



## M Commands

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

### mac access-list

To create a MAC ACL, use the **mac access-list** command. To remove the MAC ACL, use the **no** form of this command.

**mac access-list** *name*

**no mac access-list** *name*

| Syntax Description |                                                              |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
|                    | <i>name</i> List name. The range of valid values is 1 to 64. |

| Defaults |                             |
|----------|-----------------------------|
|          | The MAC ACL does not exist. |

| Command Modes |                               |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
|               | Global Configuration (config) |

| SupportedUserRoles |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
|                    | network-admin |

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

| Examples |                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|          | This example shows how to create a MAC ACL:<br><br>n1000v# <b>configure terminal</b><br>n1000v(config)# <b>mac access-list aL1</b><br>n1000v(config)# |

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**Related Commands**

| Command          | Description                       |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| show access-list | Displays access list information. |

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## mac address-table aging-time

To configure the aging time for entries in the Layer 2 table, use the **mac address-table aging-time** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**mac address-table aging-time** *seconds* [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

**no mac address-table aging-time** [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

|                           |                            |                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Syntax Description</b> | <i>seconds</i>             | Aging time for MAC table entries for Layer 2. The range is from 120 to 918000 seconds. The default is 1800 seconds. Entering 0 disables the aging time. |
|                           | <b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> | (Optional) Specifies the VLAN to apply the changed aging time.                                                                                          |

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| <b>Defaults</b> | 1800 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>Usage Guidelines</b> | Enter <b>0</b> seconds to disable the aging process.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|                         | The age value may be rounded off to the nearest multiple of 5 seconds. If the system rounds the value to a different value from that specified by the user (from the rounding process), the system returns an informational message.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|                         | When you use this command in the global configuration mode, the age values of all VLANs for which a configuration has not been specified are modified and those VLANs with specifically modified aging times are not modified. When you use the <b>no</b> form of this command without the VLAN parameter, only those VLANs that have not been specifically configured for the aging time reset to the default value. Those VLANs with specifically modified aging times are not modified. |
|                         | When you use this command and specify a VLAN, the aging time for only the specified VLAN is modified. When you use the <b>no</b> form of this command and specify a VLAN, the aging time for the VLAN is returned to the current <i>global</i> configuration for the aging time, which may or may not be the default value of 300 seconds depending if the global configuration of the device for aging time has been changed.                                                             |
|                         | Aging time is counted from the last time that the switch detected the MAC address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

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**Examples**

This example shows how to change the length of time an entry remains in the MAC address table to 500 seconds for the entire device:

```
n1000v(config)# mac address-table aging-time 500
n1000v(config)#
```

---

**Related Commands**

| Command                                   | Description                                            |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>show mac address-table</b>             | Displays information about the MAC address table.      |
| <b>clear mac address-table aging-time</b> | Displays information about the MAC address aging time. |

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## mac address-table static

To configure a static entry for the Layer 2 MAC address table, use the **mac address-table static** command. To delete the static entry, use the **no** form of this command.

**mac address-table static** *mac-address* **vlan** *vlan-id* {[**drop** | **interface** {*type slot/port* | **port-channel** *number*}]}

**no mac address-table static** {**address** *mac\_addr*} {**vlan** *vlan-id*}

### Syntax Description

|                                   |                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>mac-address</i>                | Specifies the MAC address to add to the table. Use the format XXXX.XXXX.XXXX.                          |
| <b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>        | Specifies the VLAN to apply static MAC address; valid values are from 1 to 4094.                       |
| <b>drop</b>                       | Drops all traffic that is received from and going to the configured MAC address in the specified VLAN. |
| <i>type slot/port</i>             | (Optional) Specifies the interface. Use the type of interface, the slot number, and the port number.   |
| <b>port-channel</b> <i>number</i> | (Optional) Specifies the interface. Use the port-channel number.                                       |

### 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. |

### Usage Guidelines

You cannot apply the **mac address-table static** *mac-address* **vlan** *vlan-id* **drop** command to a multicast MAC address.

The output interface specified cannot be a VLAN interface or a Switched Virtual Interface (SVI).

Use the **no** form to remove entries that are profiled by the combination of specified entry information.

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to add a static entry to the MAC address table:

```
n1000v(config)# mac address-table static 0050.3e8d.6400 vlan 3 interface ethernet 2/1
n1000v(config)#
```

---

**Related Commands**

| Command                       | Description                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <b>show mac address-table</b> | Displays information about MAC address table. |

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## mac port access-group

To enable access control for port groups, use the **mac port access-group** command. To disable access control for port groups, use the **no** form of this command.

**mac port access-group** *name* {**in** | **out**}

**no mac port access-group** *name* {**in** | **out**}

| Syntax Description | <i>name</i> | Group name. The range of valid values is 1 to 64. |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------|
|                    | <b>in</b>   | Specifies inbound traffic.                        |
|                    | <b>out</b>  | Specifies outbound traffic.                       |
|                    |             |                                                   |

| Defaults | Access control for packets is not specified. |
|----------|----------------------------------------------|
|----------|----------------------------------------------|

| Command Modes | Port profile configuration (config-port-prof) |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------|
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------|

| Supported User Roles | network-admin |
|----------------------|---------------|
|----------------------|---------------|

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

| Examples | This example shows how to enable access control for port groups: |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------|

```
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# port-profile 1
n1000v(config-port-prof)# mac port access-group groupOne in
n1000v(config-port-prof)#
```

| Related Commands | Command         | Description               |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
|                  | <b>show mac</b> | Displays MAC information. |

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## match (ACL)

To define ACL matching criteria, use the **match** command. To remove matching criteria, use the **no** form of this command.

```
match { {access-group name } | {[not] cos cos-list } | {[not] dscp {dscp-list | dscp-enum}+ }  
| {[not] precedence {precedence-list | prec-enum}+ } | {[not] discard-class discard-class-list }  
| {[not] qos-group qos-group-list } | {[not] class-map cmap-name } | {[not] packet length  
len-list } | {[not] ip rtp port-list } }
```

```
no match { {access-group acl-name } | {[not] cos cos-list } | {[not] dscp {dscp-list |  
dscp-enum}+ } | {[not] precedence {precedence-list | prec-enum}+ } | {[not] discard-class  
discard-class-list } | {[not] qos-group qos-group-list } | {[not] class-map cmap-name } | {[not]  
packet length len-list } | {[not] ip rtp port-list } }
```

### Syntax Description

|                           |                                                          |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>access-group</b>       | Specifies the access group.                              |
| <b>name</b>               | Specifies the ACL name.                                  |
| <i>name</i>               | ACL name. The range of valid values is 1 to 64.          |
| <b>not</b>                | (Optional) Negates the match result.                     |
| <b>cos</b>                | IEEE 802.1Q CoS (Class of Service).                      |
| <i>cos-list</i>           | List of CoS values. The range of valid values is 0 to 7. |
| <b>dscp</b>               | DSCP in IP(v4) and IPv6 packets.                         |
| <i>dscp-list</i>          | List of DSCP values.                                     |
| <i>dscp-enum</i>          | .                                                        |
| <b>precedence</b>         | Precedence in IP(v4) and IPv6 packets.                   |
| <i>precedence-list</i>    | List of precedence values.                               |
| <i>prec-enum</i>          | .                                                        |
| <b>discard-class</b>      | Discard class + List of discard-class values.            |
| <i>discard-class-list</i> |                                                          |
| <b>qos-group</b>          | Qos-group + List of qos-group values.                    |
| <i>qos-group-list</i>     |                                                          |
| <b>class-map</b>          | Class map + Match class-map name.                        |
| <i>cmap-name</i>          |                                                          |
| <b>packet</b>             | Packet.                                                  |
| <b>length</b>             | Length of IP datagram.                                   |
| <i>len-list</i>           | list of IP packet length.                                |
| <b>ip</b>                 | IP.                                                      |
| <b>rtp</b>                | Real Time Protocol.                                      |
| <i>port-list</i>          | UDP port list that are using RTP.                        |

### Defaults

None

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**Command Modes** Class map configuration (config-cmap-qos)

**Supported User Roles** network-admin

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

### Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to configure a class-map match criteria:

```
n1000v(config)# class-map cl_map1
n1000v(config-cmap-qos)# match access-group name ac_gr1
n1000v(config-cmap-qos)#
```

This example shows how to remove the class-map match criteria:

```
n1000v(config)# class-map cl_map1
n1000v(config-cmap-qos)# no match access-group name ac_gr1
n1000v(config-cmap-qos)#
```

| Related Commands | Command               | Description                     |
|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
|                  | <b>show class map</b> | Displays class map information. |

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## match ip (NetFlow)

To define IP matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record, use the **match ip** command. To remove the matching criteria, use the **no** form of this command.

**match ip {protocol | tos}**

**no match ip {protocol | tos}**

|                    |                 |                  |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Syntax Description | <b>protocol</b> | Protocol.        |
|                    | <b>tos</b>      | Type of service. |

|          |      |
|----------|------|
| Defaults | None |
|----------|------|

|               |                                                |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Command Modes | Flow Record Configuration (config-flow-record) |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------|

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Supported User Roles | network-admin |
|----------------------|---------------|

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

### Usage Guidelines

**Examples** This example shows how to configure IP matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record and then display the result:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# flow record RecordTest
n1000v(config-flow-record)# match ip protocol
n1000v(config-flow-record)# show flow record
Flow record RecordTest:
  No. of users: 0
  Template ID: 0
  Fields:
    match ip protocol
    match interface input
    match interface output
    match flow direction
doc-n1000v(config-flow-record)#
```

This example shows how to remove the IP matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record a and then display the result:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# flow record RecordTest
```

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```
n1000v(config-flow-record)# no match ip protocol
n1000v(config-flow-record)# show flow record
Flow record RecordTest:
  No. of users: 0
  Template ID: 0
  Fields:
    match interface input
    match interface output
    match flow direction
doc-n1000v(config-flow-record)#
```

## Related Commands

| Command                                 | Description                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>show flow record</b> [ <i>name</i> ] | Displays a NetFlow flow record configuration.                 |
| <b>match ipv4</b>                       | Defines IPv4 matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record      |
| <b>match transport</b>                  | Defines transport matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record |

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## match ipv4 (NetFlow)

To define IPv4 matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record, use the **match ipv4** command. To remove the matching criteria, use the **no** form of this command.

**match ipv4** {source | destination} address

**no match ipv4** {source | destination} address

|                    |                    |                      |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Syntax Description | <b>source</b>      | Source Address.      |
|                    | <b>destination</b> | Destination Address. |
|                    | <b>address</b>     | Address.             |

|          |      |
|----------|------|
| Defaults | None |
|----------|------|

|               |                                                |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Command Modes | Flow Record Configuration (config-flow-record) |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------|

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Supported User Roles | network-admin |
|----------------------|---------------|

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

### Usage Guidelines

**Examples** This example shows how to configure IPv4 matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record and then display the result:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# flow record RecordTest
n1000v(config-flow-record)# match ipv4 destination address
n1000v(config-flow-record)# show flow record
Flow record RecordTest:
  Description: Ipv4flow
  No. of users: 0
  Template ID: 0
  Fields:
    match ipv4 destination address
    match interface input
    match interface output
    match flow direction
    collect counter packets
n1000v(config-flow-record)#
```

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This example shows how to remove the IPv4 matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record a and then display the result:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# flow record RecordTest
n1000v(config-flow-record)# no match ipv4 destination address
n1000v(config-flow-record)# show flow record
Flow record RecordTest:
  No. of users: 0
  Template ID: 0
  Fields:
    match interface input
    match interface output
    match flow direction
doc-n1000v(config-flow-record)#
```

#### Related Commands

| Command                                 | Description                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>show flow record</b> [ <i>name</i> ] | Displays a NetFlow flow record configuration.                 |
| <b>match ip</b>                         | Defines IP matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record        |
| <b>match transport</b>                  | Defines transport matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record |

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## match transport (NetFlow)

To define transport matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record, use the **match transport** command. To remove the matching criteria, use the **no** form of this command.

**match transport** { destination-port | source-port }

**no match transport** { destination-port | source-port }

|                    |                         |                             |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Syntax Description | <b>destination-port</b> | Transport destination port. |
|                    | <b>source-port</b>      | Transport source port.      |

|          |      |
|----------|------|
| Defaults | None |
|----------|------|

|               |                                                |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Command Modes | Flow Record Configuration (config-flow-record) |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------|

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Supported User Roles | network-admin |
|----------------------|---------------|

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

### Usage Guidelines

**Examples** This example shows how to configure transport matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record and then display the result:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# flow record RecordTest
n1000v(config-flow-record)# match transport destination-port
n1000v(config-flow-record)# show flow record
Flow record RecordTest:
  Description: Ipv4flow
  No. of users: 0
  Template ID: 0
  Fields:
    match ipv4 destination-port
    match interface input
    match interface output
    match flow direction
    collect counter packets
n1000v(config-flow-record)#
```

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This example shows how to remove the transport matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record a and then display the result:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# flow record RecordTest
n1000v(config-flow-record)# no match transport destination-port
n1000v(config-flow-record)# show flow record
Flow record RecordTest:
  No. of users: 0
  Template ID: 0
  Fields:
    match interface input
    match interface output
    match flow direction
doc-n1000v(config-flow-record)#
```

#### Related Commands

| Command                                 | Description                                              |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>show flow record</b> [ <i>name</i> ] | Displays a NetFlow flow record configuration.            |
| <b>match ip</b>                         | Defines IP matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record   |
| <b>match ipv4</b>                       | Defines IPv4 matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record |

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## media

To specify the media type of a VLAN as Ethernet, use the **media** command. To remove the type, use the **no** form of this command.

**media ethernet**

**no media**

| <b>Syntax Description</b>   | <b>ethernet</b> Specifies Ethernet media type.                                                                                              |         |              |                  |                              |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Defaults</b>             | None                                                                                                                                        |         |              |                  |                              |
| <b>Command Modes</b>        | VLAN configuration (config-vlan)                                                                                                            |         |              |                  |                              |
| <b>Supported User Roles</b> | network-admin                                                                                                                               |         |              |                  |                              |
| <b>Command History</b>      | <table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>            | Release | Modification | 4.0(4)SV1(1)     | This command was introduced. |
| Release                     | Modification                                                                                                                                |         |              |                  |                              |
| 4.0(4)SV1(1)                | This command was introduced.                                                                                                                |         |              |                  |                              |
| <b>Examples</b>             | <p>This example shows how to configure media type:</p> <pre>n1000v# configure terminal n1000v(config)# media ethernet n1000v(config)#</pre> |         |              |                  |                              |
| <b>Related Commands</b>     | <table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td><b>show vlan</b></td><td>Displays VLAN information.</td></tr></table>           | Command | Description  | <b>show vlan</b> | Displays VLAN information.   |
| Command                     | Description                                                                                                                                 |         |              |                  |                              |
| <b>show vlan</b>            | Displays VLAN information.                                                                                                                  |         |              |                  |                              |

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# mkdir

To create a new directory, use the **mkdir** command.

```
mkdir {bootflash: | debug: | volatile:}
```

| Syntax Description | <b>bootflash:</b> | Specifies bootflash as the directory name. |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|
|                    | <b>debug:</b>     | Specifies debug as the directory name.     |
|                    | <b>volatile:</b>  | Specifies volatile as the directory name.  |
|                    |                   |                                            |

|          |      |
|----------|------|
| Defaults | None |
|----------|------|

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

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 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 the bootflash: directory:<br><br>n1000v# <b>mkdir bootflash:</b> |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

| 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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## module vem

To execute commands on the VEM module, use the **module vem** command.

**module vem** *module-number* **execute** *line* [*line*]

|                           |                      |                                                    |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Syntax Description</b> | <i>module-number</i> | Specifies the module number. The range is 3 to 66. |
|                           | <b>execute</b>       | Specifies the command to execute on the VEM.       |
|                           | <i>line</i>          | The name of the command to be remotely executed.   |

|                 |      |
|-----------------|------|
| <b>Defaults</b> | None |
|-----------------|------|

|                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| <b>Command Modes</b> | EXEC |
|----------------------|------|

|                             |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| <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 execute the <b>show port-profile</b> command remotely on the VEM module: |
|                 | <pre>n1000v# module vem 3 execute vemcmd show</pre>                                                |

|                         |                        |                                               |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <b>Related Commands</b> | <b>Command</b>         | <b>Description</b>                            |
|                         | <b>show module vem</b> | Displays Virtual Ethernet Module information. |

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## monitor session

To enter the Monitor Configuration mode for configuring an Ethernet switch port analyzer (SPAN) session for analyzing traffic between ports, use the `monitor session` command.

To disable monitoring a SPAN session(s), use the `no` form of this command.

**`monitor session`** {*session-number* [**`shut`** | **`type erspan-source`**] | **`all shut`**}

**`no monitor session`** {*session-number* [**`shut`** | **`type erspan-source`**] | **`all shut`**}

### Syntax Description

|                       |                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>session-number</i> | Specifies the session number for monitoring a switched port. SPAN sessions are numbered from 1 to 64. |
| <b>shut</b>           | (Optional) Shuts the selected session.                                                                |
| <b>type</b>           | (Optional) Specifies a session type.                                                                  |
| <b>erspan-source</b>  | (Optional) Creates an erspan source session                                                           |
| <b>all</b>            | Specify all sessions for monitoring a switched port.                                                  |

### 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 enter the Monitor Configuration mode for configuring SPAN session number 2 for analyzing traffic between ports:

```
n1000v# configuration t
n1000v(config)# monitor session 2
n1000v(config-monitor)#
```

This example shows how to remove the configuration for SPAN session 2 for analyzing traffic between ports:

```
n1000v# configuration t
n1000v(config)# no monitor session 2
n1000v(config)#
```

### Related Commands

| Command             | Description                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>show monitor</b> | Displays Ethernet SPAN information. |

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## move

To move a file from one directory to another, use the **move** command.

```
move [filesystem:[//module/][directory/] | directory/]source-filename
      { [filesystem:[//module/][directory/] | directory/]destination-filename } | target-filename }
```

### 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>           | (Optional) Name of a directory. The name is case sensitive.                                                                                                                            |
| <i>source-filename</i>      | Name of the file to move. The name is case sensitive.                                                                                                                                  |
| <i>destination-filename</i> | (Optional) Name of the destination file. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 64 characters.                                                                 |

### Defaults

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

### Command Modes

any

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

### Command History

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

### Usage Guidelines

You can make a copy of a file by using the **copy** command.



#### Tip

You can rename a file by moving it within the same directory.

### Examples

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

```
n1000v# move file1 my_files:file2
```

This example shows how to move a file to another file system:

```
n1000v# move file1 slot0:
```

This example shows how to move a file to another supervisor module:

```
n1000v# move file1 bootflash://sup-remote/file1.bak
```

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| Related Commands | Command     | Description                                         |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
|                  | <b>cd</b>   | Changes the current working directory.              |
|                  | <b>copy</b> | Makes a copy of a file.                             |
|                  | <b>dir</b>  | Displays the directory contents.                    |
|                  | <b>pwd</b>  | Displays the name of the current working directory. |

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## mtu

To configure the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for an interface, use the **mtu** command. To remove the configured MTU size from the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**mtu** *size*

**no mtu** *size*

|                             |                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                    |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Syntax Description</b>   | <i>size</i> Specifies the MTU size. The range is 1500 to 9000.                                                                                                                  |                                                                    |
| <b>Defaults</b>             | 1500 Bytes                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                    |
| <b>Command Modes</b>        | Interface Configuration (config-if)                                                                                                                                             |                                                                    |
| <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>             | <p>This example shows how to set the MTU size to 2000:</p> <pre>n1000v# configure terminal n1000v(config)# configure interface port-channel 2 n1000v(config-if)# mtu 2000</pre> |                                                                    |
| <b>Related Commands</b>     | <b>Command</b>                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>Description</b>                                                 |
|                             | <b>show interface</b>                                                                                                                                                           | Displays information about the interface, which includes MTU size. |