the run-script or any other desired command. In the other, issue the tail command for the mylog file. In the second terminal, you will see the last lines of the mylog file (as it grows) that is being saved in response to the command issued in the first terminal. Refer to the example below.
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Examples	The tail command displays the last lines (tail end) of a specified file.
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The syntax for this command is:

```
tail file name [number of lines]
```

You have to enter **Ctrl-c** to exit this command.

You can use two separate CLI terminals to monitor the tail of a file as it gets updated. In one CLI terminal, execute the run-script or any other desired command.

```
switch# run-script slot0:test mylog
```

In another terminal, issue the **tail** command for the mylog file.

```
switch# tail mylog
config t
```

In the second CLI terminal, you will see the last lines of the mylog file (as it grows) that is being saved in response to the command issued in the first terminal.

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telnet

To log in to a host that supports Telnet, use the **telnet** command.

```
telnet [hostname | ip-address]
```

Syntax Description	hostname ip-address Host name or IP address (max size 64).
Defaults	None
Command Modes	EXEC
Usage Guidelines	None.
Examples	<p>The following example establishes a Telnet session to the specified IP address:</p> <pre>switch# telnet 172.22.91.153 Trying 172.22.91.153... Connected to 172.22.91.153. Login:xxxxxxxxx Password:xxxxxxxxx switch#</pre>

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telnet server enable

To enable the Telnet server if you wish to return a Telnet connection from a secure SSH connection, use the **telnet server enable** command. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the Telnet server.

telnet server enable

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC

Usage Guidelines None.

Examples

```
switch(config)# telnet server enable
updated

switch(config)# no telnet server enable
updated
```

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terminal

To configure terminal attributes, use the **terminal** command. Use the **no** form of the terminal monitor command to stop the display of syslog output.

terminal [length | monitor | terminal-type | unlock | width]

Syntax Description	length	monitor	terminal-type	width <i>integer</i>
	Sets the number of lines on the screen (0-512). Enter 0 to scroll continuously. default is 24	Displays syslog output for the current terminal and session.	Sets the terminal type.	Sets the width of the display terminal, from 0 to 80. default is 80

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC

Usage Guidelines Remember that all terminal parameter-setting commands are set locally and do not remain in effect after a session is ended. You must perform this task at the EXEC prompt at each session to see the debugging messages.

If the length and width are different than 80 and 24, then you will need to set a length and width.

Examples The following example displays debug command output and error messages during the current terminal session:

```
switch# terminal monitor
switch# Aug  8 10:32:42 sup48 % LOG_PLATFORM-5-PLATFORM_MOD_CFG_PWRDN: Module 1 powered
down
Aug  8 10:32:42 sup48 % LOG_PLATFORM-5-PLATFORM_MOD_PWRDN: Module 1 powered down
Aug  8 10:32:42 sup48 % LOG_PLATFORM-5-PLATFORM_MOD_INSERT: Module 1 has been inserted
Aug  8 10:33:12 sup48 % LOG_PLATFORM-5-PLATFORM_MOD_PWRON: Module 1 powered up
Aug  8 10:33:13 sup48 % LOG_MODULE-5-MOD_REG_OK: LCM - Registration succeeded for module 1
Aug  8 10:38:15 sup48 % LOG_PLATFORM-5-PLATFORM_MOD_CFG_PWRDN: Module 1 powered down
Aug  8 10:38:15 sup48 % LOG_PLATFORM-5-PLATFORM_MOD_INSERT: Module 1 has been inserted
Aug  8 10:38:45 sup48 % LOG_MODULE-5-MOD_REG_OK: LCM - Registration succeeded for module 1
Aug  8 10:43:10 sup48 % LOG_PLATFORM-5-PLATFORM_MOD_CFG_PWRDN: Module 1 powered down
Aug  8 10:43:10 sup48 % LOG_PLATFORM-5-PLATFORM_MOD_PWRDN: Module 1 powered down
Aug  8 10:43:10 sup48 % LOG_PLATFORM-5-PLATFORM_MOD_INSERT: Module 1 has been inserted
Aug  8 10:43:40 sup48 % LOG_PLATFORM-5-PLATFORM_MOD_PWRON: Module 1 powered up
Aug  8 10:43:42 sup48 % LOG_MODULE-5-MOD_REG_OK: LCM - Registration succeeded for module 1
.....
```

The following example stops the current terminal monitoring session:

```
switch# terminal no monitor
switch#
switch# terminal monitor
```

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tracert

To print the route packets take to network host specified by hostname/IP Address., use the **tracert** command.

```
tracert [hostname | ip-address]
```

Syntax Description	host name	The host name must be specified or the IP address.
	ip-address	The host IP address or name must be specified.

Defaults None

Command Modes Exec

Usage Guidelines This program attempts to trace the route an IP packet would follow to some internet host by launching UDP probe packets with a small TTL (time to live) then listening for an ICMP “time exceeded” reply from a gateway.



Note

Probes start with a TTL of one and increase by one until an ICMP “port unreachable”, meaning that the host was accessed or a max flag hit, is set at each TTL setting and a line is printed showing the TTL, address of the gateway and round trip time of each probe. If the probe answers come from different gateways, the address of each responding system is printed.

Examples

```
switch# tracert www.cisco.com
tracert to www.cisco.com (171.71.181.19), 30 hops max, 38 byte packets
 1 kingfisher1-92.cisco.com (172.22.92.2) 0.598 ms 0.470 ms 0.484 ms
 2 nubulab-gw1-bldg6.cisco.com (171.71.20.130) 0.698 ms 0.452 ms 0.481 ms
 3 172.24.109.185 (172.24.109.185) 0.478 ms 0.459 ms 0.484 ms
 4 sjc12-lab4-gw2.cisco.com (172.24.111.213) 0.529 ms 0.577 ms 0.480 ms
 5 sjc5-sbb4-gw1.cisco.com (171.71.241.174) 0.521 ms 0.495 ms 0.604 ms
 6 sjc12-dc2-gw2.cisco.com (171.71.241.230) 0.521 ms 0.614 ms 0.479 ms
 7 sjc12-dc2-cec-css1.cisco.com (171.71.181.5) 2.612 ms 2.093 ms 2.118 ms
 8 www.cisco.com (171.71.181.19) 2.496 ms * 2.135 ms
```

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trunk protocol enable

To configure the trunk protocol, use the **trunk protocol enable** command.

trunk protocol enable

no trunk protocol enable

Syntax	Description
trunk protocol	Configure Switch wide trunk protocol
enable	Enable trunk protocol
no	Disables the trunking protocol.

Defaults Enabled

Command Modes Configuration mode

Usage Guidelines If trunking protocol is disabled on a switch, no port on that switch can apply new trunk configurations. Existing trunk configurations will not be affected—the TE port will continue to function in trunking mode, but will only support traffic in VSANs that it negotiated previously (when the trunking protocol was enabled). Also, other switches that are directly connected to this switch will be similarly affected on the connected interfaces. In some cases, you may need to merge traffic from different port VSANs across a non-trunking ISL. If so, you need to disable the trunk protocol.

Examples

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# trunk protocol enable
switch(config)#
switch(config)# no trunk protocol enable
switch(config)#
```

■ trunk protocol enable

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