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## ***Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Security Command Reference***

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## New and Changed Information

This chapter provides release-specific information for each new and changed feature in the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Security Command Reference*. The latest version of this document is available at the following Cisco website:

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps9402/prod\\_command\\_reference\\_list.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps9402/prod_command_reference_list.html)

To check for additional information about Cisco NX-OS Release 5.x, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Release Notes, Release 5.x*, available at the following Cisco website:

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps9402/tsd\\_products\\_support\\_series\\_home.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps9402/tsd_products_support_series_home.html)

The following table summarizes the new and changed features for the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Security Command Reference* and tells you where they are documented.

**Table 1**      **New and Changed Information for Release 5.x**

Feature	Description	Changed in Release	Where Documented
ACL capture	Added the ability to configure ACL capture in order to selectively monitor traffic on an interface or VLAN. Also, added support for ACL capture on M1 Series modules.	5.2(1)	<a href="#">D Commands</a> , <a href="#">H Commands</a> , <a href="#">M Commands</a> , <a href="#">P Commands</a> , and <a href="#">Show Commands</a>
AES password encryption	Added the ability to support the AES password encryption.	5.2(1)	<a href="#">E Commands</a> , <a href="#">F Commands</a> , <a href="#">K Commands</a> , and <a href="#">Show Commands</a>
Control Plane policy	Added the ability to change or reapply the default CoPP policy without rerunning the setup utility.	5.2(1)	<a href="#">C Commands</a>
	Changed the CoPP best practice policy to read-only CoPP and added the ability to copy the policy in order to modify it.	5.2(1)	<a href="#">C Commands</a>
	Added the <b>show copp profile</b> and <b>show copp diff profile</b> commands to display the details of the CoPP best practice policy and the difference between the applied default policy and the latest or previous policy, respectively.	5.2(1)	<a href="#">Show Commands</a>
	Added the <b>show running-config aclmgr</b> and <b>show startup-config aclmgr</b> commands to display only the user-configured ACLs (and not also the default CoPP-configured ACLs) in the running and startup configurations.	5.2(1)	<a href="#">Show Commands</a>

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**Table 1**      ***New and Changed Information for Release 5.x (continued)***

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Changed in Release</b>	<b>Where Documented</b>
DHCP enhancements	Added support for DHCP smart relay.	5.2(1)	<a href="#">I Commands</a>
	Added subnet broadcast support for DHCP relay agent.	5.2(1)	<a href="#">I Commands</a>
Pause frame encryption	Added the ability to support pause frame encryption and decryption on interfaces.	5.2(1)	<a href="#">E Commands</a>
Control Plane policy	Added the ability to specify the threshold value for Control Plane Policing (CoPP) map-dropped packets and generate a syslog if the drop count exceeds the configured threshold.	5.1(1)	<a href="#">L Commands</a>
SCP and SFTP servers	Added the ability to configure SCP and SFTP servers on the Cisco NX-OS device in order to copy files to and from a remote device by using the following commands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>feature scp-server</b></li> <li>• <b>feature sftp-server</b></li> </ul>	5.1(1)	<a href="#">F Commands</a>
User roles	Added the ability to display the syntax of the commands that the network-admin and network-operator roles can use by executing the following commands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>show cli syntax roles network-admin</b></li> <li>• <b>show cli syntax roles network-operator</b></li> </ul>	5.1(1)	<a href="#">Show Commands</a>
Rate limit	Added the ability to configure rate limits for packets that reach the supervisor module and to log a system message if the rate limit is exceeded. The following commands were introduced with this feature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>rate-limit</b></li> <li>• <b>show system internal pktmgr internal control sw-rate-limit</b></li> </ul>	5.1(1)	<a href="#">R Commands</a> , <a href="#">S Commands</a>
RSA key size range	Beginning in Cisco NX-OS Release 5.1, the RSA key size range can be from 1024 to 2048 bits.	5.1(1)	<a href="#">S Commands</a> , <a href="#">U Commands</a>
AAA accounting	Added the <b>logflash</b> keyword to the following command to clear the accounting log stored in the logflash for the current VDC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>clear accounting log</b></li> </ul>	5.0(2)	<a href="#">C Commands</a>

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**Table 1**      ***New and Changed Information for Release 5.x (continued)***

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Changed in Release</b>	<b>Where Documented</b>
AAA authentication	<p>Added the <b>fallback error local</b> keyword to the following commands to support fallback to local authentication for the console or default login if remote authentication is configured and all AAA servers are unreachable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>aaa authentication login console</b></li> <li>• <b>aaa authentication login default</b></li> </ul>	5.0(2)	<a href="#">A Commands</a>
AAA authorization	<p>Deprecated the <b>none</b> keyword in the following commands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>aaa authorization commands default</b></li> <li>• <b>aaa authorization config-commands default</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to configure the default AAA authorization method for TACACS+ or LDAP servers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>aaa authorization ssh-certificate default</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to configure LDAP or local authorization with the SSH public key as the default AAA authorization method for LDAP servers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>aaa authorization ssh-publickey default</b></li> </ul>	5.0(2)	<a href="#">A Commands</a>
CHAP authentication	<p>Added the following commands to support CHAP authentication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>aaa authentication login chap enable</b></li> <li>• <b>show aaa authentication login</b></li> </ul>	5.0(2)	<a href="#">A Commands</a> , <a href="#">Show Commands</a>

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**Table 1**      ***New and Changed Information for Release 5.x (continued)***

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Changed in Release</b>	<b>Where Documented</b>
DHCP snooping	<p>Added or changed the following commands to support virtual routing and forwarding instances (VRFs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ip dhcp relay address</b></li> <li>• <b>ip dhcp relay information option vpn</b></li> <li>• <b>show dhcp relay address</b></li> <li>• <b>show ip dhcp relay</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to enable DHCP to use Cisco proprietary numbers 150, 152, and 151 for the link selection, server ID override, and VRF name/VPN ID relay agent option-82 suboptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ip dhcp relay sub-option type cisco</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to support DHCP snooping:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ip dhcp packet strict-validation</b></li> </ul>	5.0(2)	<a href="#">I Commands</a> , <a href="#">Show Commands</a>

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**Table 1**      ***New and Changed Information for Release 5.x (continued)***

Feature	Description	Changed in Release	Where Documented
LDAP authentication	<p>Changed the following commands to support LDAP server groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>aaa authentication login console</b></li> <li>• <b>aaa authentication login default</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to support the creation of an LDAP server group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>aaa group server ldap</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to configure LDAP authentication to use the bind or compare method:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>authentication {bind-first [append-with-baseDN <i>DNstring</i>]   compare [password-attribute <i>password</i>]}</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to clear LDAP server statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>clear ldap-server statistics</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to support sending a search query to the LDAP server:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CRLLookup</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to enable LDAP users to log in only if the user profile lists the subject-DN of the user certificate as authorized for login:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>enable Cert-DN-match</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to enable group validation for an LDAP server group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>enable user-server-group</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to enable LDAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>feature ldap</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to configure the deadtime interval for all LDAP servers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ldap-server deadtime</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to configure LDAP server host parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ldap-server host</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to configure a global LDAP server port through which clients initiate TCP connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ldap-server port</b></li> </ul>	5.0(2)	<a href="#">A Commands</a> , <a href="#">C Commands</a> , <a href="#">E Commands</a> , <a href="#">F Commands</a> , <a href="#">L Commands</a>

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**Table 1**      ***New and Changed Information for Release 5.x (continued)***

Feature	Description	Changed in Release	Where Documented
LDAP (continued)	<p>Added the following command to configure the global timeout interval for LDAP servers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ldap-server timeout</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to configure an LDAP search map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ldap search-map</b></li> </ul> <p>Changed the following command to add support for LDAP server groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>server</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to display information about the configured LDAP attribute maps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>show ldap-search-map</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to display the LDAP server configuration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>show ldap-server</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to display the LDAP server group configuration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>show ldap-server groups</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to display the LDAP server statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>show ldap-server statistics</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to display LDAP server information in the running configuration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>show running-config ldap</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to display LDAP server information in the startup configuration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>show startup-config ldap</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to configure the trusted certificate in order to send a search query to the LDAP server:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>trustedCert attribute-name</b></li> </ul> <p>Changed the following command to add support for LDAP server groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>use-vrf</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to configure the certificate DN match in order to send a search query to the LDAP server:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>user-certdn-match attribute-name</b></li> </ul>	5.0(2)	<a href="#">L Commands</a> , <a href="#">S Commands</a> , <a href="#">Show Commands</a> , <a href="#">T Commands</a> , <a href="#">U Commands</a>

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**Table 1** *New and Changed Information for Release 5.x (continued)*

Feature	Description	Changed in Release	Where Documented
LDAP (continued)	<p>Added the following command to configure the public key match in order to send a search query to the LDAP server:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>user-pubkey-match attribute-name</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to configure the user-switchgroup in order to send a search query to the LDAP server:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>user-switch-bind attribute-name</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to configure the user profile in order to send a search query to the LDAP server:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>userprofile attribute-name</b></li> </ul>	5.0(2)	<a href="#">U Commands</a>
PKI	<p>Added the following command to specify the cert-store to be used for certificate authentication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>crypto ca lookup {local   remote   both}</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to configure the refresh time to update the certificate revocation list (CRL) from the remote cert-store:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>crypto ca remote ldap crl-refresh-time</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to configure the LDAP server group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>crypto ca remote ldap server-group</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to support the creation of a filter map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>crypto certificatemap mapname</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to configure a certificate mapping filter for the SSH protocol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>crypto cert ssh-authorize</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to configure certificate mapping filters within the filter map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>filter</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to display the cert-store configuration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>show crypto ca certstore</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to display the remote cert-store configuration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>show crypto ca remote-certstore</b></li> </ul>	5.0(2)	<a href="#">C Commands</a> , <a href="#">F Commands</a> , <a href="#">Show Commands</a>

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**Table 1**      ***New and Changed Information for Release 5.x (continued)***

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Changed in Release</b>	<b>Where Documented</b>
PKI (continued)	<p>Added the following command to display the certificate mapping filters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>show crypto certificatemap</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to display the mapping filters configured for SSH authentication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>show crypto ssh-auth-map</b></li> </ul>	5.0(2)	<a href="#">Show Commands</a>
RADIUS	<p>Added the following command to monitor the availability of all RADIUS servers without having to configure the test parameters for each server individually:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>radius-server test</b></li> </ul>	5.0(2)	<a href="#">R Commands</a>
Rate limiting	<p>Added the <b>l2pt</b> keyword to the following command to clear rate-limit statistics for Layer 2 Tunnel Protocol (L2TP) packets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>clear hardware rate-limiter</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the <b>l2pt</b> keyword to the following command to configure rate limits for L2TP packets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>hardware rate-limiter</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the <b>l2pt</b> keyword to the following command to display rate limit statistics for L2TP packets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>show rate-limiter</b></li> </ul>	5.0(2)	<a href="#">C Commands</a> , <a href="#">H Commands</a> , <a href="#">Show Commands</a>
RBACL	<p>Added the following command to clear RBACL statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>clear cts role-based counters</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to enable RBACL statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>cts role-based counters enable</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the <b>log</b> keyword to the following commands in support of RBACL logging:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>deny</b></li> <li>• <b>permit</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to display the configuration status of RBACL statistics and list the statistics for all RBACL policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>show cts role-based counters</b></li> </ul>	5.0(2)	<a href="#">C Commands</a> , <a href="#">D Commands</a> , <a href="#">P Commands</a> , <a href="#">Show Commands</a>

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**Table 1**      **New and Changed Information for Release 5.x (continued)**

Feature	Description	Changed in Release	Where Documented
SSH	<p>Added the following command to configure the maximum number of times that a user can attempt to log in to an SSH session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ssh login-attempts</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to display the public key for the specified user:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>show username <i>username</i> keypair</b></li> </ul>	5.0(2)	<a href="#">S Commands</a> , <a href="#">Show Commands</a>
TACACS+	<p>Added the following command to enable a user to move to a higher privilege level after being prompted for a secret password:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>enable <i>level</i></b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to enable a secret password for a specific privilege level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>enable secret</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to enable the cumulative privilege of roles for command authorization on TACACS+ servers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>feature privilege</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the <b>priv-<i>n</i></b> keyword to the following command to specify the privilege level when creating or modifying a user role or privilege role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>role name</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to show the current privilege level, username, and status of cumulative privilege support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>show privilege</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the following command to monitor the availability of all TACACS+ servers without having to configure the test parameters for each server individually:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>tacacs-server test</b></li> </ul> <p>Added the <b>keypair</b> and <b>priv-lvl</b> keywords to the following command for use when creating a user account in a virtual device context (VDC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>username <i>user-id</i></b></li> </ul>	5.0(2)	<a href="#">E Commands</a> , <a href="#">F Commands</a> , <a href="#">R Commands</a> , <a href="#">Show Commands</a> , <a href="#">T Commands</a> , <a href="#">U Commands</a>
AAA MSCHAP V2 authentication	<p>Added the <b>mschapv2</b> keyword to the <b>aaa authentication login default</b> and <b>show authentication</b> commands.</p>	4.2(1)	<a href="#">A Commands</a> <a href="#">Show Commands</a>

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**Table 1**      ***New and Changed Information for Release 5.x (continued)***

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Changed in Release</b>	<b>Where Documented</b>
AAA accounting log	Added the <b>last-index</b> and <b>start-seqnum</b> keywords to the <b>show accounting log</b> command.	4.2(1)	<a href="#">A Commands</a> <a href="#">Show Commands</a>
802.1x authentication	Added the <b>dot1x pae authenticator</b> command.	4.2(1)	<a href="#">D Commands</a>
RADIUS statistics	Added the <b>clear radius-server statistics</b> command.	4.2(1)	<a href="#">C Commands</a>
TACACS+ statistics	Added the <b>clear tacacs-server statistics</b> command.	4.2(1)	<a href="#">C Commands</a>
TACACS+ command authorization	Added the following commands to support TACACS+ command authorization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>aaa test authorization command-type</b></li> <li>• <b>show aaa authorization</b></li> <li>• <b>tacacs-server authorization command login default</b></li> <li>• <b>tacacs-server authorization config-command login default</b></li> <li>• <b>terminal verify-only</b></li> </ul>	4.2(1)	<a href="#">A Commands</a> <a href="#">Show Commands</a> <a href="#">T Commands</a>
Port Security	Changed the following commands to support support port security on port-channel interfaces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>clear port-security</b></li> <li>• <b>switchport port-security</b></li> <li>• <b>switchport port-security aging time</b></li> <li>• <b>switchport port-security aging type</b></li> <li>• <b>switchport port-security mac-address</b></li> <li>• <b>switchport port-security mac-address sticky</b></li> <li>• <b>switchport port-security maximum</b></li> <li>• <b>switchport port-security violation</b></li> </ul>	4.2(1)	<a href="#">C Commands</a> <a href="#">S Commands</a>
IP ACLs	Added the <b>fragments</b> command to support optimization of fragment handling during IP ACL processing.	4.2(1)	<a href="#">F Commands</a>
MAC ACLs	Added or changed the following commands to support MAC packet classification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ip port access-group</b></li> <li>• <b>ipv6 port traffic-filter</b></li> <li>• <b>mac packet-classify</b></li> </ul>	4.2(1)	<a href="#">I Commands</a> <a href="#">M Commands</a>

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**Table 1**      ***New and Changed Information for Release 5.x (continued)***

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Changed in Release</b>	<b>Where Documented</b>
Atomic ACL updates	Changed the <b>hardware access-list update</b> command to indicate that, in Cisco NX-OS Release 4.1(4) and later, it is available in the default virtual device context (VDC) only..	4.1(4)	<a href="#">H Commands</a>
Cisco TrustSec SXP passwords	Changed the <b>cts sxp default password</b> and <b>cts sxp connection peer</b> commands to allow encrypted passwords.	4.1(3)	<a href="#">C Commands</a>
Hardware commands	Added the <b>hardware access-list update</b> and <b>hardware rate-limit</b> commands and deprecated the <b>platform access-list update</b> and <b>platform rate-limit</b> commands.	4.1(2)	<a href="#">H Commands</a> <a href="#">P Commands</a>
Access-list resource pooling	Added the <b>hardware access-list resource-pooling</b> command.	4.1(2)	<a href="#">H Commands</a>
SSH	Added the <b>feature ssh</b> command and deprecated the <b>ssh server enable</b> command.	4.1(2)	<a href="#">F Commands</a> <a href="#">S Commands</a>
Telnet	Added the <b>feature telnet</b> command and deprecated the <b>telnet server enable</b> command.	4.1(2)	<a href="#">F Commands</a> <a href="#">T Commands</a>
IPv6 ACLs	Added and changed commands to support IPv6 ACLs, including the <b>ipv6 access-list</b> , <b>permit (IPv6)</b> , <b>deny (IPv6)</b> , <b>ipv6 traffic-filter</b> , and <b>ipv6 port traffic-filter</b> commands.	4.1(2)	<a href="#">D Commands</a> <a href="#">I Commands</a> <a href="#">P Commands</a>
Packet length filtering	Added the <b>packet-length</b> keyword to the <b>deny (IPv4)</b> and <b>permit (IPv4)</b> commands. The <b>permit (IPv6)</b> and <b>deny (IPv6)</b> commands also support the <b>packet-length</b> keyword.	4.1(2)	<a href="#">D Commands</a> <a href="#">P Commands</a>
RADIUS	Added <b>radius abort</b> , <b>radius commit</b> , <b>radius distribute</b> , and <b>show radius</b> commands for CFS distribution of the RADIUS configuration.	4.1(2)	<a href="#">R Commands</a> <a href="#">Show Commands</a>
TACACS+	Added <b>tacacs+ abort</b> , <b>tacacs+ commit</b> , <b>tacacs+ distribute</b> , and <b>show tacacs+</b> commands for CFS distribution of the TACACS+ configuration.	4.1(2)	<a href="#">Show Commands</a> <a href="#">T Commands</a>
User roles	Added <b>role abort</b> , <b>role commit</b> , and <b>role distribute</b> commands for CFS distribution of the user role configuration. Also, added the <b>pending</b> and <b>pending-diff</b> keywords to the <b>show role</b> command.	4.1(2)	<a href="#">R Commands</a> <a href="#">Show Commands</a>
AAA	Added the <b>aaa authentication login ascii-authentication</b> and <b>show aaa authentication login ascii-authentication</b> commands to support enabling ASCII authentication on TACACS+ servers.	4.1(2)	<a href="#">A Commands</a> <a href="#">Show Commands</a>

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**Table 1**      ***New and Changed Information for Release 5.x (continued)***

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Changed in Release</b>	<b>Where Documented</b>
Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)	Added command to support PKI, including <b>crypto ca trustpoints</b> , <b>crypto ca authenticate</b> , and <b>crypto ca crl request command</b> .	4.1(2)	<a href="#">C Commands</a> <a href="#">D Commands</a> <a href="#">E Commands</a> <a href="#">R Commands</a> <a href="#">Show Commands</a>
RADIUS and TACACS+ server groups	Added the <b>ip radius source-interface</b> , <b>ip tacacs source-interface</b> , and <b>source-interface</b> commands to configure source interfaces for RADIUS or TACACS+ server groups.	4.1(2)	<a href="#">I Commands</a> <a href="#">S Commands</a>
Default user roles for AAA authentication of remote users	Added the <b>aaa user default-role</b> and <b>show aaa default-user role</b> commands.	4.0(3)	<a href="#">A Commands</a> <a href="#">Show Commands</a>
VLAN ACL capture	Removed the capture keyword from the action command. Capture of traffic forwarded by a VLAN ACL is not supported in Cisco NX-OS Release 4.0.	4.0(3)	<a href="#">A Commands</a>
Rate limits	Added the port-security key word to the clear hardware rate-limit, platform rate-limit, and clear hardware rate-limit commands.	4.0(3)	<a href="#">C Commands</a> <a href="#">P Commands</a> <a href="#">Show Commands</a>
IPv6 packet policing in control plane class maps	Added IPv6 support to the match (class-map) command.	4.0(3)	<a href="#">M Commands</a>
Password-strength checking	Added the password strength-check and show password strength-check commands.	4.0(3)	<a href="#">P Commands</a> <a href="#">Show Commands</a>
Cisco TrustSec	Added the propagate-sgt command.	4.0(3)	<a href="#">P Commands</a>
Telnet for IPv6	Added the telnet6 command.	4.0(2)	<a href="#">T Commands</a>
Control plane policing (CoPP) configuration status information	Added the show copp status command.	4.0(2)	<a href="#">Show Commands</a>

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## Preface

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This preface describes the audience, organization, and conventions of the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Security Command Reference*. It also provides information on how to obtain related documentation.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- [Audience, page xxix](#)
- [Organization, page xxix](#)
- [Document Conventions, page xxx](#)
- [Related Documentation, page xxxi](#)
- [Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request, page xxxii](#)

## Audience

This publication is for experienced users who configure and maintain Cisco NX-OS devices.

## Organization

This reference is organized as follows:

Chapter Title	Description
<a href="#">New and Changed Information</a>	Describes the new and changed information for the new Cisco NX-OS software releases.
<a href="#">A Commands</a>	Describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with A.
<a href="#">C Commands</a>	Describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with C.
<a href="#">D Commands</a>	Describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with D.
<a href="#">E Commands</a>	Describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with E.
<a href="#">F Commands</a>	Describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with F.
<a href="#">G Commands</a>	Describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with G.
<a href="#">H Commands</a>	Describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with H.
<a href="#">I Commands</a>	Describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with I.

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Chapter Title	Description
<a href="#">K Commands</a>	Describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with K.
<a href="#">L Commands</a>	Describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with L.
<a href="#">M Commands</a>	Describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with M.
<a href="#">N Commands</a>	Describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with N.
<a href="#">O Commands</a>	Describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with O.
<a href="#">P Commands</a>	Describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with P.
<a href="#">R Commands</a>	Describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with R.
<a href="#">S Commands</a>	Describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with S, except for the <b>show</b> commands.
<a href="#">Show Commands</a>	Describes the Cisco NX-OS security <b>show</b> commands.
<a href="#">T Commands</a>	Describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with T.
<a href="#">U Commands</a>	Describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with U.
<a href="#">V Commands</a>	Describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with V.

## Document Conventions

Command descriptions use these conventions:

Convention	Description
<b>boldface font</b>	Commands and keywords are in boldface.
<i>italic font</i>	Arguments for which you supply values are in italics.
[ ]	Elements in square brackets are optional.
[ x   y   z ]	Optional alternative keywords are grouped in brackets and separated by vertical bars.
string	A nonquoted set of characters. Do not use quotation marks around the string or the string will include the quotation marks.

Screen examples use these conventions:

<code>screen font</code>	Terminal sessions and information that the switch displays are in screen font.
<b><code>boldface screen font</code></b>	Information you must enter is in boldface screen font.
<i><code>italic screen font</code></i>	Arguments for which you supply values are in italic screen font.
< >	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.

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This document uses the following conventions:



**Note**

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



**Caution**

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



**Tip**

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

## Related Documentation

[Cisco NX-OS](#) includes the following documents:

### Release Notes

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Release Notes, Release 5.x*

### NX-OS Configuration Guides

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Configuration Examples, Release 5.x*

*Configuring the Cisco Nexus 2000 Series Fabric Extender*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS FabricPath Configuration Guide*

*Configuring Feature Set for FabricPath*

*Cisco NX-OS FCoE Configuration Guide for Cisco Nexus 7000 and Cisco MDS 9500*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Fundamentals Configuration Guide, Release 5.x*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS High Availability and Redundancy Guide, Release 5.x*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Configuration Guide, Release 5.x*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Configuration Guide, Release 5.x*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS LISP Configuration Guide*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS MPLS Configuration Guide*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Multicast Routing Configuration Guide, Release 5.x*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS OTV Configuration Guide*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series OTV Quick Start Guide*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Quality of Service Configuration Guide, Release 5.x*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS SAN Switching Configuration Guide*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Security Configuration Guide, Release 5.x*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Configuration Guide, Release 5.x*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide, Release 5.x*

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*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Virtual Device Context Configuration Guide, Release 5.x*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Virtual Device Context Quick Start, Release 5.x*

## **NX-OS Command References**

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Command Reference Master Index*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS FabricPath Command Reference*

*Cisco NX-OS FCoE Command Reference for Cisco Nexus 7000 and Cisco MDS 9500*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Fundamentals Command Reference*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS High Availability Command Reference*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Command Reference*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Command Reference*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS LISP Command Reference*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS MPLS Command Reference*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Multicast Routing Command Reference*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS OTV Command Reference*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Quality of Service Command Reference*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS SAN Switching Command Reference*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Security Command Reference*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Command Reference*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Virtual Device Context Command Reference*

## **Other Software Documents**

*Cisco NX-OS Licensing Guide*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS MIB Quick Reference*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Software Upgrade and Downgrade Guide, Release 5.x*

*Cisco NX-OS System Messages Reference*

*Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Troubleshooting Guide*

*Cisco NX-OS XML Interface User Guide*

# **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.

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## A Commands

---

This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with A.

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## aaa accounting default

To configure authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) methods for accounting, use the **aaa accounting default** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa accounting default {group group-list | local}
```

```
no aaa accounting default {group group-list | local}
```

Syntax Description	group	Specifies to use a server group for accounting.
	<i>group-list</i>	Space-separated list of server groups that can include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>radius</b> for all configured RADIUS servers.</li> <li>• Any configured RADIUS or TACACS+ server group name.</li> </ul> The maximum number of names in the list is eight.
	<b>local</b>	Specifies to use the local database for accounting.

Defaults	<b>local</b>
----------	--------------

Command Modes	Global configuration
---------------	----------------------

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin
--------------------	----------------------------

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

**Usage Guidelines**

The **group group-list** methods refer to a set of previously defined servers. Use the **radius-server host** and **tacacs-server host** commands to configure the host servers. Use the **aaa group server** command to create a named group of servers.

Use the **show aaa groups** command to display the RADIUS server groups on the device.

If you specify the **group** method, the **local** method, or both, and they fail, then the accounting authentication fails.

If you specify more than one server group, the Cisco NX-OS software checks each group in the order that you specify in the list.

This command does not require a license.

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure any RADIUS server for AAA accounting:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa accounting default group radius
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>aaa group server</b>	Configures AAA RADIUS server groups.
<b>radius-server host</b>	Configures RADIUS servers.
<b>show aaa accounting</b>	Displays AAA accounting status information.
<b>show aaa groups</b>	Displays AAA server group information.
<b>tacacs-server host</b>	Configures TACACS+ servers.

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## aaa accounting dot1x

To configure authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) methods for accounting for 802.1X authentication, use the **aaa accounting dot1x** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa accounting dot1x {group group-list | local}
```

```
no aaa accounting dot1x {group group-list | local}
```

Syntax Description	group	group-list	local
	Specifies to use a server group for accounting.	Space-separated list of RADIUS server groups that can include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>radius</b> for all configured RADIUS servers.</li> <li>• Any configured RADIUS server group name.</li> </ul> The maximum number of names in the list is eight.	Specifies to use the local database for accounting.

**Defaults** local

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines**

The **group group-list** methods refer to a set of previously defined RADIUS servers. Use the **radius-server host** command to configure the host servers. Use the **aaa group server** command to create a named group of servers.

Use the **show aaa groups** command to display the RADIUS server groups on the device.

If you specify the **group** method, the **local** method, or both, and they fail, then the accounting authentication fails.

If you specify more than one server group, the Cisco NX-OS software checks each group in the order that you specify in the list.

This command does not require a license.

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) methods for accounting for 802.1X authentication:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa accounting dot1x default group group-list
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>aaa group server radius</b>	Configures AAA RADIUS server groups.
<b>radius-server host</b>	Configures RADIUS servers.
<b>show aaa accounting</b>	Displays AAA accounting status information.
<b>show aaa groups</b>	Displays AAA server group information.

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## aaa authentication cts default group

To configure the default authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) RADIUS server groups for Cisco TrustSec authentication, use the **aaa authentication cts default group** command. To remove a server group from the default AAA authentication server group list, use the **no** form of this command.

**aaa authentication cts default group** *group-list*

**no aaa authentication cts default group** *group-list*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>group-list</i>	Space-separated list of RADIUS server groups that can include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>radius</b> for all configured RADIUS servers.</li> <li>• Any configured RADIUS server group name.</li> </ul> The maximum number of names in the list is eight.
---------------------------	-------------------	---

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the <b>feature cts</b> command.</p> <p>The <i>group-list</i> refers to a set of previously defined RADIUS servers. Use the <b>radius-server host</b> command to configure the host servers. Use the <b>aaa group server</b> command to create a named group of servers.</p> <p>Use the <b>show aaa groups</b> command to display the RADIUS server groups on the device.</p> <p>If you specify more than one server group, the Cisco NX-OS software checks each group in the order that you specify in the list.</p> <p>This command requires the Advanced Services license.</p>
-------------------------	---

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure the default AAA authentication RADIUS server group for Cisco TrustSec:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa authentication cts default group RadGroup
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>aaa group server</b>	Configures AAA server groups.
<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
<b>radius-server host</b>	Configures RADIUS servers.
<b>show aaa authentication</b>	Displays the AAA authentication configuration.
<b>show aaa groups</b>	Displays the AAA server groups.

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## aaa authentication dot1x default group

To configure AAA authentication methods for 802.1X, use the **aaa authentication dot1x default group** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**aaa authentication dot1x default group** *group-list*

**no aaa authentication dot1x default group** *group-list*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>group-list</i>	Space-separated list of RADIUS server groups that can include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>radius</b> for all configured RADIUS servers.</li> <li>• Any configured RADIUS server group name.</li> </ul> The maximum number of names in the list is eight.
---------------------------	-------------------	---

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>You must use the <b>feature dot1x</b> command before you configure 802.1X.</p> <p>The <i>group-list</i> refers to a set of previously defined RADIUS servers. Use the <b>radius-server host</b> command to configure the host servers. Use the <b>aaa group server</b> command to create a named group of servers.</p> <p>Use the <b>show aaa groups</b> command to display the RADIUS server groups on the device.</p> <p>If you specify more than one server group, the Cisco NX-OS software checks each group in the order that you specify in the list.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to configure methods for 802.1X authentication:</p> <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)# aaa authentication dot1x default group Dot1xGroup</pre>
-----------------	---

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This example shows how to revert to the default methods for 802.1X authentication:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no aaa authentication dot1x default group Dot1xGroup
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables 802.1X.
<b>radius-server host</b>	Configures RADIUS servers.
<b>show aaa authentication</b>	Displays the AAA authentication configuration.
<b>show aaa groups</b>	Displays the AAA server groups.

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## aaa authentication eou default group

To configure AAA authentication methods for EAP over UDP (EoU), use the **aaa authentication eou default group** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**aaa authentication eou default group** *group-list*

**no aaa authentication eou default group** *group-list*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>group-list</i>	Space-separated list of RADIUS server groups that can include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>radius</b> for all configured RADIUS servers.</li> <li>• Any configured RADIUS server group name.</li> </ul> The maximum number of names in the list is eight.
---------------------------	-------------------	---

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>Before configuring EAPoUDP default authentication methods, you must enable EAPoUDP using the <b>feature eou</b> command.</p> <p>The <i>group-list</i> refers to a set of previously defined RADIUS servers. Use the <b>radius-server host</b> command to configure the host servers. Use the <b>aaa group server</b> command to create a named group of servers.</p> <p>Use the <b>show aaa groups</b> command to display the RADIUS server groups on the device.</p> <p>If you specify more than one server group, the Cisco NX-OS software checks each group in the order that you specify in the list.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure methods for EAPoUDP authentication:
-----------------	---

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa authentication eou default group EoUGroup
```

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This example shows how to revert to the default methods for EAPoUDP authentication:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no aaa authentication eou default group EoUGroup
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>feature eou</b>	Enables EAPoUDP.
<b>radius-server host</b>	Configures RADIUS servers.
<b>show aaa authentication</b>	Displays the AAA authentication configuration.
<b>show aaa groups</b>	Displays the AAA server groups.

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## aaa authentication login ascii-authentication

To enable ASCII authentication for passwords on a TACACS+ server, use the **aaa authentication login ascii-authentication** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**aaa authentication login ascii-authentication**

**no aaa authentication login ascii-authentication**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Only the TACACS+ protocol supports this feature.  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable ASCII authentication for passwords on TACACS+ servers:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa authentication login ascii-authentication
```

This example shows how to disable ASCII authentication for passwords on TACACS+ servers:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no aaa authentication login ascii-authentication
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show aaa authentication login ascii-authentication</b>	Displays the status of the ASCII authentication for passwords.

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## aaa authentication login chap enable

To enable Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) authentication at login, use the **aaa authentication login chap enable** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**aaa authentication login chap enable**

**no aaa authentication login chap enable**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You cannot enable both CHAP and MSCHAP or MSCHAP V2 on your Cisco NX-OS device. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable CHAP authentication:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa authentication login chap enable
```

This example shows how to disable CHAP authentication:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no aaa authentication login chap enable
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show aaa authentication login chap</b>	Displays the status of CHAP authentication.

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## aaa authentication login console

To configure AAA authentication methods for console logins, use the **aaa authentication login console** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa authentication login console {fallback error local | group group-list [none] | local | none}
```

```
no aaa authentication login console {fallback error local | group group-list [none] | local | none}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>fallback error local</b>	Enables fallback to local authentication for the console login if remote authentication is configured and all AAA servers are unreachable. Fallback to local authentication is enabled by default.	
	<b>Note</b>	Disabling fallback to local authentication can lock your Cisco NX-OS device, forcing you to perform a password recovery in order to gain access. To prevent being locked out of the device, we recommend disabling fallback to local authentication for only the default login or the console login, not both.
<b>group</b>	Specifies to use a server group for authentication.	
<i>group-list</i>	Space-separated list of server groups. The list can include the following:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>radius</b> for all configured RADIUS servers.</li> <li>• <b>tacacs+</b> for all configured TACACS+ servers.</li> <li>• <b>ldap</b> for all configured LDAP servers.</li> <li>• Any configured RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP server group name.</li> </ul>
<b>none</b>	(Optional) Specifies that no authentication is to be used.	
<b>local</b>	Specifies to use the local database for authentication.	

Defaults	
<b>local</b>	

Command Modes	
Global configuration	

SupportedUserRoles	
network-admin vdc-admin	

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	Support for LDAP server groups was added.
	5.0(2)	The <b>fallback error local</b> keyword was added.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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### Usage Guidelines

The **group radius**, **group tacacs+**, **group ldap**, and **group group-list** methods refer to a set of previously defined RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP servers. Use the **radius-server host**, **tacacs-server host**, or **ldap-server host** command to configure the host servers. Use the **aaa group server** command to create a named group of servers.

Use the **show aaa groups** command to display the server groups on the device.

If you specify more than one server group, the Cisco NX-OS software checks each group in the order that you specify in the list.

If you specify the **group** method or **local** method and they fail, the authentication can fail. If you specify the **none** method alone or after the **group** method, the authentication always succeeds.

The command operates only in the default VDC (VDC 1).

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure the AAA authentication console login methods:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa authentication login console group radius
```

This example shows how to revert to the default AAA authentication console login method:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no aaa authentication login console group radius
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>aaa group server</b>	Configures AAA server groups.
<b>ldap-server host</b>	Configures LDAP servers.
<b>radius-server host</b>	Configures RADIUS servers.
<b>show aaa authentication</b>	Displays AAA authentication information.
<b>show aaa groups</b>	Displays the AAA server groups.
<b>tacacs-server host</b>	Configures TACACS+ servers.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## aaa authentication login default

To configure the default AAA authentication methods, use the **aaa authentication login default** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa authentication login default {fallback error local | group group-list [none] | local | none}
```

```
no aaa authentication login default {fallback error local | group group-list [none] | local | none}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>fallback error local</b>	Enables fallback to local authentication for the default login if remote authentication is configured and all AAA servers are unreachable. Fallback to local authentication is enabled by default.	
	<b>Note</b>	Disabling fallback to local authentication can lock your Cisco NX-OS device, forcing you to perform a password recovery in order to gain access. To prevent being locked out of the device, we recommend disabling fallback to local authentication for only the default login or the console login, not both.
<b>group</b>	Specifies a server group list to be used for authentication.	
<i>group-list</i>	Space-separated list of server groups that can include the following:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>radius</b> for all configured RADIUS servers.</li> <li>• <b>tacacs+</b> for all configured TACACS+ servers.</li> <li>• <b>ldap</b> for all configured LDAP servers.</li> <li>• Any configured RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP server group name.</li> </ul>
<b>none</b>	(Optional) Specifies that no authentication is to be used.	
<b>local</b>	Specifies to use the local database for authentication.	

Defaults	
<b>local</b>	

Command Modes	
Global configuration	

SupportedUserRoles	
network-admin vdc-admin	

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	Support for LDAP server groups was added.
	5.0(2)	The <b>fallback error local</b> keyword was added.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

### Usage Guidelines

The **group radius**, **group tacacs+**, **group ldap**, and **group group-list** methods refer to a set of previously defined RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP servers. Use the **radius-server host**, **tacacs-server host**, or **ldap-server host** command to configure the host servers. Use the **aaa group server** command to create a named group of servers.

Use the **show aaa groups** command to display the server groups on the device.

If you specify more than one server group, the Cisco NX-OS software checks each group in the order that you specify in the list.

If you specify the **group** method or **local** method and they fail, the authentication fails. If you specify the **none** method alone or after the **group** method, the authentication always succeeds.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure the AAA authentication default login method:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa authentication login default group radius
```

This example shows how to revert to the default AAA authentication default login method:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no aaa authentication login default group radius
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>aaa group server</b>	Configures AAA server groups.
<b>ldap-server host</b>	Configures LDAP servers.
<b>radius-server host</b>	Configures RADIUS servers.
<b>show aaa authentication</b>	Displays AAA authentication information.
<b>show aaa groups</b>	Displays the AAA server groups.
<b>tacacs-server host</b>	Configures TACACS+ servers.

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## aaa authentication login error-enable

To configure that the AAA authentication failure message displays on the console, use the **aaa authentication login error-enable** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**aaa authentication login error-enable**

**no aaa authentication login error-enable**

---

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

---

**Defaults** Disabled

---

**Command Modes** Global configuration

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

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

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** When you log in, the login is processed by rolling over to the local user database if the remote AAA servers do not respond. In such cases, the following message is displayed on the user's terminal—if you have enabled the displaying of login failure messages:

```
Remote AAA servers unreachable; local authentication done.
Remote AAA servers unreachable; local authentication failed.
```

This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the display of AAA authentication failure messages to the console:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa authentication login error-enable
```

This example shows how to disable the display of AAA authentication failure messages to the console:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no aaa authentication login error-enable
```

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show aaa authentication login error-enable</b>	Displays the status of the AAA authentication failure message display.

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

## aaa authentication login mschap enable

To enable Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (MSCHAP) authentication at login, use the **aaa authentication login mschap enable** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**aaa authentication login mschap enable**

**no aaa authentication login mschap enable**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You cannot enable both MSCHAP and CHAP or MSCHAP V2 on your Cisco NX-OS device. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable MSCHAP authentication:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa authentication login mschap enable
```

This example shows how to disable MSCHAP authentication:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no aaa authentication login mschap enable
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show aaa authentication login mschap</b>	Displays the status of MSCHAP authentication.

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

## aaa authentication login mschapv2 enable

To enable Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol Version 2 (MSCHAP V2) authentication at login, use the **aaa authentication login mschapv2 enable** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**aaa authentication login mschapv2 enable**

**no aaa authentication login mschapv2 enable**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Defaults

Disabled

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### SupportedUserRoles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You cannot enable both MSCHAP V2 and CHAP or MSCHAP on your Cisco NX-OS device. This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to enable MSCHAP V2 authentication:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa authentication login mschapv2 enable
```

This example shows how to disable MSCHAP V2 authentication:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no aaa authentication login mschapv2 enable
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show aaa authentication login mschapv2</b>	Displays the status of MSCHAP V2 authentication.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## aaa authorization commands default

To configure default AAA authorization methods for all EXEC commands, use the **aaa authorization commands default** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa authorization commands default [group group-list [local] | local]
```

```
no aaa authorization commands default [group group-list [local] | local]
```

Syntax Description	group	(Optional) Specifies to use a server group for authorization.
	<i>group-list</i>	Space-separated list of server groups. The list can include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>tacacs+</b> for all configured TACACS+ servers.</li> <li>• Any configured TACACS+ server group name.</li> </ul>
	<b>local</b>	(Optional) Specifies to use the local role-based database for authentication.

Defaults	local

Command Modes	Global configuration

Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	The <b>none</b> keyword was deprecated.
	4.2(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must enable the TACACS+ feature using the **feature tacacs+** command.

The **group tacacs+** and **group group-list** methods refer to a set of previously defined TACACS+ servers. Use the **tacacs-server host** command to configure the host servers. Use the **aaa group server** command to create a named group of servers. Use the **show aaa groups** command to display the server groups on the device.

If you specify more than one server group, the Cisco NX-OS software checks each group in the order that you specify in the list. The **local** method is used only if all the configured server groups fail to respond and you have configured **local** as the fallback method.

If you specify the **group** method or **local** method and it fails, then the authorization can fail. If you have not configured a fallback method after the TACACS+ server group method, authorization fails if all server groups fail to respond.

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**Caution**

Command authorization disables user role based authorization control (RBAC), including the default roles.

**Note**

Command authorization is available only to non-console sessions. If you use a console to login to the server, command authorization is disabled.

**Note**

By default, context sensitive help and command tab completion show only the commands supported for a user as defined by the assigned roles. When you enable command authorization, the Cisco NX-OS software displays all commands in the context sensitive help and in tab completion, regardless of the role assigned to the user.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure the default AAA authorization methods for EXEC commands:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa authorization commands default group TacGroup local
Per command authorization will disable RBAC for all users. Proceed (y/n)?
```

**Note**

If you press **Enter** at the confirmation prompt, the default response is **n**.

This example shows how to revert to the default AAA authorization methods for EXEC commands:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no aaa authorization commands default group TacGroup local
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>aaa authorization config-commands default</b>	Configures default AAA authorization methods for configuration commands.
<b>feature tacacs+</b>	Enables the TACACS+ feature.
<b>show aaa authorization</b>	Displays the AAA authorization configuration.
<b>terminal verify-only</b>	Enables the command authorization verification.
<b>test aaa authorization command-type</b>	Tests the command authorization using the AAA command authorization methods.

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## aaa authorization config-commands default

To configure default AAA authorization methods for all configuration commands, use the **aaa authorization config-commands default** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa authorization config-commands default [group group-list [local] | local]
```

```
no aaa authorization config-commands default [group group-list [local] | local]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>group</b>	(Optional) Specifies to use a server group for authorization.
<i>group-list</i>	Space-separated list of server groups. The list can include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>tacacs+</b> for all configured TACACS+ servers.</li> <li>• Any configured TACACS+ server group name.</li> </ul>
<b>local</b>	(Optional) Specifies to use the local role-based database for authentication.

### Defaults

**local**

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
5.0(2)	The <b>none</b> keyword was deprecated.
4.2(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must enable the TACACS+ feature using the **feature tacacs+** command.

The **group tacacs+** and **group group-list** methods refer to a set of previously defined TACACS+ servers. Use the **tacacs-server host** command to configure the host servers. Use the **aaa group server** command to create a named group of servers. Use the **show aaa groups** command to display the server groups on the device.

If you specify more than one server group, the Cisco NX-OS software checks each group in the order that you specify in the list. The **local** method is used only if all the configured server groups fail to respond and you have configured **local** as the fallback method.

If you specify the **group** method or **local** method and it fails, then the authorization can fail. If you have not configured a fallback method after the TACACS+ server group method, authorization fails if all server groups fail to respond.

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**Caution**

Command authorization disables user role based authorization control (RBAC), including the default roles.

**Note**

Command authorization is available only to non-console sessions. If you use a console to login to the server, command authorization is disabled.

**Note**

By default, context sensitive help and command tab completion show only the commands supported for a user as defined by the assigned roles. When you enable command authorization, the Cisco NX-OS software displays all commands in the context sensitive help and in tab completion, regardless of the role assigned to the user.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure the default AAA authorization methods for configuration commands:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa authorization config-commands default group TacGroup local
```

This example shows how to revert to the default AAA authorization methods for configuration commands:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no aaa authorization config-commands default group TacGroup local
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>aaa authorization commands default</b>	Configures default AAA authorization methods for EXEC commands.
<b>feature tacacs+</b>	Enables the TACACS+ feature.
<b>show aaa authorization</b>	Displays the AAA authorization configuration.
<b>terminal verify-only</b>	Enables the command authorization verification.
<b>test aaa authorization command-type</b>	Tests the command authorization using the AAA command authorization methods.

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## aaa authorization cts default group

To configure the default authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) RADIUS server groups for Cisco TrustSec authorization, use the **aaa authorization cts default group** command. To remove a server group from the default AAA authorization server group list, use the **no** form of this command.

**aaa authorization cts default group** *group-list*

**no aaa authorization cts default group** *group-list*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>group-list</i>	Space-separated list of RADIUS server groups that can include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>radius</b> for all configured RADIUS servers.</li> <li>• Any configured RADIUS server group name.</li> </ul> The maximum number of names in the list is eight.
---------------------------	-------------------	---

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use the <b>aaa authorization cts default group</b> command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the <b>feature cts</b> command.</p> <p>The <i>group-list</i> refers to a set of previously defined RADIUS servers. Use the <b>radius-server host</b> command to configure the host servers. Use the <b>aaa group server</b> command to create a named group of servers.</p> <p>Use the <b>show aaa groups</b> command to display the RADIUS server groups on the device.</p> <p>If you specify more than one server group, the Cisco NX-OS software checks each group in the order that you specify in the list.</p> <p>This command requires the Advanced Services license.</p>
-------------------------	---

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure the default AAA authorization RADIUS server group for Cisco TrustSec:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa authorization cts default group RadGroup
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
<b>show aaa authorization</b>	Displays the AAA authorization configuration.
<b>show aaa groups</b>	Displays the AAA server groups.

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## aaa authorization ssh-certificate

To configure the default AAA authorization method for TACACS+ or Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) servers, use the **aaa authorization ssh-certificate** command. To disable this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa authorization ssh-certificate default {group group-list | local}
```

```
no aaa authorization ssh-certificate default {group group-list | local}
```

Syntax Description	group	Specifies to use a server group for authorization.
	<i>group-list</i>	Space-separated list of server groups. The list can include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>tacacs+</b> for all configured TACACS+ servers.</li> <li>• <b>ldap</b> for all configured LDAP servers.</li> <li>• Any configured TACACS+ or LDAP server group name.</li> </ul>
	<b>local</b>	Specifies to use the local database for authentication.

Defaults	<b>local</b>
----------	--------------

Command Modes	Global configuration
---------------	----------------------

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin
--------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must enable the TACACS+ feature using the **feature tacacs+** command or the LDAP feature using the **feature ldap** command.

The **group tacacs+**, **group ldap**, and **group group-list** methods refer to a set of previously defined TACACS+ and LDAP servers. Use the **tacacs-server host** command or **ldap-server host** command to configure the host servers. Use the **aaa group server** command to create a named group of servers. Use the **show aaa groups** command to display the server groups on the device.

If you specify more than one server group, the Cisco NX-OS software checks each group in the order that you specify in the list. The **local** method is used only if all the configured server groups fail to respond and you have configured **local** as the fallback method.

If you specify the **group** method or **local** method and it fails, the authorization can fail. If you have not configured a fallback method after the TACACS+ or LDAP server group method, authorization fails if all server groups fail to respond.

This command does not require a license.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure LDAP authorization with certificate authentication as the default AAA authorization method for LDAP servers:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa authorization ssh-certificate default group LDAPServer1 LDAPServer2
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>aaa authorization ssh-publickey</b>	Configures LDAP or local authorization with the SSH public key as the default AAA authorization method for LDAP servers.
<b>feature ldap</b>	Enables the LDAP feature.
<b>feature tacacs+</b>	Enables the TACACS+ feature.
<b>show aaa authorization</b>	Displays the AAA authorization configuration.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## aaa authorization ssh-publickey

To configure Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) or local authorization with the Secure Shell (SSH) public key as the default AAA authorization method for LDAP servers, use the **aaa authorization ssh-publickey** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa authorization ssh-publickey default {group group-list | local}
```

```
no aaa authorization ssh-publickey default {group group-list | local}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>group</b>	Specifies to use a server group for authorization.
<i>group-list</i>	Space-separated list of server groups. The list can include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ldap</b> for all configured LDAP servers.</li> <li>• Any configured LDAP server group name.</li> </ul>
<b>local</b>	Specifies to use the local database for authentication.

### Defaults

**local**

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must enable the LDAP feature using the **feature ldap** command.

The **group ldap** and **group group-list** methods refer to a set of previously defined LDAP servers. Use the **ldap-server host** command to configure the host servers. Use the **aaa group server** command to create a named group of servers. Use the **show aaa groups** command to display the server groups on the device.

If you specify more than one server group, the Cisco NX-OS software checks each group in the order that you specify in the list. The **local** method is used only if all the configured server groups fail to respond and you have configured **local** as the fallback method.

If you specify the **group** method or **local** method and it fails, the authorization can fail. If you have not configured a fallback method after the LDAP server group method, authorization fails if all server groups fail to respond.

This command does not require a license.

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure LDAP authorization with the SSH public key as the default AAA authorization method for LDAP servers:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa authorization ssh-publickey default group LDAPServer1 LDAPServer2
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>aaa authorization ssh-certificate</b>	Configures LDAP or local authorization with certificate authentication as the default AAA authorization method for LDAP servers.
<b>feature ldap</b>	Enables the LDAP feature.
<b>show aaa authorization</b>	Displays the AAA authorization configuration.

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## aaa group server ldap

To create a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server group and enter LDAP server group configuration mode, use the **aaa group server ldap** command. To delete an LDAP server group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa group server ldap group-name
```

```
no aaa group server ldap group-name
```

### Syntax Description

<i>group-name</i>	LDAP server group name. The name is alphanumeric and case-sensitive. The maximum length is 64 characters.
-------------------	---

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must use the **feature ldap** command before you configure LDAP.  
This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to create an LDAP server group and enter LDAP server configuration mode:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa group server ldap LdapServer
switch(config-ldap)#
```

This example shows how to delete an LDAP server group:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no aaa group server ldap LdapServer
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>feature ldap</b>	Enables LDAP.
<b>show aaa groups</b>	Displays server group information.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

## aaa group server radius

To create a RADIUS server group and enter RADIUS server group configuration mode, use the **aaa group server radius** command. To delete a RADIUS server group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa group server radius group-name
```

```
no aaa group server radius group-name
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>group-name</i>	RADIUS server group name. The name is alphanumeric and case-sensitive. The maximum length is 64 characters.
<b>Defaults</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration	
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.	
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to create a RADIUS server group and enter RADIUS server configuration mode:</p> <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)# aaa group server radius RadServer switch(config-radius)#</pre> <p>This example shows how to delete a RADIUS server group:</p> <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)# no aaa group server radius RadServer</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show aaa groups	Displays server group information.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## aaa group server tacacs+

To create a TACACS+ server group and enter TACACS+ server group configuration mode, use the **aaa group server tacacs+** command. To delete a TACACS+ server group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa group server tacacs+ group-name
```

```
no aaa group server tacacs+ group-name
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>group-name</i>	TACACS+ server group name. The name is alphanumeric and case-sensitive. The maximum length is 64 characters.
---------------------------	-------------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must use the <b>feature tacacs+</b> command before you configure TACACS+. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a TACACS+ server group and enter TACACS+ server configuration mode:
-----------------	--

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa group server tacacs+ TacServer
switch(config-radius)#
```

This example shows how to delete a TACACS+ server group:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no aaa group server tacacs+ TacServer
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>feature tacacs+</b>	Enables TACACS+.
	<b>show aaa groups</b>	Displays server group information.

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## aaa user default-role

To allow remote users who do not have a user role to log in to the device through RADIUS or TACACS+ using a default user role, use the **aaa user default-role** command. To disable default user roles for remote users, use the **no** form of this command.

**aaa user default-role**

**no aaa user default-role**

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

**Defaults** Enabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(3)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can enable or disable this feature for the virtual device context (VDC) as needed. For the default VDC, the default role is network-operator. For nondefault VDCs, the default VDC is vdc-operator. When you disable the AAA default user role feature, remote users who do not have a user role cannot log in to the device.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable default user roles for AAA authentication of remote users:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa user default-role
```

This example shows how to disable default user roles for AAA authentication of remote users:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no aaa user default-role
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show aaa user default-role</b>	Displays the status of AAA default user role feature.

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## absolute

To specify a time range that has a specific start date and time, a specific end date and time, or both, use the **absolute** command. To remove an absolute time range, use the **no** form of this command.

```
[sequence-number] absolute [start time date] [end time date]
```

```
no {sequence-number | absolute [start time date] [end time date]}
```

### Syntax Description

<i>sequence-number</i>	(Optional) Sequence number of the rule, which causes the device to insert the command in that numbered position in the time range. Sequence numbers maintain the order of rules within a time range.  A sequence number can be any integer between 1 and 4294967295.  By default, the first rule in a time range has a sequence number of 10.  If you do not specify a sequence number, the device adds the rule to the end of the time range and assigns a sequence number that is 10 greater than the sequence number of the preceding rule.  Use the <b>resequence</b> command to reassign sequence numbers to rules.
<i>start time date</i>	(Optional) Specifies the exact time and date when the device begins enforcing the <b>permit</b> and <b>deny</b> rules associated with the time range. If you do not specify a start time and date, the device enforces the <b>permit</b> or <b>deny</b> rules immediately.  For information about value values for the <i>time</i> and <i>date</i> arguments, see the “Usage Guidelines” section.
<i>end time date</i>	(Optional) Specifies the exact time and date when the device stops enforcing the <b>permit</b> and <b>deny</b> commands associated with the time range. If you do not specify an end time and date, the device always enforces the <b>permit</b> or <b>deny</b> rules after the start time and date have passed.  For information about the values for the <i>time</i> and <i>date</i> arguments, see the “Usage Guidelines” section.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Time-range configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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### **Usage Guidelines**

The device interprets all time range rules as local time.

If you omit both the **start** and the **end** keywords, the device considers the absolute time range to be always active.

You specify *time* arguments in 24-hour notation, in the form of *hours:minutes* or *hours:minutes:seconds*. For example, in 24-hour notation, 8:00 a.m. is 8:00 and 8:00 p.m. is 20:00.

You specify *date* arguments in the *day month year* format. The minimum valid start time and date is 00:00:00 1 January 1970, and the maximum valid start time is 23:59:59 31 December 2037.

This command does not require a license.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to create an absolute time rule that begins at 7:00 a.m. on September 17, 2007, and ends at 11:59:59 p.m. on September 19, 2007:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# time-range conference-remote-access
switch(config-time-range)# absolute start 07:00 17 September 2007 end 23:59:59 19
September 2007
```

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>periodic</b>	Configures a periodic time range rule.
<b>time-range</b>	Configures a time range for use in IPv4 or IPv6 ACLs.

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## accept-lifetime

To specify the time interval within which the device accepts a key during a key exchange with another device, use the **accept-lifetime** command. To remove the time interval, use the **no** form of this command.

**accept-lifetime** [**local**] *start-time* [**duration** *duration-value* | **infinite** | *end-time*]

**no accept-lifetime** [**local**] *start-time* [**duration** *duration-value* | **infinite** | *end-time*]

Syntax Description	local	(Optional) Specifies that the device treats the configured times as local times. By default, the device treats the <i>start-time</i> and <i>end-time</i> arguments as UTC.
	<i>start-time</i>	Time of day and date that the device begins accepting the key.  For information about the values for the <i>start-time</i> argument, see the “Usage Guidelines” section.
	<b>duration</b> <i>duration-value</i>	(Optional) Specifies the length of the lifetime in seconds. The maximum length is 2147483646 seconds (approximately 68 years).
	<b>infinite</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the key never expires.
	<i>end-time</i>	(Optional) Time of day and date that the device stops accepting the key.  For information about the values for the <i>time of day</i> and <i>date</i> arguments, see the “Usage Guidelines” section.

**Defaults** infinite

**Command Modes** Key configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines**

By default, the device interprets all time range rules as UTC.

By default, the time interval within which the device accepts a key during a key exchange with another device—the accept lifetime—is infinite, which means that the key is always valid.

The *start-time* and *end-time* arguments both require time and date components, in the following format:

*hour[:minute[:second]] month day year*

You specify the hour in 24-hour notation. For example, in 24-hour notation, 8:00 a.m. is 8:00 and 8:00 p.m. is 20:00. The minimum valid *start-time* is 00:00:00 Jan 1 1970, and the maximum valid *start-time* is 23:59:59 Dec 31 2037.

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This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to create an accept lifetime that begins at midnight on June 13, 2008, and ends at 11:59:59 p.m. on August 12, 2008:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# key chain glbp-keys
switch(config-keychain)# key 13
switch(config-keychain-key)# accept-lifetime 00:00:00 Jun 13 2008 23:59:59 Sep 12 2008
switch(config-keychain-key)#
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>key</b>	Configures a key.
<b>keychain</b>	Configures a keychain.
<b>key-string</b>	Configures a key string.
<b>send-lifetime</b>	Configures a send lifetime for a key.
<b>show key chain</b>	Shows keychain configuration.

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## action

To specify what the device does when a packet matches a **permit** command in a VLAN access control list (VACL), use the **action** command. To remove an **action** command, use the **no** form of this command.

**action drop** [**log**]

**no action drop** [**log**]

**action forward**

**no action forward**

**action redirect** {**ethernet** *slot/port* | **port-channel** *channel-number.subinterface-number*}

**no action redirect** {**ethernet** *slot/port* | **port-channel** *channel-number.subinterface-number*}

Syntax Description		
<b>drop</b>		Specifies that the device drops the packet.
<b>log</b>		(Optional) Specifies that the device logs the packets it drops because of the <b>drop</b> keyword.
<b>forward</b>		Specifies that the device forwards the packet to its destination port.
<b>redirect</b>		Specifies that the device redirects the packet to an interface.
<b>ethernet</b> <i>slot/port</i>		Specifies the Ethernet interface that the device redirects the packet to.
<b>port-channel</b> <i>channel-number.subinterface-number</i>		Specifies the port-channel interface that the device redirects the packet to.
	<b>Note</b>	The dot separator is required between the <i>channel-number</i> and <i>subinterface-number</i> arguments.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** VLAN access-map configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** The **action** command specifies the action that the device takes when a packet matches the conditions in an ACL specified by a **match** command in the same access map entry as the **action** command.

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This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to create a VLAN access map named `vlan-map-01` and add two entries that each have two **match** commands and one **action** command:

```
switch(config-access-map)# vlan access-map vlan-map-01
switch(config-access-map)# match ip address ip-acl-01
switch(config-access-map)# action forward
switch(config-access-map)# match mac address mac-acl-00f
switch(config-access-map)# vlan access-map vlan-map-01
switch(config-access-map)# match ip address ip-acl-320
switch(config-access-map)# match mac address mac-acl-00e
switch(config-access-map)# action drop
switch(config-access-map)# show vlan access-map

Vlan access-map vlan-map-01 10
    match ip: ip-acl-01
    match mac: mac-acl-00f
    action: forward
Vlan access-map vlan-map-01 20
    match ip: ip-acl-320
    match mac: mac-acl-00e
    action: drop
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>match</b>	Specifies an ACL for traffic filtering in a VLAN access map.
<b>show vlan access-map</b>	Displays all VLAN access maps or a VLAN access map.
<b>show vlan filter</b>	Displays information about how a VLAN access map is applied.
<b>statistics</b>	Enables statistics for an access control list or VLAN access map.
<b>vlan access-map</b>	Configures a VLAN access map.
<b>vlan filter</b>	Applies a VLAN access map to one or more VLANs.

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## arp access-list

To create an Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) access control list (ACL) or to enter ARP access list configuration mode for a specific ARP ACL, use the **arp access-list** command. To remove an ARP ACL, use the **no** form of this command.

**arp access-list** *access-list-name*

**no arp access-list** *access-list-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>access-list-name</i> Name of the ARP ACL. The name can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters. Names cannot contain a space or quotation mark.
---------------------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use ARP ACLs to filter ARP traffic when you cannot use DHCP snooping. No ARP ACLs are defined by default.
-------------------------	--

When you use the **arp access-list** command, the device enters ARP access list configuration mode, where you can use the ARP **deny** and **permit** commands to configure rules for the ACL. If the ACL specified does not exist, the device creates it when you enter this command.

Use the **ip arp inspection filter** command to apply the ARP ACL to a VLAN.

This command does not require a license.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter ARP access list configuration mode for an ARP ACL named arp-acl-01:
-----------------	---

```
switch# conf t
switch(config)# arp access-list arp-acl-01
switch(config-arp-acl)#
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>deny (ARP)</b>	Configures a deny rule in an ARP ACL.
	<b>ip arp inspection filter</b>	Applies an ARP ACL to a VLAN.
	<b>permit (ARP)</b>	Configures a permit rule in an ARP ACL.
	<b>show arp access-lists</b>	Displays all ARP ACLs or a specific ARP ACL.

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## authentication (LDAP)

To configure Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) authentication to use the bind or compare method, use the **authentication** command. To disable this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
authentication {bind-first [append-with-baseDN DNstring] | compare [password-attribute password]}
```

```
no authentication {bind-first [append-with-baseDN DNstring] | compare [password-attribute password]}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>bind-first</b>	Sets the LDAP authentication method to bind first.
<b>append-with-baseDN</b> <i>DNstring</i>	(Optional) Specifies the designated name (DN) string. You can enter up to 63 alphanumeric characters.
<b>compare</b>	Sets the LDAP authentication method to compare.
<b>password-attribute</b> <i>password</i>	(Optional) Specifies the user password. You can enter up to 63 alphanumeric characters.

### Defaults

Bind method using first search and then bind

### Command Modes

LDAP server group configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure LDAP authentication to use the compare method:

```
switch# conf t
switch(config)# aaa group server ldap LDAPServer1
switch(config-ldap)# server 10.10.2.2
switch(config-ldap)# authentication compare password-attribute TyuL8r
switch(config-ldap)#
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>aaa group server ldap</b>	Creates an LDAP server group and enters the LDAP server group configuration mode for that group.
	<b>server</b>	Configures the LDAP server as a member of the LDAP server group.
	<b>show ldap-server groups</b>	Displays the LDAP server group configuration.

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## C Commands

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This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with C.

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## capture session

To enable a capture session for the access control list (ACL), use the **capture session** command.

**capture session** *session*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>session</i> Session ID. The range is from 1 to 48.								
<b>Defaults</b>	None								
<b>Command Modes</b>	ACL capture configuration mode (config-acl-capture)								
<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin								
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5.2(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	5.2(1)	This command was introduced.				
Release	Modification								
5.2(1)	This command was introduced.								
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.								
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to configure an ACL capture session configuration:</p> <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)# ip access-list abc1234 switch(config-acl)# capture session 7 switch(config-acl)#</pre>								
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>ip access-list</b></td> <td>Creates an access list.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>monitor session</b> <i>session</i></td> <td>Configures an ACL capture session.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>type acl-capture</b></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	<b>ip access-list</b>	Creates an access list.	<b>monitor session</b> <i>session</i>	Configures an ACL capture session.	<b>type acl-capture</b>	
Command	Description								
<b>ip access-list</b>	Creates an access list.								
<b>monitor session</b> <i>session</i>	Configures an ACL capture session.								
<b>type acl-capture</b>									

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## class (policy map)

To specify a control plane class map for a control plane policy map, use the **class** command. To delete a control plane class map from a control plane policy map, use the **no** form of this command.

```
class {class-map-name [insert-before class-map-name2] | class-default}
```

```
no class class-map-name
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>class-map-name</i>	Name of the class map.
	<b>insert-before</b> <i>class-map-name2</i>	(Optional) Inserts the control plane class map ahead of another control plane class map for the control plane policy map.
	<b>class-default</b>	Specifies the default class.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Policy map configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure a class map for a control plane policy map:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# policy-map type control-plane PolicyMapA
switch(config-pmap)# class ClassMapA
switch(config-pmap-c)
```

This example shows how to delete a class map from a control plane policy map:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# policy-map type control-plane PolicyMapA
switch(config-pmap)# no class ClassMapA
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>policy-map type control-plane</b>	Specifies a control plane policy map and enters policy map configuration mode.
	<b>show policy-map type control-plane</b>	Displays configuration information for control plane policy maps.

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## class-map type control-plane

To create or specify a control plane class map and enter class map configuration mode, use the **class-map type control-plane** command. To delete a control plane class map, use the **no** form of this command.

```
class-map type control-plane [match-all | match-any] class-map-name
```

```
no class-map type control-plane [match-all | match-any] class-map-name
```

Syntax Description		
<b>match-all</b>	(Optional)	Specifies to match all match conditions in the class map.
<b>match-any</b>	(Optional)	Specifies to match any match conditions in the class map.
<i>class-map-name</i>		Name of the class map. The name is alphanumeric and case-sensitive. The maximum length is 64 characters.

Defaults	
	<b>match-any</b>

Command Modes	
	Global configuration

Supported User Roles	
	network-admin vdc-admin

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

Usage Guidelines	
	You cannot use match-all, match-any, or class-default as names for control plane class maps. You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC). This command does not require a license.

Examples	
	This example shows how to specify a control plane class map and enter class map configuration mode:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# class-map type control-plane ClassMapA
switch(config-cmap)#
```

This example shows how to delete a control plane class map:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no class-map type control-plane ClassMapA
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	show class-map type control-plane	Displays control plane policy map configuration information.

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## clear access-list counters

To clear the counters for all IPv4, IPv6, and MAC access control lists (ACLs) or a single ACL, use the **clear access-list counters** command.

```
clear access-list counters [access-list-name]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>access-list-name</i> (Optional) Name of the ACL whose counters the device clears. The name can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
---------------------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	Added support for clearing IPv6 ACL counters.
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.	

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

**Examples** This example shows how to clear counters for all IPv4, IPv6, and MAC ACLs:

```
switch# clear access-list counters
switch#
```

This example shows how to clear counters for an IPv4 ACL named acl-ipv4-01:

```
switch# clear access-list counters acl-ipv4-01
switch#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>clear ip access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for IPv4 ACLs.
	<b>clear ipv6 access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for IPv6 ACLs.
	<b>clear mac access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for MAC ACLs.

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<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>clear vlan access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for VACLs.
<b>show access-lists</b>	Displays information about one or all IPv4, IPv6, and MAC ACLs.

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## clear accounting log

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

**clear accounting log** [**logflash**]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>logflash</b> (Optional) Clears the accounting log stored in the logflash for the current VDC.
---------------------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	5.0(2)	The <b>logflash</b> keyword was added.
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.	

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The <b>clear accounting log</b> command operates only in the default virtual device context (VDC 1). This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to clear the accounting log: <pre>switch# clear accounting log</pre>
-----------------	--

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show accounting log</b>	Displays the accounting log contents.

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## clear copp statistics

To clear control plane policing (CoPP) statistics, use the **clear copp statistics** command.

**clear copp statistics**

---

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

---

**Defaults** None

---

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

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

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).  
This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to specify a control plane class map and enter class map configuration mode:

```
switch# clear copp statistics
```

---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show policy-map interface control-plane</b>	Displays the CoPP statistics for interfaces.

---

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## clear cts role-based counters

To clear the role-based access control list (RBACL) statistics so that all counters are reset to 0, use the **clear cts role-based counters** command.

**clear cts role-based counters**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command requires the Advanced Services license.

**Examples** This example shows how to clear the RBACL statistics:

```
switch# clear cts role-based counters
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>cts role-based counters enable</b>	Enables the RBACL statistics.
	<b>show cts role-based counters</b>	Displays the configuration status of RBACL statistics and lists statistics for all RBACL policies.

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## clear dot1x

To clear 802.1X authenticator instances, use the **clear dot1x** command.

```
clear dot1x {all | interface ethernet slot/port}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>all</b> Specifies all 802.1X authenticator instances.						
	<b>interface ethernet slot/port</b> Specifies the 802.1X authenticator instances for a specified interface.						
<b>Defaults</b>	None						
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode						
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin						
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4.0(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.		
Release	Modification						
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.						
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>You must use the <b>feature dot1x</b> command before you configure 802.1X.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>						
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to clear all 802.1X authenticator instances:</p> <pre>switch# clear dot1x all</pre> <p>This example shows how to clear the 802.1X authenticator instances for an interface:</p> <pre>switch# clear dot1x interface ethernet 1/1</pre>						
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>feature dot1x</b></td> <td>Enables the 802.1X feature.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>show dot1x all</b></td> <td>Displays all 802.1X information.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.	<b>show dot1x all</b>	Displays all 802.1X information.
Command	Description						
<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.						
<b>show dot1x all</b>	Displays all 802.1X information.						

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## clear eou

To clear Extensible Authentication Protocol over User Datagram Protocol (EAPoUDP) sessions, use the **clear eou** command.

```
clear eou {all | authentication {clientless | eap | static} | interface ethernet slot/port | ip-address
ipv4-address | mac-address mac-address | posturetoken type}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>all</b>		Specifies all EAPoUDP sessions.
<b>authentication</b>		Specifies EAPoUDP authentication.
<b>clientless</b>		Specifies sessions authenticated using clientless posture validation.
<b>eap</b>		Specifies sessions authenticated using EAPoUDP.
<b>static</b>		Specifies sessions authenticated using statically configured exception lists.
<b>interface ethernet</b> <i>slot/port</i>		Specifies an interface.
<b>ip-address</b> <i>ipv4-address</i>		Specifies an IPv4 address. in the A.B.C.D format.
<b>mac-address</b> <i>mac-address</i>		Specifies a MAC address.
<b>posturetoken</b> <i>type</i>		Specifies a posture token name.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You must enable EAPoUDP by using the **feature eou** command before using the **clear eou** command. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to clear all the EAPoUDP sessions:

```
switch# clear eou all
```

This example shows how to clear the statically authenticated EAPoUDP sessions:

```
switch# clear eou authentication static
```

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This example shows how to clear the EAPoUDP sessions for an interface:

```
switch# clear eou interface ethernet 1/1
```

This example shows how to clear the EAPoUDP sessions for an IP address:

```
switch# clear eou ip-address 10.10.1.1
```

This example shows how to clear the EAPoUDP sessions for a MAC address:

```
switch# clear eou mac-address 0019.076c.dac4
```

This example shows how to the EAPoUDP sessions with a posture token type of checkup:

```
switch# clear eou posturetoken healthy
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>feature eou</b>	Enables EAPoUDP.
<b>show eou</b>	Displays EAPoUDP information.

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## clear hardware rate-limiter

To clear rate-limit statistics, use the **clear hardware rate-limiter** command.

```
clear rate-limiter {access-list-log | all | copy | layer-2 {l2pt | mcast-snooping | port-security |
storm-control | vpc-low} | layer-3 {control | glean | mtu | multicast {directly-connected |
local-groups | rpf-leak} | ttl} | receive}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>access-list-log</b>		Clears rate-limit statistics for access-list log packets.
<b>all</b>		Clears all rate-limit statistics.
<b>copy</b>		Clears rate-limit statistics for copy packets.
<b>layer-2</b>		Specifies Layer 2 packet rate limits.
<b>l2pt</b>		Clears rate-limit statistics for Layer 2 Tunnel Protocol (L2TP) packets.
<b>mcast-snooping</b>		Clears rate-limit statistics for Layer 2 multicast-snooping packets.
<b>port-security</b>		Clears rate-limit statistics for Layer 2 port-security packets.
<b>storm-control</b>		Clears rate-limit statistics for Layer 2 storm-control packets.
<b>vpc-low</b>		Clears rate-limit statistics for Layer 2 control packets over the VPC low queue.
<b>layer-3</b>		Specifies Layer 3 packet rate limits.
<b>control</b>		Clears rate-limit statistics for Layer 3 control packets.
<b>glean</b>		Clears rate-limit statistics for Layer 3 glean packets.
<b>mtu</b>		Clears rate-limit statistics for Layer 3 maximum transmission unit (MTU) packets.
<b>multicast</b>		Specifies Layer 3 multicast rate limits.
<b>directly-connected</b>		Clears rate-limit statistics for Layer 3 directly connected multicast packets.
<b>local-groups</b>		Clears rate-limit statistics for Layer 3 local group multicast packets.
<b>rpf-leak</b>		Clears rate-limit statistics for Layer 3 reverse path forwarding (RPF) leak multicast packets.
<b>ttl</b>		Clears rate-limit statistics for Layer 3 time-to-live (TTL) packets.
<b>receive</b>		Clears rate-limit statistics for receive packets.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin

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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	Added the <b>I2pt</b> keyword.
	4.0(3)	Added the <b>port-security</b> keyword.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can use the command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).  
This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to clear all the rate-limit statistics:

```
switch# clear hardware rate-limiter all
```

This example shows how to clear the rate-limit statistics for access-list log packets:

```
switch# clear hardware rate-limiter access-list-log
```

This example shows how to clear the rate-limit statistics for Layer 2 storm-control packets:

```
switch# clear hardware rate-limiter layer-2 storm-control
```

This example shows how to clear the rate-limit statistics for Layer 3 glean packets:

```
switch# clear hardware rate-limiter layer-3 glean
```

This example shows how to clear the rate-limit statistics for Layer 3 directly-connected multicast packets:

```
switch# clear hardware rate-limiter layer-3 multicast directly-connected
```

This example shows how to clear the rate-limit statistics for received packets:

```
switch# clear hardware rate-limiter receive
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>hardware rate-limiter</b>	Configures rate limits.
	<b>show hardware rate-limiter</b>	Displays rate-limit information.

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## clear ip access-list counters

To clear the counters for all IPv4 access control lists (ACLs) or a single IPv4 ACL, use the **clear ip access-list counters** command.

```
clear ip access-list counters [access-list-name]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>access-list-name</i> (Optional) Name of the IPv4 ACL whose counters the device clears. The name can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.										
<b>Defaults</b>	None										
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode										
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin										
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4.0(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.						
Release	Modification										
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.										
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.										
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to clear counters for all IPv4 ACLs:</p> <pre>switch# clear ip access-list counters switch#</pre> <p>This example shows how to clear counters for an IP ACL named acl-ipv4-101:</p> <pre>switch# clear ip access-list counters acl-ipv4-101 switch#</pre>										
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>clear access-list counters</b></td> <td>Clears counters for IPv4, IPv6, and MAC ACLs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>clear ipv6 access-list counters</b></td> <td>Clears counters for IPv6 ACLs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>clear mac access-list counters</b></td> <td>Clears counters for MAC ACLs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>clear vlan access-list counters</b></td> <td>Clears counters for VACLs.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	<b>clear access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for IPv4, IPv6, and MAC ACLs.	<b>clear ipv6 access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for IPv6 ACLs.	<b>clear mac access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for MAC ACLs.	<b>clear vlan access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for VACLs.
Command	Description										
<b>clear access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for IPv4, IPv6, and MAC ACLs.										
<b>clear ipv6 access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for IPv6 ACLs.										
<b>clear mac access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for MAC ACLs.										
<b>clear vlan access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for VACLs.										

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<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show access-lists</b>	Displays information about one or all IPv4, IPv6, and MAC ACLs.
<b>show ip access-lists</b>	Displays information about one or all IPv4 ACLs.

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## clear ip arp inspection log

To clear the Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) logging buffer, use the **clear ip arp inspection log** command.

**clear ip arp inspection log**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to clear the DAI logging buffer:

```
switch# clear ip arp inspection log
switch#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>ip arp inspection log-buffer</b>	Configures the DAI logging buffer size.
	<b>show ip arp inspection</b>	Displays the DAI configuration status.
	<b>show ip arp inspection log</b>	Displays the DAI log configuration.
	<b>show ip arp inspection statistics</b>	Displays the DAI statistics.

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## clear ip arp inspection statistics vlan

To clear the Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) statistics for a specified VLAN, use the **clear ip arp inspection statistics vlan** command.

**clear ip arp inspection statistics vlan** *vlan-list*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-list</i>	Specifies the VLANs whose DAI statistics this command clears. The <i>vlan-list</i> argument allows you to specify a single VLAN ID, a range of VLAN IDs, or comma-separated IDs and ranges (see the “Examples” section). Valid VLAN IDs are from 1 to 4094.
<b>Defaults</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode	
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.	
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to clear the DAI statistics for VLAN 2:</p> <pre>switch# clear ip arp inspection statistics vlan 2 switch#</pre> <p>This example shows how to clear the DAI statistics for VLANs 5 through 12:</p> <pre>switch# clear ip arp inspection statistics vlan 5-12 switch#</pre> <p>This example shows how to clear the DAI statistics for VLAN 2 and VLANs 5 through 12:</p> <pre>switch# clear ip arp inspection statistics vlan 2,5-12 switch#</pre>	

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>clear ip arp inspection log</b>	Clears the DAI logging buffer.
	<b>ip arp inspection log-buffer</b>	Configures the DAI logging buffer size.
	<b>show ip arp inspection</b>	Displays the DAI configuration status.
	<b>show ip arp inspection vlan</b>	Displays DAI status for a specified list of VLANs.

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## clear ip device tracking

To clear IP device tracking information, use the **clear ip device tracking** command.

```
clear ip device tracking {all | interface ethernet slot/port | ip-address ipv4-address | mac-address
mac-address}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>all</b>		Clears all IP device tracking information.
<b>interface ethernet slot/port</b>		Clears IP device tracking information for an interface.
<b>ip-address ipv4-address</b>		Clears IP device tracking information for an IPv4 address in the A.B.C.D format.
<b>mac-address mac-address</b>		Clears IP tracking information for a MAC address in the XXXX.XXXX.XXXX format.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
VDC user

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

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to clear all the IP device tracking information:

```
switch# clear ip device tracking all
```

This example shows how to clear the IP device tracking information for an interface:

```
switch# clear ip device tracking interface ethernet 1/1
```

This example shows how to clear the IP device tracking information for an IP address:

```
switch# clear ip device tracking ip-address 10.10.1.1
```

This example shows how to clear the IP device tracking information for a MAC address:

```
switch# clear ip device tracking mac-address 000c.30da.86f4
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>ip device tracking</b>	Enables IP device tracking.
	<b>show ip device tracking</b>	Displays IP device tracking information.

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## clear ip dhcp snooping binding

To clear the DHCP snooping binding database, use the **clear ip dhcp snooping binding** command.

**clear ip dhcp snooping binding**

**clear ip dhcp snooping binding** [vlan *vlan-id* mac *mac-address* ip *ip-address* interface ethernet *slot/port* [.subinterface-number]]

**clear ip dhcp snooping binding** [vlan *vlan-id* mac *mac-address* ip *ip-address* interface port-channel *channel-number* [.subchannel-number]]

Syntax Description		
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Clears the DHCP snooping binding database for an entry identified with the VLAN ID specified by the <i>vlan-id</i> argument and the additional keywords and arguments that follow.	
<b>mac-address</b> <i>mac-address</i>	Specifies the MAC address of the binding database entry to be cleared. Enter the <i>mac-address</i> argument in dotted hexadecimal format.	
<b>ip</b> <i>ip-address</i>	Specifies the IPv4 address of the binding database entry to be cleared. Enter the <i>ip-address</i> argument in dotted decimal format.	
<b>interface ethernet</b> <i>slot/port</i>	(Optional) Specifies the Ethernet interface of the binding database entry to be cleared.	
<i>.subinterface-number</i>	(Optional) Number of the Ethernet-interface subinterface.	<b>Note</b> The dot separator is required between the <i>port</i> and <i>subinterface-number</i> arguments.
<b>interface port-channel</b> <i>channel-number</i>	(Optional) Specifies the Ethernet port-channel of the binding database entry to be cleared.	
<i>.subchannel-number</i>	(Optional) Number of the Ethernet port-channel subchannel.	<b>Note</b> The dot separator is required between the <i>channel-number</i> and <i>subchannel-number</i> arguments.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
VDC user

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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(3)	This command was modified to support clearing a specific binding database entry. The optional <b>vlan</b> keyword and the arguments and keywords that follow it were added.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to clear the DHCP snooping binding database:

```
switch# clear ip dhcp snooping binding
switch#
```

This example shows how to clear a specific entry from the DHCP snooping binding database:

```
switch# clear ip dhcp snooping binding vlan 23 mac 0060.3aeb.54f0 ip 10.34.54.9 interface
ethernet 2/11
switch#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>ip dhcp snooping</b>	Globally enables DHCP snooping on the device.
	<b>show ip dhcp snooping</b>	Displays general information about DHCP snooping.
	<b>show ip dhcp snooping binding</b>	Displays IP-MAC address bindings, including the static IP source entries.
	<b>show ip dhcp snooping statistics</b>	Displays DHCP snooping statistics.
	<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including the IP Source Guard configuration.

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## clear ipv6 access-list counters

To clear the counters for all IPv6 access control lists (ACLs) or a single IPv6 ACL, use the **clear ipv6 access-list counters** command.

```
clear ipv6 access-list counters [access-list-name]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>access-list-name</i> (Optional) Name of the IPv6 ACL whose counters the device clears. The name can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
---------------------------	---

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

**Examples** This example shows how to clear counters for all IPv6 ACLs:

```
switch# clear ipv6 access-list counters
switch#
```

This example shows how to clear counters for an IPv6 ACL named acl-ipv6-3A:

```
switch# clear ipv6 access-list counters acl-ipv6-3A
switch#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>clear access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for IPv4, IPv6, and MAC ACLs.
	<b>clear ip access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for IPv4 ACLs.
	<b>clear mac access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for MAC ACLs.
	<b>clear vlan access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for VACLs.

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<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show access-lists</b>	Displays information about one or all IPv4, IPv6, and MAC ACLs.
<b>show ipv6 access-lists</b>	Displays information about one or all IPv6 ACLs.

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## clear ldap-server statistics

To clear the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server statistics, use the **clear ldap-server statistics** command.

```
clear ldap-server statistics {ipv4-address | ipv6-address | host-name}
```

Syntax Description		
<i>ipv4-address</i>		Server IPv4 address in the <i>A.B.C.D</i> format.
<i>ipv6-address</i>		Server IPv6 address in the <i>X:X:X:X</i> format.
<i>host-name</i>		Server name. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 256 characters.

Defaults	
	None

Command Modes	
	Any command mode

Supported User Roles	
	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	
	This command does not require a license.

Examples	
	This example shows how to clear the statistics for an LDAP server:

```
switch# clear ldap-server statistics 10.10.1.1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature ldap</b>	Enables LDAP.
	<b>ldap-server host</b>	Specifies the IPv4 or IPv6 address or hostname for an LDAP server.
	<b>show ldap-server statistics</b>	Displays the LDAP server statistics.

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## clear mac access-list counters

To clear the counters for all MAC access control lists (ACLs) or a single MAC ACL, use the **clear mac access-list counters** command.

```
clear mac access-list counters [access-list-name]
```

### Syntax Description

<i>access-list-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the MAC ACL whose counters the device clears. The name can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
-------------------------	--

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to clear counters for all MAC ACLs:

```
switch# clear mac access-list counters
switch#
```

This example shows how to clear counters for a MAC ACL named acl-mac-0060:

```
switch# clear mac access-list counters acl-ipv4-0060
switch#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>clear access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for IPv4, IPv6, and MAC ACLs.
<b>clear ip access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for IPv4 ACLs.
<b>clear ipv6 access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for IPv6 ACLs.
<b>clear vlan access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for VACLs.

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<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show access-lists</b>	Displays information about one or all IPv4, IPv6, and MAC ACLs.
<b>show mac access-lists</b>	Displays information about one or all MAC ACLs.

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## clear port-security

To clear a single, dynamically learned, secure MAC address or to clear all dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses for a specific interface, use the **clear port-security** command.

**clear port-security dynamic interface ethernet** *slot/port* [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

**clear port-security dynamic interface port-channel** *channel-number* [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

**clear port-security dynamic address** *address* [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

Syntax Description	dynamic	Specifies that you want to clear dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses.
	<b>interface</b>	Specifies the interface of the dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses that you want to clear.
	<b>ethernet</b> <i>slot/port</i>	Specifies the Ethernet interface of the dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses that you want to clear.
	<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Specifies the VLAN of the secure MAC addresses to be cleared. Valid VLAN IDs are from 1 to 4096.
	<b>port-channel</b> <i>channel-number</i>	Specifies the port-channel interface of the dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses that you want to clear.
	<b>address</b> <i>address</i>	Specifies a single MAC address to be cleared, where <i>address</i> is the MAC address, in dotted hexadecimal format.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	Support was added for port-security on port-channel interfaces.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must enable port security by using the **feature port-security** command before you can use the **clear port-security** command.

This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to remove dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses from the Ethernet 2/1 interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# clear port-security dynamic interface ethernet 2/1
```

This example shows how to remove the dynamically learned, secure MAC address 0019.D2D0.00AE:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# clear port-security dynamic address 0019.D2D0.00AE
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>debug port-security</b>	Provides debugging information for port security.
<b>feature port-security</b>	Enables port security globally.
<b>show port-security</b>	Shows information about port security.
<b>switchport port-security</b>	Enables port security on a Layer 2 interface.

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## clear radius-server statistics

To clear the statistics for a RADIUS server host, use the **clear radius-server statistics** command.

**clear radius-server statistics** {*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address* | *server-name*}

Syntax Description		
	<i>ipv4-address</i>	IPv4 address of a RADIUS server host in <i>A.B.C.D</i> format.
	<i>ipv6-address</i>	IPv6 address of a RADIUS server host in <i>A:B::C:D</i> format.
	<i>server-name</i>	Name of a RADIUS server host. The name is case sensitive.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to clear statistics for a RADIUS server:

```
switch# clear radius-server statistics 10.10.1.1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show radius-server statistics</b>	Displays RADIUS server host statistics.

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## clear ssh hosts

To clear the Secure Shell (SSH) host sessions and the known host file for a virtual device context (VDC), use the **clear ssh hosts** command.

**clear ssh hosts**

---

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

---

**Defaults** None

---

**Command Modes** Any command mode

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

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

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to clear all SSH host sessions and the known host file:

```
switch# clear ssh hosts
```

---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ssh server enable	Enables the SSH server.

---

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## clear tacacs-server statistics

To clear the statistics for a TACACS+ server host, use the **clear tacacs-server statistics** command.

```
clear tacacs-server statistics {ipv4-address | ipv6-address | server-name}
```

Syntax Description		
<i>ipv4-address</i>	IPv4 address of a TACACS+ server host in <i>A.B.C.D</i> format.	
<i>ipv6-address</i>	IPv6 address of a TACACS+ server host in <i>A::B::C:D</i> format.	
<i>server-name</i>	Name of a TACACS+ server host. The name is case sensitive.	

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to clear statistics for a TACACS+ server:

```
switch# clear tacacs-server statistics 10.10.1.1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show tacacs-server statistics</b>	Displays TACACS+ server host statistics.

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## clear user

To clear a user session for a virtual device context (VDC), use the **clear user** command.

**clear user** *user-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>user-id</i>	User identifier.
---------------------------	----------------	------------------

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use the <b>show users</b> command to display the current user sessions on the device. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to clear all SSH host sessions: <pre>switch# clear user user1</pre>
-----------------	---

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show users</b>	Displays the user session information.

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## clear vlan access-list counters

To clear the counters for all VLAN access control lists (VACLs) or a single VACL, use the **clear vlan access-list counters** command.

```
clear vlan access-list counters [access-map-name]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>access-map-name</i> (Optional) Name of the VLAN access map whose counters the device clears. The name can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
---------------------------	---

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

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

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to clear counters for all VACLs:
-----------------	---

```
switch# clear vlan access-list counters  
switch#
```

This example shows how to clear counters for a VACL named vlan-map-101:

```
switch# clear vlan access-list counters vlan-map-101  
switch#
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>clear access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for IPv4, IPv6, and MAC ACLs.
	<b>clear ip access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for IPv4 ACLs.
	<b>clear ipv6 access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for IPv6 ACLs.
	<b>clear mac access-list counters</b>	Clears counters for MAC ACLs.
	<b>show access-lists</b>	Displays information about one or all IPv4, IPv6, and MAC ACLs.
	<b>show vlan access-map</b>	Displays information about one or all VACLs.

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## copp copy profile

To create a copy of the Control Plane Policing (CoPP) best practice policy, use the **copp clone profile** command.

**copp copy profile** {lenient | moderate | strict} {prefix | suffix} *string*

Syntax Description		
	<b>lenient</b>	Specifies the lenient profile.
	<b>moderate</b>	Specifies the moderate profile.
	<b>strict</b>	Specifies the strict profile.
	<b>prefix</b>	Specifies a prefix for the cloned policy.
	<b>suffix</b>	Specifies a suffix for the cloned policy.
	<i>string</i>	Prefix or suffix string. The suffix or prefix can be any alphanumeric string up to eight characters.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** When you use the **copp copy profile** command, CoPP renames all class maps and policy maps with the specified prefix or suffix.

This command does not require a license.

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to create a clone of the CoPP best practice policy:

```
switch # copp copy profile moderate abc
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>copp profile</b>	Applies the default CoPP best practice policy on the Cisco NX-OS device.
<b>show copp status</b>	Displays the CoPP status, including the last configuration operation and its status.
<b>show running-config copp</b>	Displays the CoPP configuration in the running configuration.

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## copp profile

To apply the default Control Plane Policing (CoPP) best practice policy on the Cisco NX-OS device without rerunning the setup utility, use the **copp profile** command. To remove the default CoPP policy from the Cisco NX-OS device, use the **no** form of this command.

```
copp profile {lenient | moderate | strict}
```

```
no copp profile {lenient | moderate | strict}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>lenient</b>	Specifies the lenient profile.
<b>moderate</b>	Specifies the moderate profile.
<b>strict</b>	Specifies the strict profile.

### Defaults

strict

### Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

In Cisco NX-OS releases prior to 5.2(1), you must use the setup utility to change or reapply the default CoPP policy. You can access the setup utility using the **setup** command.

Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 5.2, the CoPP best practice policy is read-only. If you want to modify its configuration, you must clone it using the **copp clone profile** command. Cloned policies are treated as user configurations.

When you use in-service software downgrade (ISSU) to upgrade to Cisco NX-OS Release 5.2, the policy attached to the control plane is treated as a user-configured policy. Check the CoPP profile using the **show copp profile** command and make any required changes.

If you use ISSU to downgrade from Cisco NX-OS Release 5.2, CoPP reports the incompatible configuration and instructs you to clone the CoPP profile. In the lower version, all configurations are restored in user-configuration mode.

This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to apply the default CoPP best practice policy on the Cisco NX-OS device:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# copp profile moderate
switch(config)#
```

This example shows how remove the default CoPP best practice policy from the Cisco NX-OS device:

```
switch(config)# no copp profile moderate
switch(config)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>copp copy profile</b>	Creates a copy of the CoPP best practice policy.
<b>show copp profile</b>	Displays the details of the CoPP best practice policy.
<b>show copp status</b>	Displays the CoPP status, including the last configuration operation and its status.
<b>show running-config copp</b>	Displays the CoPP configuration in the running configuration.

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## CRLLookup

To configure the attribute name, search filter, and base-DN for the certificate revocation list (CRL) search operation in order to send a search query to the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server, use the **CRLLookup** command. To disable this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**CRLLookup** *attribute-name* *attribute-name* *search-filter* *filter* **base-DN** *base-DN-name*

**no CRLLookup**

### Syntax Description

<b>attribute-name</b> <i>attribute-name</i>	Specifies the attribute name of the LDAP search map. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 128 characters.
<b>search-filter</b> <i>filter</i>	Specifies the filter for the LDAP search map. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 128 characters.
<b>base-DN</b> <i>base-DN-name</i>	Specifies the base-designated name for the LDAP search map. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 128 characters.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) search map configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must enable LDAP.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure the attribute name, search filter, and base-DN for the CRL search operation in order to send a search query to the LDAP server:

```
switch# conf t
switch(config)# ldap search-map s0
switch(config-ldap-search-map)# CRLLookup attribute-name certificateRevocationList
search-filter (&(objectClass=cRLDistributionPoint)) base-DN CN=CDP,CN=Public Key
Services,CN=Services,CN=Configuration,DC=mdslaptestlab,DC=com
switch(config-ldap-search-map)#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature ldap</b>	Enables LDAP.
	<b>ldap search-map</b>	Configures an LDAP search map.
	<b>show ldap-search-map</b>	Displays the configured LDAP search maps.

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## crypto ca authenticate

To associate and authenticate a certificate of the certificate authority (CA) and configure its CA certificate (or certificate chain), use the **crypto ca authenticate** command. To remove the association and authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

**crypto ca authenticate** *trustpoint-label*

**no crypto ca authenticate** *trustpoint-label*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>trustpoint-label</i>	Name of the trustpoint. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum length of 64 characters.
<b>Defaults</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration	
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You can use this command to authenticate the CA to the Cisco NX-OS device by obtaining the self-signed certificate of the CA that contains the public key of the CA. Because the CA signs its own certificate, you should manually authenticate the public key of the CA by contacting the CA administrator when you execute this command. The CA certificate or certificate chain must be available in Privacy Enhanced Mail (PEM) (base-64) encoded format.

Use this command when you initially configure certificate authority support for the device. First create the trustpoint using the **crypto ca trustpoint** command using the CA certificate fingerprint published by the CA. You must compare the certificate fingerprint displayed during authentication with the one published by the CA and accept the CA certificate only if it matches.

If the CA to authenticate is a subordinate CA (it is not self-signed), then another CA certifies it, which in turn may be certified by yet another CA, and so on, until there is a self-signed CA. In this case, the subordinate CA has a CA certificate chain. You must enter the entire chain during CA authentication. The maximum length that the CA certificate chain supports is ten.

The trustpoint CA is the certificate authority that you configure on the device as the trusted CA. The device accepts any peer certificate if it is signed by a locally trusted CA or its subordinates.

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#### Note

The trustpoint configuration that you create with the **crypto ca trustpoint** command persists across device reboots only if you save it explicitly using the **copy running-config startup-config** command. The certificates and CRL associated to a trustpoint are automatically persistent when you save the trustpoint configuration in the startup configuration. Otherwise, if you do not save the trustpoint in the startup configuration, the associated certificates and CRL are not automatically persistent because they cannot exist without the corresponding trustpoint after the device reboots.

To ensure that the configured certificates, CRLs, and key pairs are persistent, always save the running configuration in the startup configuration.

This command does not require a license.

#### Examples

This example shows how to authenticate a CA certificate called admin-ca:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# crypto ca authenticate myCA
input (cut & paste) CA certificate (chain) in PEM format;
end the input with a line containing only END OF INPUT :
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIC4jCCAoygAwIBAgIQBWD5iay0GZRPSRI1jK0ZejANBqkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCB
kDEgMB4GCSqGSIb3DQEJARYRYW1hbmRrZUBjaXNjby5jb20xZCZAJBgNVBAYTAk1O
MRIwEAYDVQQIEw1LYXJuYXRha2ExEjAQBgNVBAcTCUJhbmdbG9yZTEOMAwGA1UE
ChMFQ2l2Y28xEzARBgNVBA5TCm5ldHN0b3JhZ2UxEjAQBgNVBAMTCUFwYXJyYXND
QTAeFw0wNTA1MDMyMjQ2MzdaFw0wNzA1MDMyMjU1MTdaMIGQMSAwHgYJKoZIhvcN
AQkBFhFhbWVZGt1QGNpc2NvLmNvbTElMAkGA1UEBHMCSU4xEjAQBgNVBAGTCUth
cm5hdGFrYTESMBAGA1UEBxMJQmFuZ2Fsb3JlMQ4wDAYDVQQKEwVdaXNjbzETMBEG
A1UECXMKbW0c3RvcnFnZTESMBAGA1UEAxMjQXBhcm5hIENBMFwwDQYJKoZIhvcN
AQEBBQADSwAwSAJBAMW/7b3+DXJPANBsIHHzluNccNM87ypyzwuoSNZXOMpeRXXI
OzyBAGiXT2ASFuUowQ1iDM8rO/41jf8RxyYKvysCAwEAAaOBvzCBvDALBgNVHQ8E
BAMCACYwDwYDVR0TAQH/BAUwAwEB/zAdBgNVHQ4EFgQUJyJyRoMbrCNMRU2OyRhQ
GgsWbHEwawYDVR0fBGQwYjAuoCygKoYoAHR0cDovL3NzZS0wOC9DZXJ0RW5yb2xs
L0FwYXJuYXUyMENBLmNybDAwOC6gLIYqZmlsZTovL1xccc3NlLTA4XEN1cnRFbnJv
bGxcQXBhcm5hJTIwQ0EuY3J5SMBAGCSsGAQQBggjcvAQDAGEAMA0GCSqGSIb3DQE
BQUAA0EAHv6UQ+8nE399Tww+KaGr0g0NIJaNgLh0AFcT0rEyuyt/WYGPzksF9Ea
NBG7E0oN66zex0EOEFG1Vs6mXp1//w==
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
END OF INPUT
Fingerprint(s): MD5 Fingerprint=65:84:9A:27:D5:71:03:33:9C:12:23:92:38:6F:78:12
Do you accept this certificate? [yes/no]: y
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>crypto ca trustpoint</b>	Configures the trustpoint.
<b>show crypto ca certificates</b>	Displays configured trustpoint certificates.
<b>show crypto ca trustpoints</b>	Displays trustpoint configurations.

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## crypto ca crl request

To configure a new certificate revocation list (CRL) downloaded from the certificate authority (CA), use the **crypto ca crl request** command.

**crypto ca crl request** *trustpoint-label source-file*

Syntax Description		
	<i>trustpoint-label</i>	Name of the trustpoint. The maximum size is 64 characters.
	<i>source-file</i>	Location of the CRL in the form <b>bootflash:filename</b> . The maximum size is 512.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **crypto ca crl request** command allows you to pre-download CRLs for the trustpoints and cache the CRLs in the certificate (cert) store. The CRL file specified should contain the latest CRL in either the Privacy Enhanced Mail (PEM) format or Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER) format.



### Note

The trustpoint configuration that you create with the **crypto ca trustpoint** command persists across device reboots only if you save it explicitly using the **copy running-config startup-config** command. The certificates and CRL associated to a trustpoint are automatically persistent when you save the trustpoint configuration in the startup configuration. Otherwise, if you do not save the trustpoint in the startup configuration, the associated certificates and CRL are not automatically persistent because they cannot exist without the corresponding trustpoint after the device reboots.

To ensure that the configured certificates, CRLs and key pairs are persistent, always save the running configuration in the startup configuration.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure a CRL for the trustpoint or replaces the current CRL:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# crypto ca crl request admin-ca bootflash:admin-ca.crl
```

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**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>revocation-check</b>	Configures trustpoint revocation check methods.
<b>show crypto ca crl</b>	Displays configured certificate revocation lists (CRL).

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## crypto ca enroll

To request a certificate for the device RSA key pair created for this trustpoint CA, use the **crypto ca enroll** command.

**crypto ca enroll** *trustpoint-label*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>trustpoint-label</i>	Name of the trustpoint. The maximum size is 64 characters.
---------------------------	-------------------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

A Cisco NX-OS device enrolls with the trustpoint CA to obtain an identity certificate. You can enroll your device with multiple trustpoints and obtain a separate identity certificate from each trustpoint.

When enrolling with a trustpoint, you must specify an RSA key pair to certify. You must generate the key pair and associate it to the trustpoint before generating the enrollment request.

Use the **crypto ca enroll** command to generate a request to obtain an identity certificate from each of your trustpoints that correspond to authenticated CAs. The certificate signing request (CSR) generated is per the Public-Key Cryptography Standards (PKCS) #10 standard and is displayed in the PEM format. You then cut and paste the certificate and submit it to the corresponding CA through an e-mail or on the CA website. The CA administrator issues the certificate and makes it available to you either through the website or by sending it in an e-mail. You need to import the obtained identity certificate that corresponds to the trustpoint using the **crypto ca import** *trustpoint-label* **certificate** command.



**Note**

The device does not save the challenge password with the configuration. Record this password so that you can provide it if you need to revoke your certificate.

This command does not require a license.

**Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).****Examples**

This example shows how to generate a certificate request for an authenticated CA:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# crypto ca enroll myCA
Create the certificate request ..
Create a challenge password. You will need to verbally provide this
password to the CA Administrator in order to revoke your certificate.
For security reasons your password will not be saved in the configuration.
Please make a note of it.
Password:nbv123
The subject name in the certificate will be: Vegas-1.cisco.com
Include the switch serial number in the subject name? [yes/no]:no
Include an IP address in the subject name [yes/no]:yes
ip address:209.165.200.226
The certificate request will be displayed...
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIIBqzCCARQCAQAwHDEaMBGGA1UEAxMRVnVnYXNjby5jaXNjby5jb20wgZ8wDQYJ
KoZiHvcNAQEBAAGgY0AMIGJAoGBAL8Y1UAJ2NC7jUJ1DVaSMqNigJ2kt8r14lKY
0JC6ManNy4qxk8VeMXZSiLJ4JgTzKWdxBLDkTTysnjuCXGvjb+wj0hEhv/y51T9y
P2NJJ8ornqShrvFZgC7ysN/PyMwKcgzhhVpj+rargZvHtGJ91XTq4WoVksCzXv8S
VqyH0vEvAgMBAAGgTzAVBgkqhkiG9w0BCQcxCBMGBmJ2MTIzMDYGCsqGSib3DQEJ
DjEpmCcwJQYDVRORAQH/BBswGYIRVnVnYXNjby5jaXNjby5jb22HBKwWH6IwDQYJ
KoZiHvcNAQEBAAGgYEAKT60KER6Qo8nj0sDXZVHSfJZh6K6JtDz3Gkd99G1FWgt
PftrNcWUE/pw6HayfQ12T3ecgNwel2d15133YBF2bktExiI6U188nTOjg1XMjja8
8a23bNDpNsM8rklwA6hWkrVL8NUZEFJxqbjfngPNTZacJCUS6ZqKCMetbKytUx0=
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>crypto ca import trustpoint-label certificate</b>	Imports the identity certificate obtained from the CA to the trustpoint.
<b>crypto key generate rsa</b>	Generates an RSA key pair.
<b>rsaakeypair</b>	Configures and associates the RSA key pair details to a trustpoint.
<b>show crypto key mypubkey rsa</b>	Displays all RSA public key configurations.

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## crypto ca export

To export the RSA key pair and the associated certificates (identity and CA) of a trustpoint within a Public-Key Cryptography Standards (PKCS) #12 format file to a specified location, use the **crypto ca export** command.

**crypto ca export** *trustpoint-label* **pkcs12** *destination-file-url* *pkcs12-password*

Syntax Description		
<i>trustpoint-label</i>		Name of the trustpoint. The maximum size is 64 characters.
<b>pkcs12</b> <i>destination-file-url</i>		Specifies a destination file in <b>bootflash:filename</b> format. The filename is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has maximum of 512 characters.
<i>pkcs12-password</i>		Password to be used to protect the RSA private key in the exported file. The passwords is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has maximum of 64 characters.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can export the identity certificate with the associated RSA key pair and CA certificate (or certificate chain) to a PKCS #12 format file for backup purposes. You can later import the certificate and RSA key pair to recover from a system crash on your device.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to export a certificate and key pair in the PKCS #12 format:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# crypto ca export admin-ca pkcs12 bootflash:adminid.p12 nbv123
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>crypto ca import trustpoint-label certificate</b>	Imports the identity certificate obtained from the CA to the trustpoint.
	<b>crypto ca import trustpoint-label pkcs12</b>	Imports the identity certificate and associated RSA key pair and CA certificate (chain) to a trustpoint.
	<b>crypto key generate rsa</b>	Generates an RSA key pair.
	<b>rsakeypair</b>	Configures and associates the RSA key pair details to a trustpoint.
	<b>show crypto key mypubkey rsa</b>	Displays any RSA public key configurations.

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## crypto ca import

To import the identity certificate in the Privacy Enhanced Mail (PEM) format or the identity certificate and associated RSA key pair and CA certificate (or certificate chain) in the Public-Key Cryptography Standards (PKCS) #12 format, use the **crypto ca import** command.

```
crypto ca import trustpoint-label {certificate | pkcs12 source-file-url pkcs12-password}
```

Syntax Description		
<i>trustpoint-label</i>		Name of the trustpoint. The maximum size is 64 characters.
<b>certificate</b>		Specifies that you will paste the trustpoint certificate at the command-line interface (CLI) prompt.
<b>pkcs12</b> <i>source-file-url</i>		Specifies a source file containing the trustpoint certificate in <b>bootflash:filename</b> format. The filename is case sensitive.
<i>pkcs12-password</i>		Password that was used to protect the RSA private key in the imported PKCS#12 file. The password is case sensitive.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **certificate** keyword to import (by cut and paste means) the identity certificate obtained from the CA, corresponding to the enrollment request generated earlier in the trustpoint and submitted to the CA. Use the **pkcs12 source-file-url pkcs12-password** keyword and argument to import the complete identity information, which includes the identity certificate and associated RSA key pair and CA certificate or certificate chain, into an empty trustpoint. This method allows you to restore the configuration after a system crash.



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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>crypto ca export trustpoint-label pkcs12</b>	Exports the RSA key pair and associated certificates of a trustpoint.
	<b>crypto ca enroll</b>	Generates a certificate signing request for a trustpoint.
	<b>crypto key generate rsa</b>	Generates the RSA key pair.
	<b>rsa keypair</b>	Configures trustpoint RSA key pair details.
	<b>show crypto ca certificates</b>	Displays the identity and CA certificate details.
	<b>show crypto key mypubkey rsa</b>	Displays any RSA public key configurations.

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## crypto ca lookup

To specify the cert-store to be used for certificate authentication, use the **crypto ca lookup** command.

```
crypto ca lookup {local | remote | both}
```

Syntax Description	local	remote	both
	Specifies the local cert-store for certificate authentication.	Specifies the remote cert-store for certificate authentication.	Specifies the local cert-store for certificate authentication, but if the authentication fails or the CA certificate is not found, the remote cert-store is used.

**Defaults** Local

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** If you plan to configure a remote cert-store, you must set up an LDAP server in a remote device and make sure that the CA certificates that are used for authentication are loaded to the Active Directory. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to specify the remote cert-store for certificate authentication:

```
switch(config)# crypto ca lookup remote
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>crypto ca remote ldap crl-refresh-time</b>	Configures the refresh time to update the certificate revocation list from the remote cert-store.
	<b>crypto ca remote ldap server-group</b>	Configures the LDAP server group to be used while communicating with LDAP.

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<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show crypto ca certstore</b>	Displays the configured cert-store.
<b>show crypto ca remote-certstore</b>	Displays the remote cert-store configuration.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## crypto ca remote ldap crl-refresh-time

To configure the refresh time to update the certificate revocation list (CRL) from the remote cert-store, use the **crypto ca remote ldap crl-refresh-time** command.

**crypto ca remote ldap crl-refresh-time** *hours*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>hours</i>	Refresh time value in hours. The range is from 0 to 744 hours. If you enter 0, the refresh routine runs once.
---------------------------	--------------	---

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must configure a remote cert-store and the LDAP server group. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure the refresh time to update the CRL from the remote cert-store: <pre>switch(config)# crypto ca remote ldap crl-refresh-time 10</pre>
-----------------	--

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>crypto ca lookup</b>	Specifies the cert-store to be used for certificate authentication.
	<b>crypto ca remote ldap server-group</b>	Configures the LDAP server group to be used while communicating with LDAP.

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## crypto ca remote ldap server-group

To configure the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server group to be used while communicating with LDAP, use the **crypto ca remote ldap server-group** command.

**crypto ca remote ldap server-group** *group-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>group-name</i>	Server group name. You can enter up to 64 alphanumeric characters.
---------------------------	-------------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must configure a remote cert-store. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure the LDAP server group to be used while communicating with LDAP:
-----------------	---

```
switch(config)# crypto ca remote ldap server-group group1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>crypto ca lookup</b>	Specifies the cert-store to be used for certificate authentication.
<b>crypto ca remote ldap crl-refresh-time</b>	Configures the refresh time to update the certificate revocation list from the remote cert-store.	

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## crypto ca test verify

To verify a certificate file, use the **crypto ca test verify** command.

**crypto ca test verify** *certificate-file*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>certificate-file</i>	Certificate filename in the form <b>bootflash:filename</b> . The filename is case sensitive.
---------------------------	-------------------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to verify the specified certificate in the PEM format by using the trusted CAs configured and by consulting the certificate revocation list (CRL), if needed, as indicated by the revocation checking configuration.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to verify a certificate file:

```
switch(config)# crypto ca test verify bootflash:id1.pem
verify status oode:0
verify error msg:
```



**Note**

The verify status code value of 0 indicates that the verification is successful.

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show crypto ca certificates</b>	Displays configured trustpoint certificates.

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## crypto ca trustpoint

To create a trustpoint certificate authority (CA) that the device should trust and enter trustpoint configuration mode, use the **crypto ca trustpoint** command. To remove the trustpoint, use the **no** form of this command.

**crypto ca trustpoint** *trustpoint-label*

**no crypto ca trustpoint** *trustpoint-label*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>trustpoint-label</i>	Name of the trustpoint. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 64 characters.
---------------------------	-------------------------	---

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>Trustpoints have the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A trustpoint corresponds to a single CA, which a Cisco NX-OS device trusts for peer certificate verification for any application.</li> <li>• A CA must be explicitly associated to a trustpoint using the <b>crypto ca authenticate</b> command.</li> <li>• A Cisco NX-OS device can have many trustpoints and all applications on the device can trust a peer certificate issued by any of the trustpoint CAs.</li> <li>• A trustpoint is not restricted to a specific application.</li> <li>• The Cisco NX-OS device can optionally enroll with a trustpoint CA to get an indemnity certificate for itself.</li> </ul>
-------------------------	--

You do not need to designate one or more trustpoints to an application. Any application should be able to use any certificate issued by any trustpoint as long as the certificate satisfies the application requirement.

You do not need more than one identity certificate from a trustpoint or more than one key pair associated to a trustpoint. A CA certifies a given identity (name) only once and does not issue multiple certificates with the same subject name. If you need more than one identity certificate for a CA, define another trustpoint for the same CA, associate another key pair to it, and have it certified if the CA allows multiple certificates with the same subject name.

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**Note**

Before using the **no crypto ca trustpoint** command to remove the trustpoint, you must first delete the identity certificate and CA certificate (or certificate chain) and then disassociate the RSA key pair from the trustpoint. The device enforces this sequence of actions to prevent the accidental removal of the trustpoint with the certificates.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to declare a trustpoint CA that the device should trust and enter trustpoint configuration mode:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# crypto ca trustpoint admin-ca
switch(config-trustpoint)#
```

This example shows how to remove the trustpoint CA:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no crypto ca trustpoint admin-ca
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>crypto ca authenticate</b>	Authenticates the certificate of the certificate authority.
<b>crypto ca enroll</b>	Generates a certificate signing request for a trustpoint.
<b>show crypto ca certificates</b>	Displays the identity and CA certificate details.
<b>show crypto ca trustpoints</b>	Displays trustpoint configurations.

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## crypto certificatemap mapname

To create a filter map, use the **crypto certificatemap mapname** command.

**crypto certificatemap mapname** *map-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>map-name</i>	Name of the filter map. You can enter up to 64 alphanumeric characters.
---------------------------	-----------------	---

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must configure a cert-store for certificate authentication. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a new filter map: <pre>switch(config)# <b>crypto certificatemap mapname</b> filtermap1</pre>
-----------------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>filter</b>	Configures one or more certificate mapping filters within the filter map.
	<b>show crypto certificatemap</b>	Displays the certificate mapping filters.

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## crypto cert ssh-authorize

To configure a certificate mapping filter for the SSH protocol, use the **crypto cert ssh-authorize** command.

```
crypto cert ssh-authorize [default | issuer-CAname] [map map-name1 [map-name2]]
```

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	<b>default</b>	Specifies the default filter map for SSH authorization.
	<i>issuer-CAname</i>	Issuer of the CA certificate. You can enter up to 64 alphanumeric characters. You can enter up to 64 alphanumeric characters.
	<b>map</b>	Specifies the mapping filter to be applied.
	<i>map-name1, map-name2</i>	Name of the default mapping filter, which is already configured. You can enter up to 64 alphanumeric characters.  If you do not use the default map, you can specify one or two filter maps for authorization.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must create a filter map.  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure a certificate mapping filter for the SSH protocol:

```
switch(config)# crypto cert ssh-authorize default map filtermap1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>crypto certificatemap</b> <b>mapname</b>	Creates a filter map.

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Command	Description
<b>filter</b>	Configures one or more certificate mapping filters within the filter map.
<b>show crypto ssh-auth-map</b>	Displays the mapping filters configured for SSH authentication.

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## delete ca-certificate

To delete certificate authority certificates, use the **delete ca-certificate** command.

**delete ca-certificate**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Trustpoint configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command deletes the CA certificate or certificate chain corresponding to the trustpoint CA. As a result, the trustpoint CA is no longer trusted. If there is an identity certificate from the CA, you must delete it before you can delete the CA certificate. This prevents the accidental deletion of a CA certificate when you have not yet deleted the identity certificate obtained from that CA. Deleting the CA certificate may be necessary when you no longer want to trust the CA because the CA is compromised or the CA certificate has expired.



**Note** The trustpoint configuration, certificates, and key pair configurations are persistent only after saving to the startup configuration. Deletions become persistent only after you save the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Enter the **copy running-config startup-config** command to make the certificate and key pair deletions persistent.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to delete a certificate authority certificate:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# crypto ca trustpoint admin-ca
switch(config-trustpoint)# delete ca-certificate
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>delete certificate</b>	Deletes the identity certificate.
	<b>delete crl</b>	Deletes the CRL from the trustpoint.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

## cts device-id

To configure a Cisco TrustSec device identifier, use the **cts device-id** command.

```
cts device-id device-id password [7] password
```

Syntax Description		
<i>device-id</i>		Cisco TrustSec device identifier name. The name is alphanumeric and case-sensitive. The maximum length is 32 characters.
<b>7</b>		(Optional) Encrypts the password.
<b>password</b> <i>password</i>		Specifies the password to use during EAP-FAST processing. The name is alphanumeric and case-sensitive. The maximum length is 32 characters.

Defaults	
	No Cisco TrustSec device identifier Clear text password

Command Modes	
	Global configuration

SupportedUserRoles	
	network-admin vdc-admin

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

Usage Guidelines	
	To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the <b>feature cts</b> command. The Cisco TrustSec device identifier name must be unique in your Cisco TrustSec network cloud. This command requires the Advanced Services license.

Examples	
	This example shows how to configure a Cisco TrustSec device identifier:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# cts device-id DeviceA password Cisco321
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
	<b>show cts credentials</b>	Displays the Cisco TrustSec credentials information.

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## cts dot1x

To enable Cisco TrustSec authentication on an interface and enter Cisco TrustSec 802.1X configuration mode, use the **cts dot1x** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**cts dot1x**

**no cts dot1x**

---

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

---

**Defaults** Disabled

---

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

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

---



---

**Usage Guidelines**

This command is not supported for F1 Series modules.

To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command.

After using this command, you must enable and disable the interface using the **shutdown/no shutdown** command sequence for the configuration to take effect.

This command requires the Advanced Services license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to enable Cisco TrustSec authentication on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/3
switch(config-if)# cts dot1x
switch(config-if-cts-dot1x)# exit
switch(config-if)# shutdown
switch(config-if)# no shutdown
```

This example shows how to disable Cisco TrustSec authentication on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/3
switch(config-if)# no cts dot1x
switch(config-if)# shutdown
switch(config-if)# no shutdown
```

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

Related Commands	Command	Description
	feature cts	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
	show cts interface	Displays Cisco TrustSec configuration information for interfaces.

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## cts manual

To enter Cisco TrustSec manual configuration for an interface, use the **cts manual** command. To remove the manual configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**cts manual**

**no cts manual**

---

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

---

**Defaults** Disabled

---

**Command Modes** Global configuration

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

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

---



---

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command.

After using this command, you must enable and disable the interface using the **shutdown/no shutdown** command sequence for the configuration to take effect.

This command requires the Advanced Services license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to enter Cisco TrustSec manual configuration mode for an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/4
switch(config-if)# cts manual
switch(config-if-cts-manual)#
```

This example shows how to remove the Cisco TrustSec manual configuration from an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/4
switch(config-if)# no cts manual
switch(config-if)# shutdown
switch(config-if)# no shutdown
```

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

Related Commands	Command	Description
	feature cts	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
	show cts interface	Displays Cisco TrustSec configuration information for interfaces.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## cts refresh role-based-policy

To refresh the Cisco TrustSec security group access control list (SGACL) policies downloaded from the Cisco Secure ACS, use the **cts refresh role-based-policy** command.

### cts refresh role-based-policy

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command. This command requires the Advanced Services license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter Cisco TrustSec manual configuration mode for an interface:

```
switch# cts refresh role-based-policy
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
	<b>show cts role-based policy</b>	Displays Cisco TrustSec SGACL policy configuration.

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## cts rekey

To rekey an interface for Cisco TrustSec policies, use the **cts rekey** command.

**cts rekey ethernet *slot/port***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>ethernet <i>slot/port</i></b>	Specifies an Ethernet interface.
---------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------------

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the <b>feature cts</b> command. This command requires the Advanced Services license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to rekey an interface for Cisco TrustSec: switch# <b>cts rekey ethernet 2/3</b>
-----------------	---

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
	<b>show cts interface</b>	Displays Cisco TrustSec configuration information for interfaces.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## cts role-based access-list

To create or specify a Cisco TrustSec security group access control list (SGACL) and enter role-based access control list configuration mode, use the **cts role-based access-list** command. To remove an SGACL, use the **no** form of this command.

**cts role-based access-list** *list-name*

**no cts role-based access-list** *list-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>list-name</i>	Name for the SGACL. The name is alphanumeric and case-sensitive. The maximum length is 32 characters.
---------------------------	------------------	---

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the <b>feature cts</b> command. This command requires the Advanced Services license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a Cisco TrustSec SGACL and enter role-based access list configuration mode:
-----------------	--

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# cts role-based access-list MySGACL
switch(config-rbacl)#
```

This example shows how to remove a Cisco TrustSec SGACL:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no cts role-based access-list MySGACL
```

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

Related Commands	Command	Description
	feature cts	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
	show cts role-based access-list	Displays the Cisco TrustSec SGACL configuration.

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

## cts role-based counters enable

To enable role-based access control list (RBACL) statistics, use the **cts role-based counters enable** command. To disabled RBACL statistics, use the **no** form of this command.

**cts role-based counters enable**

**no cts role-based counters enable**

---

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

---

**Defaults** Disabled

---

**Command Modes** Global configuration

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command.

To use this command, you must enable RBACL policy enforcement on the VLAN and VRF.

When you enable RBACL statistics, each policy requires one entry in the hardware. If you do not have enough space remaining in the hardware, an error message appears, and you cannot enable the statistics.

When you modify an RBACL policy, statistics for the previously assigned access control entry (ACE) are displayed, and the newly assigned ACE statistics are initialized to 0.

RBACL statistics are lost only when the Cisco NX-OS device reloads or you deliberately clear the statistics.

This command requires the Advanced Services license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to enable RBACL statistics:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# cts role-based counters enable
```

This example shows how to disable RBACL statistics:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no cts role-based counters enable
```

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>clear cts role-based counters</b>	Clears the RBACL statistics so that all counters are reset to 0.
<b>show cts role-based counters</b>	Displays the configuration status of RBACL statistics and lists statistics for all RBACL policies.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

## cts role-based enforcement

To enable Cisco TrustSec security group access control list (SGACL) enforcement in a VLAN or Virtual Routing and Forwarding instance (VRF), use the **cts role-based enforcement** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**cts role-based enforcement**

**no cts role-based enforcement**

---

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

---

**Defaults** Disabled

---

**Command Modes** Global configuration  
VLAN configuration  
VRF configuration

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

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

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command. This command requires the Advanced Services license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to enable Cisco TrustSec SGACL enforcement in the default VRF:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# cts role-based enforcement
```

This example shows how to enable Cisco TrustSec SGACL enforcement in a VLAN:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# vlan 1
switch(config-vlan)# cts role-based enforcement
```

This example shows how to enable Cisco TrustSec SGACL enforcement in a nondefault VRF:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# vrf context MyVRF
switch(config-vrf)# cts role-based enforcement
```

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

This example shows how to disable Cisco TrustSec SGACL enforcement:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no cts role-based enforcement
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
<b>show cts role-based enable</b>	Displays the Cisco TrustSec SGACL policy enforcement configuration.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

## cts role-based sgt

To manually configure mapping of Cisco TrustSec security group tags (SGTs) to a security group access control list (SGACL), use the **cts role-based sgt** command. To remove the SGT mapping to an SGACL, use the **no** form of this command.

```
cts role-based sgt {sgt-value | any | unknown} dgt {dgt-value | unknown}
access-list list-name
```

```
no cts role-based sgt {sgt-value | any | unknown} dgt {dgt-value | unknown}
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>sgt-value</i>	Source SGT value. The range is 0 to 65533.
	<b>any</b>	Specifies any SGT.
	<b>unknown</b>	Specifies an unknown SGT.
	<b>dgt</b>	Specifies the destination SGT.
	<i>dgt-value</i>	Destination SGT value. The range is 0 to 65533.
	<b>access-list</b> <i>list-name</i>	Specifies the name for the SGACL.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command. You must configure the SGACL before you can configure SGT mapping. This command requires the Advanced Services license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure SGT mapping for an SGACL:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# cts role-based sgt 3 dgt 10 access-list MySGACL
```

This example shows how to remove SGT mapping for an SGACL

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no cts role-based sgt 3 sgt 10
```

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

Related Commands	Command	Description
	feature cts	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
	show cts role-based policy	Displays the Cisco TrustSec SGT mapping for an SGACL.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## cts role-based sgt-map

To manually configure the Cisco TrustSec security group tag (SGT) mapping to IP addresses, use the **cts role-based sgt-map** command. To remove an SGT, use the **no** form of this command.

```
cts role-based sgt-map ipv4-address sgt-value
```

```
no cts role-based sgt-map ipv4-address
```

Syntax Description	<i>ipv4-address</i>	IPv4 address. The format is <i>A.B.C.D</i>
	<i>sgt-value</i>	SGT value. The range is 0 to 65533.

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

Command Modes	Global configuration VLAN configuration VRF configuration
---------------	---

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin
--------------------	----------------------------

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

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the <b>feature cts</b> command. You can use only IPv4 addressing with Cisco TrustSec. This command requires the Advanced Services license.
------------------	--

**Examples** This example shows how to configure mapping for a Cisco TrustSec SGT:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# cts role-based sgt-map 10.10.1.1 3
switch(config-rbacl)#
```

This example shows how to remove a Cisco TrustSec SGT mapping:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no cts role-based sgt-map 10.10.1.1
```

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

Related Commands	Command	Description
	feature cts	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
	show cts role-based sgt-map	Displays the Cisco TrustSec SGT mapping.

**Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).**

## cts sgt

To configure the security group tag (SGT) for Cisco TrustSec, use the **cts sgt** command.

**cts sgt tag**

Syntax Description	tag	Local SGT for the device that is a hexadecimal value with the format <b>0xhhh</b> . The range is from 0x0 to 0xffff.
--------------------	-----	--

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

Command Modes	Global configuration
---------------	----------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
----------------------	----------------------------

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

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the <b>feature cts</b> command. This command requires the Advanced Services license.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to configure the Cisco TrustSec SGT for the device:
----------	--

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# cts sgt 0x3
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
	<b>show cts environment-data</b>	Displays the Cisco TrustSec environment data.

**Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).**

## cts sxp connection peer

To configure a Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (SXP) peer connection for Cisco TrustSec, use the **cts sxp connection peer** command. To remove the SXP connection, use the **no** form of this command.

```
cts sxp connection peer peer-ipv4-addr [source src-ipv4-addr] password {default | none |
required {password | 7 encrypted-password}} mode {speaker | listener} [vrf vrf-name]

no cts sxp connection peer peer-ipv4-addr [vrf vrf-name]
```

### Syntax Description

<i>peer-ipv4-addr</i>	IPv4 address of the peer device.
<b>source</b> <i>src-ipv4-addr</i>	(Optional) Specifies the IPv4 address of the source device.
<b>password</b>	Specifies the password option to use for the SXP authentication.
<b>default</b>	Specifies that SXP should use the default SXP password for the peer connection.
<b>none</b>	Specifies that SXP should not use a password.
<b>required</b>	Specifies the password that SXP should use for this peer connection.
<i>password</i>	Clear text password. The password is alphanumeric and case-sensitive. The maximum length is 32 characters.
<i>7 encrypted password</i>	Specifies an encrypted password. The maximum length is 32 characters.
<b>mode</b>	Specifies the mode of the peer device.
<b>speaker</b>	Specifies that the peer is the speaker.
<b>listener</b>	Specifies that the peer is the listener.
<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the VRF for the peer.

### Defaults

Configured default SXP password for the device  
 Configured default SXP source IPv4 address for the device  
 Default VRF

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
 vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.1(3)	Added the <b>7</b> option to allow encrypted passwords.
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command.

You can use only IPv4 addressing with Cisco TrustSec.

If you do not specify a source IPv4 address, you must configure a default SXP source IPv4 address using the **cts sxp default source-ip** command.

If you specify default as the password mode, you must configure a default SXP password using the **cts sxp default password** command.

This command requires the Advanced Services license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure an SXP peer connection:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# cts sxp connection peer 10.10.1.1 source 10.10.2.2 password default mode
listener
```

This example shows how to remove an SXP peer connection:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no cts sxp connection peer 10.10.1.1
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>cts sxp default password</b>	Configures the default SXP password for the device.
<b>cts sxp default source-ip</b>	Configures the default SXP source IPv4 address for the device.
<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
<b>show cts sxp connection</b>	Displays the Cisco TrustSec SXP peer connection information.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

## cts sxp default password

To configure the default Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (SXP) password for the device, use the **cts sxp default password** command. To remove the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
cts sxp default password {password | 7 encrypted-password}
```

```
no cts sxp default password
```

Syntax Description		
<i>password</i>		Clear text password. The password is alphanumeric and case-sensitive. The maximum length is 32 characters.
<i>7 encrypted password</i>		Specifies an encrypted password. The maximum length is 32 characters.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(3)	Added the 7 option to allow encrypted passwords.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command. This command requires the Advanced Services license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the default SXP password for the device:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# cts sxp default password Cisco654
```

This example shows how to remove the default SXP password:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no cts sxp default password
```

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
	<b>show cts sxp</b>	Displays the Cisco TrustSec SXP configuration information.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

## cts sxp default source-ip

To configure the default Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (SXP) source IPv4 address for the device, use the **cts sxp default source-ip** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
cts sxp default source-ip ipv4-address
```

```
no cts sxp default source-ip ipv4-address
```

Syntax Description	<i>ipv4-address</i>	Default SXP IPv4 address for the device.
--------------------	---------------------	--

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

Command Modes	Global configuration
---------------	----------------------

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin
--------------------	----------------------------

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

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the <b>feature cts</b> command. You can use only IPv4 addressing with Cisco TrustSec. This command requires the Advanced Services license.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to configure the default SXP source IP address for the device:
----------	---

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# cts sxp default source-ip 10.10.3.3
```

This example shows how to remove the default SXP source IP address:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no cts sxp default source-ip
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
	<b>show cts sxp</b>	Displays the Cisco TrustSec SXP configuration information.

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## cts sxp enable

To enable the Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (SXP) peer on a device, use the **cts sxp enable** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**cts sxp enable**

**no cts sxp enable**

---

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

---

**Defaults** Disabled

---

**Command Modes** Global configuration

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

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

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command. This command requires the Advanced Services license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to enable SXP:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# cts sxp enable
```

This example shows how to disable SXP:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no cts sxp enable
```

---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
	<b>show cts sxp</b>	Displays the Cisco TrustSec SXP configuration information.

---

**Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).**

## cts sxp reconcile-period

To configure a Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (SXP) reconcile period timer, use the **cts sxp reconcile-period** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**cts sxp reconcile-period** *seconds*

**no cts sxp reconcile-period**

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Number of seconds. The range is from 0 to 64000.
--------------------	----------------	--

Defaults	60 seconds (1 minute)
----------	-----------------------

Command Modes	Global configuration
---------------	----------------------

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin
--------------------	----------------------------

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

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command.

After a peer terminates an SXP connection, an internal hold down timer starts. If the peer reconnects before the internal hold down timer expires, the SXP reconcile period timer starts. While the SXP reconcile period timer is active, the Cisco NX-OS software retains the SGT mapping entries learned from the previous connection and removes invalid entries.



**Note**

Setting the SXP reconcile period to 0 seconds disables the timer and causes all entries from the previous connection to be removed.

This command requires the Advanced Services license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure the SXP reconcile period:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# cts sxp reconcile-period 120
```

This example shows how to revert to the default SXP reconcile period value:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no cts sxp reconcile-period
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
	<b>show cts sxp connection</b>	Displays the Cisco TrustSec SXP configuration information.

**Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).**

## cts sxp retry-period

To configure a Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (SXP) retry period timer, use the **cts sxp retry-period** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**cts sxp retry-period** *seconds*

**no cts sxp retry-period**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i>	Number of seconds. The range is from 0 to 64000.
---------------------------	----------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	120 seconds (2 minutes)
-----------------	-------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command.

The SXP retry period determines how often the Cisco NX-OS software retries an SXP connection. When an SXP connection is not successfully set up, the Cisco NX-OS software makes a new attempt to set up the connection after the SXP retry period timer expires.



**Note**

Setting the SXP retry period to 0 seconds disables the timer and retries are not attempted.

This command requires the Advanced Services license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure the SXP retry period:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# cts sxp retry-period 120
```

This example shows how to revert to the default SXP retry period value:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no cts sxp retry-period
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
	<b>show cts sxp connection</b>	Displays the Cisco TrustSec SXP peer connection information.

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## E Commands

---

This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with E.

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## enable Cert-DN-match

To enable LDAP users to login only if the user profile lists the subject-DN of the user certificate as authorized for login, use the **enable Cert-DN-match** command. To disable this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**enable Cert-DN-match**

**no enable Cert-DN-match**

---

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

---

**Defaults** Disabled

---

**Command Modes** LDAP server group configuration

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to enable LDAP users to login only if the user profile lists the subject-DN of the user certificate as authorized for login:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa group server ldap LDAPServer1
switch(config-ldap)# server 10.10.2.2
switch(config-ldap)# enable Cert-DN-match
switch(config-ldap)
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>aaa group server ldap</b>	Creates an LDAP server group and enters the LDAP server group configuration mode for that group.
<b>enable user-server-group</b>	Enables group validation for an LDAP server group.
<b>server</b>	Configures the LDAP server as a member of the LDAP server group.
<b>show ldap-server groups</b>	Displays the LDAP server group configuration.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

# enable

To enable a user to move to a higher privilege level after being prompted for a secret password, use the **enable** command.

**enable** *level*

Syntax Description	<i>level</i>	Privilege level to which the user must log in. The only available level is 15.
--------------------	--------------	--

Defaults	Privilege level 15
----------	--------------------

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

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must enable the cumulative privilege of roles for command authorization on TACACS+ servers using the <b>feature privilege</b> command.
------------------	---

This command does not require a license.

Examples	This example shows how to enable the user to move to a higher privilege level after being prompted for a secret password:
----------	---

```
switch# enable 15
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>enable secret priv-lvl</b>	Enables a secret password for a specific privilege level.
	<b>feature privilege</b>	Enables the cumulative privilege of roles for command authorization on TACACS+ servers.
	<b>show privilege</b>	Displays the current privilege level, username, and status of cumulative privilege support.
	<b>username</b> <i>user-id</i> <b>priv-lvl</b>	Enables a user to use privilege levels for authorization.

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## enable secret

To enable a secret password for a specific privilege level, use the **enable secret** command. To disable the password, use the **no** form of this command.

**enable secret** [**0** | **5**] *password* [**priv-lvl** *priv-lvl* | **all**]

**no enable secret** [**0** | **5**] *password* [**priv-lvl** *priv-lvl* | **all**]

Syntax Description		
<b>0</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the password is in clear text.	
<b>5</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the password is in encrypted format.	
<i>password</i>	Password for user privilege escalation. It contains up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.	
<b>priv-lvl</b> <i>priv-lvl</i>	(Optional) Specifies the privilege level to which the secret belongs. The range is from 1 to 15.	
<b>all</b>	Adds or removes all privilege level secrets.	

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the cumulative privilege of roles for command authorization on TACACS+ servers using the **feature privilege** command.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable a secret password for a specific privilege level:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# feature privilege
switch(config)# enable secret 5 def456 priv-lvl 15
switch(config)# username user2 priv-lvl 15
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>enable level</b>	Enables the user to move to a higher privilege level after being prompted for a secret password.
	<b>feature privilege</b>	Enables the cumulative privilege of roles for command authorization on TACACS+ servers.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

Command	Description
<b>show privilege</b>	Displays the current privilege level, username, and status of cumulative privilege support.
<b>username <i>user-id</i> priv-lvl</b>	Enables a user to use privilege levels for authorization.

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

## enable user-server-group

To enable group validation for an LDAP server group, use the **enable user-server-group** command. To disable group validation, use the **no** form of this command.

**enable user-server-group**

**no enable user-server-group**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** LDAP server group configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must configure the LDAP server group name in the LDAP server. Users can login through public-key authentication only if the username is listed as a member of this configured group in the LDAP server.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable group validation for an LDAP server group:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa group server ldap LDAPServer1
switch(config-ldap)# server 10.10.2.2
switch(config-ldap)# enable user-server-group
switch(config-ldap)
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>aaa group server ldap</b>	Creates an LDAP server group and enters the LDAP server group configuration mode for that group.
	<b>enable Cert-DN-match</b>	Enables LDAP users to login only if the user profile lists the subject-DN of the user certificate as authorized for login.
	<b>server</b>	Configures the LDAP server as a member of the LDAP server group.
	<b>show ldap-server groups</b>	Displays the LDAP server group configuration.

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## encryption decrypt type6

To convert type-6 encrypted passwords back to their original state, use the **encryption decrypt type6** command.

**encryption decrypt type6**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Release	Modification
5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to convert type6 encrypted passwords back to their original state:

```
switch # encryption decrypt type6
Please enter current Master Key:
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>encryption re-encrypt obfuscated</b>	Converts the existing obfuscated passwords to type6 encrypted passwords.
	<b>key config-key</b>	Configures the master key for the type-6 encryption.

## encrypt pause-frame

To configure pause frame encryption for Cisco Trusted Security (Cisco TrustSec) on an interface, use the **encrypt pause-frame** command. To remove the pause frame encryption, use the **no** form of this command.

**encrypt pause-frame**

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

## no encrypt pause-frame

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Defaults

Enabled on the line cards that support the encryption of pause frames

### Command Modes

Cisco TrustSec 802.1X configuration mode (config-if-cts-manual)  
Cisco TrustSec manual configuration mode (config-if-cts-dotx1)

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must enable flow control on the interface by using the **flowcontrol** {send | receive} command.

When you enter the **no encrypt pause-frame** command, the pause frames are sent in unencrypted. When you enter the **encrypt pause-frame** command, pause frames are sent encrypted over the Cisco TrustSec link.

You cannot enable Cisco TrustSec on interfaces in half-duplex mode. Use the **show interface** command to determine if an interface is configured for half-duplex mode.



#### Note

F1 Series modules and the N7K-M132XP-12(L) module support only clear pause frames. All other M1 Series modules support both secure (encrypted and decrypted) and clear pause frames.



#### Caution

For the pause frame encryption or decryption configuration to take effect, you must enable and disable the interface, which disrupts traffic on the interface.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to decrypt an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/2
switch(config-if)# cts dot1x
switch(config-if-cts-dot1x)# no encrypt pause-frame
switch(config-if-cts-dot1x)# exit
switch(config-if)# shutdown
switch(config-if)# no shutdown
switch(config-if)# exit
switch(config)#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>cts dot1x</b>	Enables Cisco TrustSec authentication on an interface and enters Cisco TrustSec 802.1X configuration mode.
	<b>cts manual</b>	Enters Cisco TrustSec manual configuration mode for an interface.
	<b>show cts interface</b>	Displays the Cisco TrustSec configuration information for interfaces.

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

## encryption delete type6

To delete strongly encrypted passwords on the NX-OS device, use the **encryption delete type6** command.

### encryption delete type6

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Release	Modification
5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to delete strongly encrypted passwords:

```
switch# configure terminal
encryption delete type6
Please enter current Master Key:
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>encryption re-encrypt obfuscated</b>	Converts the existing obfuscated passwords to type-6 encrypted passwords
	<b>key config-key</b>	Configures the master key for the type-6 encryption.

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## encryption re-encrypt obfuscated

To convert the existing obfuscated passwords to type-6 encrypted passwords, use the **encryption re-encrypt obfuscated** command.

### encryption re-encrypt obfuscated

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Release	Modification
5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** When you use the **encryption re-encrypt obfuscated** command, the encrypted secrets such as, plain or weakly-encrypted passwords, are converted to type-6 encryption if the encryption service is enabled with a master key.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to convert the existing obfuscated passwords to type-6 encrypted passwords:

```
switch # encryption re-encrypt obfuscated
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>encryption decrypt type6</b>	Converts type6 encrypted passwords back to their original state.

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

## enrollment terminal

To enable manual cut-and-paste certificate enrollment through the switch console, use the **enrollment terminal** command. To revert to the default certificate enrollment process, use the **no** form of this command.

**enrollment terminal**

**no enrollment terminal**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Defaults

The default is the manual cut-and-paste method, which is the only enrollment method that the Cisco NX-OS software supports.

### Command Modes

Trustpoint configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure trustpoint enrollment through the switch console:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# crypto ca trustpoint admin-ca
switch(config-trustpoint)# enrollment terminal
```

This example shows how to discard a trustpoint enrollment through the switch console:

```
switch(config)# crypto ca trustpoint admin-ca
switch(config-trustpoint)# no enrollment terminal
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>crypto ca authenticate</b>	Authenticates the certificate of the certificate authority.

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## eou allow clientless

To enable Extensible Authentication Protocol over User Datagram Protocol (EAPoUDP) posture validation of clientless endpoint devices, use the **eou allow clientless** command. To disable posture validation of clientless endpoint devices, use the **no** form of this command.

**eou allow clientless**

**no eou allow clientless**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You must use the **feature eou** command before you configure EAPoUDP. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to allow EAPoUDP posture validation of clientless endpoint devices:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# eou allow clientless
```

This example shows how to prevent EAPoUDP posture validation of clientless endpoint devices:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no eou allow clientless
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature eou</b>	Enables EAPoUDP.
	<b>show eou</b>	Displays EAPoUDP information.

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## eou default

To revert to the default global or interface configuration values for Extensible Authentication Protocol over User Datagram Protocol (EAPoUDP), use the **eou default** command.

### eou default

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration  
Interface configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You must use the **feature eou** command before you configure EAPoUDP.  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to change the global EAPoUDP configuration to the default:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# eou default
```

This example shows how to change the EAPoUDP configuration for an interface to the default:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# eou default
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature eou</b>	Enables EAPoUDP.
	<b>show eou</b>	Displays EAPoUDP information.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## eou initialize

To initialize Extensible Authentication Protocol over User Datagram Protocol (EAPoUDP) sessions, use the **eou initialize** command.

```
eou initialize {all | authentication {clientless | eap | static} | interface ethernet slot/port |
ip-address ipv4-address | mac-address mac-address | posturetoken name}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>all</b>		Initializes all EAPoUDP sessions.
<b>authentication</b>		Initializes EAPoUDP sessions for a specific authentication types.
<b>clientless</b>		Specifies sessions authenticated using clientless posture validation.
<b>eap</b>		Specifies sessions authenticated using EAPoUDP.
<b>static</b>		Specifies sessions authenticated using statically configured exception lists.
<b>interface ethernet</b> <i>slot/port</i>		Initializes the EAPoUDP sessions for a specific interface.
<b>ip-address</b> <i>ipv4-address</i>		Initializes the EAPoUDP sessions for a specific IPv4 address.
<b>mac-address</b> <i>mac-address</i>		Initializes the EAPoUDP sessions for a specific MAC address.
<b>posturetoken</b> <i>name</i>		Initializes the EAPoUDP sessions for a specific posture token.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You must use the **feature eou** command before you configure EAPoUDP.  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to initialize all the EAPoUDP sessions:

```
switch# eou initialize all
```

This example shows how to initialize the EAPoUDP sessions that were statically authenticated:

```
switch# eou initialize authentication static
```

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This example shows how to initialize the EAPoUDP sessions for an interface:

```
switch# eou initialize interface ethernet 1/1
```

This example shows how to initialize the EAPoUDP sessions for an IP address:

```
switch# eou initialize ip-address 10.10.1.1
```

This example shows how to initialize all the EAPoUDP sessions for a MAC address:

```
switch# eou initialize mac-address 0019.076c.dac4
```

This example shows how to initialize all the EAPoUDP sessions for a posture token:

```
switch# eou initialize posturetoken healthy
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>feature eou</b>	Enables EAPoUDP.
<b>show eou</b>	Displays EAPoUDP information.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## eou logging

To enable Extensible Authentication Protocol over User Datagram Protocol (EAPoUDP) logging, use the **eou logging** command. To disable EAPoUDP logging, use the **no** form of this command.

**eou logging**

**no eou logging**

---

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

---

**Defaults** Global configuration: Disabled  
Interface configuration: Global configuration setting

---

**Command Modes** Global configuration  
Interface configuration

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

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

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** The setting for EAPoUDP logging on an interface overrides the global setting.  
You must use the **feature eou** command before you configure EAPoUDP.  
This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to enable global EAPoUDP logging:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# eou logging
```

This example shows how to disable global EAPoUDP logging:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no eou logging
```

This example shows how to enable EAPoUDP logging for an interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# eou logging
```

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This example shows how to disable EAPoUDP logging for an interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# no eou logging
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>feature eou</b>	Enables EAPoUDP.
<b>show eou</b>	Displays EAPoUDP information.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## eou max-retry

To configure the maximum number of attempts for Extensible Authentication Protocol over User Datagram Protocol (EAPoUDP) globally or for an interface, use the **eou max-retry** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**eou max-retry** *count*

**no eou max-retry**

### Syntax Description

*count* Maximum number of retry attempts. The range is from 1 to 3.

### Defaults

Global configuration: 3

Interface configuration: global configuration value

### Command Modes

Global configuration

Interface configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The maximum retries for an interface takes precedence over the globally configured value.

You must use the **feature eou** command before you configure EAPoUDP.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to change the global maximum number of EAPoUDP retry attempts:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# eou max-retry 2
```

This example shows how to revert to the default global maximum number of EAPoUDP retry attempts:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no eou max-retry
```

This example shows how to change the maximum number of EAPoUDP retry attempts for an interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config) interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# eou max-retry 3
```

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This example shows how to revert to the maximum number of EAPoUDP retry attempts for an interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config) interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# no eou max-retry
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>feature eou</b>	Enables EAPoUDP.
<b>show eou</b>	Displays EAPoUDP information.

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## eou port

To configure the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port number for Extensible Authentication Protocol over UDP (EAPoUDP), use the **eou port** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**eou port** *udp-port*

**no eou port**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>udp-port</i>	UDP port number. The range is from 1 to 65535.
<b>Defaults</b>	21862 (0x5566)	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration	
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must use the <b>feature eou</b> command before you configure EAPoUDP. This command does not require a license.	
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to change the UDP port number for EAPoUDP:</p> <pre>switch# config t switch(config)# eou port 21856</pre> <p>This example shows how to revert to the default UDP port number for EAPoUDP:</p> <pre>switch# config t switch(config)# no eou port</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>feature eou</b>	Enables EAPoUDP.
	<b>show eou</b>	Displays EAPoUDP information.

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## eou ratelimit

To configure the number of simultaneous posture validation sessions for Extensible Authentication Protocol over User Datagram Protocol (EAPoUDP), use the **eou ratelimit** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**eou ratelimit** *sessions*

**no eou ratelimit**

### Syntax Description

<i>sessions</i>	Maximum number of simultaneous EAPoUDP posture validation sessions. The range is from 0 to 200.
-----------------	---

### Defaults

Global configuration: 20

Interface configuration: Global configuration setting

### Command Modes

Global configuration  
Interface configuration

### SupportedUserRoles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Setting the EAPoUDP rate limit to zero (0) allows no simultaneous posture validation sessions. The EAPoUDP rate limit for an interface overrides the globally EAPoUDP rate limit setting. You must use the **feature eou** command before you configure EAPoUDP. This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to change the global maximum number of simultaneous EAPoUDP posture-validation sessions:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# eou ratelimit 30
```

This example shows how to revert to the default global maximum number of simultaneous EAPoUDP posture-validation sessions:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no eou ratelimit
```

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This example shows how to change the maximum number of simultaneous EAPoUDP posture-validation sessions for an interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# eou ratelimit 30
```

This example shows how to revert to the default maximum number of simultaneous EAPoUDP posture-validation sessions for an interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# no eou ratelimit
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>feature eou</b>	Enables EAPoUDP.
<b>show eou</b>	Displays EAPoUDP information.

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## eou revalidate (EXEC)

To revalidate Extensible Authentication Protocol over User Datagram Protocol (EAPoUDP) sessions, use the **eou revalidate** command.

```
eou revalidate {all | authentication {clientless | eap | static} | interface ethernet slot/port |
ip-address ipv4-address | mac-address mac-address | posturetoken name}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>all</b>		Revalidates all EAPoUDP sessions.
<b>authentication</b>		Revalidates EAPoUDP sessions for specific authentication types.
<b>clientless</b>		Specifies sessions authenticated using clientless posture validation.
<b>eap</b>		Specifies sessions authenticated using EAPoUDP.
<b>static</b>		Specifies sessions authenticated using statically configured exception lists.
<b>interface ethernet</b> <i>slot/port</i>		Revalidates the EAPoUDP sessions for a specific interface.
<b>ip-address</b> <i>ipv4-address</i>		Revalidates the EAPoUDP sessions for a specific IPv4 address.
<b>mac-address</b> <i>mac-address</i>		Revalidates the EAPoUDP sessions for a specific MAC address.
<b>posturetoken</b> <i>name</i>		Revalidates the EAPoUDP sessions for a specific posture token.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode



**Note**

The Cisco NX-OS software supports an **eou revalidate** command in global configuration mode. To use an EXEC-level **eou revalidate** command in global configuration mode, include the required keywords.

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You must use the **feature eou** command before you configure EAPoUDP.  
This command does not require a license.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

### Examples

This example shows how to revalidate all the EAPoUDP sessions:

```
switch# eou revalidate all
```

This example shows how to revalidate all the EAPoUDP sessions:

```
switch# eou revalidate authentication static
```

This example shows how to revalidate all the EAPoUDP sessions:

```
switch# eou revalidate interface ethernet 1/1
```

This example shows how to revalidate all the EAPoUDP sessions:

```
switch# eou revalidate ip-address 10.10.1.1
```

This example shows how to revalidate all the EAPoUDP sessions:

```
switch# eou revalidate mac-address 0019.076c.dac4
```

This example shows how to revalidate all the EAPoUDP sessions:

```
switch# eou revalidate posturetoken healthy
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>feature eou</b>	Enables EAPoUDP.
<b>show eou</b>	Displays EAPoUDP information.

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

## eou revalidate (global configuration and interface configuration)

To enable automatic periodic revalidation of Extensible Authentication Protocol over User Datagram Protocol (EAPoUDP) sessions globally or for a specific interface, use the **eou revalidate** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**eou revalidate**

**no eou revalidate**

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

**Defaults**  
Global configuration: Enabled  
Interface configuration: Global configuration value

**Command Modes**  
Global configuration  
Interface configuration

**SupportedUserRoles**  
network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** The automatic revalidation setting for an interface overrides the global setting for automatic revalidation.



**Note**

The Cisco NX-OS software supports an **eou revalidate** command in EXEC configuration mode. To use an EXEC-level **eou revalidate** command in global configuration mode, include the required keywords.

You must use the **feature eou** command before you configure EAPoUDP.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to disable global automatic revalidation of EAPoUDP sessions:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no eou revalidate
```

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

This example shows how to enable global automatic revalidation of EAPoUDP sessions:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# eou revalidate
```

This example shows how to disable automatic revalidation of EAPoUDP sessions for an interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no eou revalidate
```

This example shows how to enable automatic revalidation of EAPoUDP sessions for an interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# eou revalidate
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>feature eou</b>	Enables EAPoUDP.
<b>eou timeout</b>	Configures the timeout interval for EAPoUDP automatic periodic validation.
<b>show eou</b>	Displays EAPoUDP information.

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## eou timeout

To configure timeout intervals for the global Extensible Authentication Protocol over User Datagram Protocol (EAPoUDP) timers or for the EAPoUDP timers for an interface, use the **eou timeout** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
eou timeout {aaa seconds | hold-period seconds | retransmit seconds | revalidation seconds | status-query seconds}
```

```
no eou timeout {aaa | hold-period | retransmit | revalidation | status-query}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>aaa</b> <i>seconds</i>	Specifies the AAA timeout interval. The range is from 0 to 60 seconds.	<b>Note</b> Setting the AAA timeout interval to zero (0) disables the AAA timer.
<b>hold-period</b> <i>seconds</i>	Specifies the hold timeout interval. The range is from 60 to 86400 seconds.	
<b>retransmit</b> <i>seconds</i>	Specifies the retransmit timeout interval. The range is from 1 to 60 seconds.	
<b>revalidation</b> <i>seconds</i>	Specifies the period automatic revalidation timeout interval. The range is from 5 to 86400 seconds.	
<b>status-query</b> <i>seconds</i>	Specifies the status query timeout interval. The range is from 10 to 1800 seconds.	

### Defaults

Global AAA timeout interval: 60 seconds (1 minute)  
 Global hold-period timeout: 180 seconds (3 minutes)  
 Global retransmit timeout interval: 3 seconds  
 Global revalidation timeout interval: 36000 seconds (10 hours)  
 Global status query timeout interval: 300 seconds (5 minutes)  
 Interface timeout intervals: Global configuration values

### Command Modes

Global configuration  
 Interface configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
 vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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---

**Usage Guidelines**

The timeout interval values for the interface timers override the global timeout values. You must use the **feature eou** command before you configure EAPoUDP. This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to change the global AAA timeout interval:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# eou timeout aaa 50
```

This example shows how to change the AAA timeout interval for an interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# eou timeout aaa 60
```

This example shows how to change the global hold-period timeout interval:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# eou timeout hold-period 480
```

This example shows how to change the hold-period timeout interval for an interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# eou timeout hold-period 540
```

This example shows how to change the global retransmit timeout interval:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# eou timeout retransmit 5
```

This example shows how to change the retransmit timeout interval for an interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# eou timeout retransmit 4
```

This example shows how to change the global revalidation timeout interval:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# eou timeout revalidation 34000
```

This example shows how to change the revalidation timeout interval for an interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# eou timeout revalidation 30000
```

This example shows how to change the global status-query timeout interval:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# eou timeout status-query 240
```

This example shows how to change the status-query timeout interval for an interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# eou timeout status-query 270
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature eou</b>	Enables EAPoUDP.
	<b>eou revalidate (global configuration)</b>	Enables periodic automatic revalidation of endpoint devices.
	<b>show eou</b>	Displays EAPoUDP information.

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## eq

To specify a single port as a group member in an IP port object group, use the **eq** command. To remove a single port group member from the port object group, use the **no** form of this command.

*[sequence-number]* **eq** *port-number*

**no** {*sequence-number* | **eq** *port-number*}

### Syntax Description

<i>sequence-number</i>	(Optional) Sequence number for this group member. Sequence numbers maintain the order of group members within an object group. Valid sequence numbers are from 1 to 4294967295. If you do not specify a sequence number, the device assigns a number that is 10 greater than the largest sequence number in the current object group.
<i>port-number</i>	Port number that this group member matches. Valid port numbers are from 0 to 65535.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

IP port object group configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

IP port object groups are not directional. Whether an **eq** command matches a source or destination port or whether it applies to inbound or outbound traffic depends upon how you use the object group in an ACL.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure an IP port object group named port-group-05 with a group member that matches traffic sent to or from port 443:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# object-group ip port port-group-05
switch(config-port-ogroup)# eq 443
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>gt</b>	Specifies a greater-than group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>lt</b>	Specifies a less-than group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>neq</b>	Specifies a not-equal-to group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>object-group ip port</b>	Configures an IP port object group.
	<b>range</b>	Specifies a port-range group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>show object-group</b>	Displays object groups.

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## D Commands

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This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with D.

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## deadtime

To configure the dead-time interval for a RADIUS or TACACS+ server group, use the **deadtime** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**deadtime** *minutes*

**no deadtime** *minutes*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>minutes</i>	Number of minutes for the interval. The range is from 0 to 1440 minutes.
	<b>Note</b>	Setting the dead-time interval to 0 disables the timer.

<b>Defaults</b>	0 minutes
-----------------	-----------

<b>Command Modes</b>	RADIUS server group configuration TACACS+ server group configuration
----------------------	---

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
		4.0(1)

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must use the <b>feature tacacs+</b> command before you configure TACACS+. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the dead-time interval to 2 minutes for a RADIUS server group:
-----------------	--

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa group server radius RadServer
switch(config-radius)# deadtime 2
```

This example shows how to set the dead-time interval to 5 minutes for a TACACS+ server group:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# feature tacacs+
switch(config)# aaa group server tacacs+ TacServer
switch(config-tacacs+)# deadtime 5
```

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This example shows how to revert to the dead-time interval default:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# feature tacacs+
switch(config)# aaa group server tacacs+ TacServer
switch(config-tacacs+)# no deadtime 5
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>aaa group server</b>	Configures AAA server groups.
<b>radius-server host</b>	Configures a RADIUS server.
<b>show radius-server groups</b>	Displays RADIUS server group information.
<b>show tacacs-server groups</b>	Displays TACACS+ server group information.
<b>feature tacacs+</b>	Enables TACACS+.
<b>tacacs-server host</b>	Configures a TACACS+ server.

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## delete certificate

To delete the identity certificate, use the **delete certificate** command.

**delete certificate** [**force**]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>force</b>	(Optional) Forces the deletion of the identity certificate.
<b>Defaults</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Trustpoint configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **delete certificate** command to delete the identity certificate obtained from the trustpoint CA when the identity certificate expires or the corresponding key pair is compromised. Applications on the device are left without any identity certificate to use after you delete the last or the only identity certificate present. The Cisco NX-OS software generates an error message if the certificate being deleted is the only certificate present or is the last identity certificate in a chain. You can use the optional **force** keyword to remove the certificate.



### Note

The trustpoint configuration, certificates, and key pair configurations are persistent only after saving to the startup configuration. Deletions become persistent only after you save the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Enter the **copy running-config startup-config** command to make the certificate and key pair deletions persistent.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete the identity certificate:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# crypto ca trustpoint admin-ca
switch(config-trustpoint)# delete certificate
```

This example shows how to force the deletion of the identity certificate:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# crypto ca trustpoint admin-ca
switch(config-trustpoint)# delete certificate force
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	delete ca-certificate	Deletes the certificate authority certificate.
	delete crl	Deletes the CRL from the trustpoint.

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## delete crl

To delete the certificate revocation list (CRL) from the trustpoint, use the **delete crl** command.

**delete crl**

---

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

---

**Defaults** None

---

**Command Modes** Trustpoint configuration

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to delete the CRL from the trustpoint:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# crypto ca trustpoint admin-ca
switch(config-trustpoint)# delete crl
```

---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>delete ca-certificate</b>	Deletes the certificate authority certificate.
	<b>delete certificate</b>	Deletes the identity certificate.

---

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## deny (ARP)

To create an ARP ACL rule that denies ARP traffic that matches its conditions, use the **deny** command. To remove a rule, use the **no** form of this command.

### General Syntax

```
[sequence-number] deny ip {any | host sender-IP | sender-IP sender-IP-mask} mac {any | host sender-MAC | sender-MAC sender-MAC-mask} [log]
```

```
[sequence-number] deny request ip {any | host sender-IP | sender-IP sender-IP-mask} mac {any | host sender-MAC | sender-MAC sender-MAC-mask} [log]
```

```
[sequence-number] deny response ip {any | host sender-IP | sender-IP sender-IP-mask} {any | host target-IP | target-IP target-IP-mask} mac {any | host sender-MAC | sender-MAC sender-MAC-mask} [any | host target-MAC | target-MAC target-MAC-mask] [log]
```

**no** sequence-number

```
no deny ip {any | host sender-IP | sender-IP sender-IP-mask} mac {any | host sender-MAC | sender-MAC sender-MAC-mask} [log]
```

```
no deny request ip {any | host sender-IP | sender-IP sender-IP-mask} mac {any | host sender-MAC | sender-MAC sender-MAC-mask} [log]
```

```
no deny response ip {any | host sender-IP | sender-IP sender-IP-mask} {any | host target-IP | target-IP target-IP-mask} mac {any | host sender-MAC | sender-MAC sender-MAC-mask} [any | host target-MAC | target-MAC target-MAC-mask] [log]
```

### Syntax Description

<i>sequence-number</i>	(Optional) Sequence number of the <b>deny</b> command, which causes the device to insert the command in that numbered position in the access list. Sequence numbers maintain the order of rules within an ACL.  A sequence number can be any integer between 1 and 4294967295.  By default, the first rule in an ACL has a sequence number of 10.  If you do not specify a sequence number, the device adds the rule to the end of the ACL and assigns a sequence number that is 10 greater than the sequence number of the preceding rule.  Use the <b>resequence</b> command to reassign sequence numbers to rules.
<b>ip</b>	Introduces the IP address portion of the rule.
<b>any</b>	(Optional) Specifies that any host matches the part of the rule that contains the <b>any</b> keyword. You can use the <b>any</b> to specify the sender IP address, target IP address, sender MAC address, and target MAC address.
<b>host sender-IP</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the rule matches ARP packets only when the sender IP address in the packet matches the value of the <i>sender-IP</i> argument. Valid values for the <i>sender-IP</i> argument are IPv4 addresses in dotted-decimal format.
<i>sender-IP</i> <i>sender-IP-mask</i>	(Optional) IPv4 address and mask for the set of IPv4 addresses that the sender IP address in the packet can match. The <i>sender-IP</i> and <i>sender-IP-mask</i> argument must be given in dotted-decimal format. Specifying 255.255.255.255 as the <i>sender-IP-mask</i> argument is the equivalent of using the <b>host</b> keyword.

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<b>mac</b>	Introduces the MAC address portion of the rule.
<b>host</b> <i>sender-MAC</i>	(Optional) Specifies that the rule matches ARP packets only when the sender MAC address in the packet matches the value of the <i>sender-MAC</i> argument. Valid values for the <i>sender-MAC</i> argument are MAC addresses in dotted-hexadecimal format.
<i>sender-MAC</i> <i>sender-MAC-mask</i>	(Optional) MAC address and mask for the set of MAC addresses that the sender MAC address in the packet can match. The <i>sender-MAC</i> and <i>sender-MAC-mask</i> argument must be given in dotted-hexadecimal format. Specifying ffff.ffff.ffff as the <i>sender-MAC-mask</i> argument is the equivalent of using the <b>host</b> keyword.
<b>log</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the device logs ARP packets that match the rule.
<b>request</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the rule applies only to packets containing ARP request messages.  <b>Note</b> If you omit both the <b>request</b> and the <b>response</b> keywords, the rule applies to all ARP messages.
<b>response</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the rule applies only to packets containing ARP response messages.  <b>Note</b> If you omit both the <b>request</b> and the <b>response</b> keywords, the rule applies to all ARP messages.
<b>host</b> <i>target-IP</i>	(Optional) Specifies that the rule matches ARP packets only when the target IP address in the packet matches the value of the <i>target-IP</i> argument. You can specify <b>host</b> <i>target-IP</i> only when you use the <b>response</b> keyword. Valid values for the <i>target-IP</i> argument are IPv4 addresses in dotted-decimal format.
<i>target-IP</i> <i>target-IP-mask</i>	(Optional) IPv4 address and mask for the set of IPv4 addresses that the target IP address in the packet can match. You can specify <i>target-IP</i> <i>target-IP-mask</i> only when you use the <b>response</b> keyword. The <i>target-IP</i> and <i>target-IP-mask</i> argument must be given in dotted-decimal format. Specifying 255.255.255.255 as the <i>target-IP-mask</i> argument is the equivalent of using the <b>host</b> keyword.
<b>host</b> <i>target-MAC</i>	(Optional) Specifies that the rule matches ARP packets only when the target MAC address in the packet matches the value of the <i>target-MAC</i> argument. You can specify <b>host</b> <i>target-MAC</i> only when you use the <b>response</b> keyword. Valid values for the <i>target-MAC</i> argument are MAC addresses in dotted-hexadecimal format.
<i>target-MAC</i> <i>target-MAC-mask</i>	(Optional) MAC address and mask for the set of MAC addresses that the target MAC address in the packet can match. You can specify <i>target-MAC</i> <i>target-MAC-mask</i> only when you use the <b>response</b> keyword. The <i>target-MAC</i> and <i>target-MAC-mask</i> argument must be given in dotted-hexadecimal format. Specifying ffff.ffff.ffff as the <i>target-MAC-mask</i> argument is the equivalent of using the <b>host</b> keyword.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

ARP ACL configuration

**SupportedUserRoles**network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

### Usage Guidelines

A newly created ARP ACL contains no rules.

If you do not specify a sequence number, the device assigns to the rule a sequence number that is 10 greater than the last rule in the ACL.

When the device applies an ARP ACL to a packet, it evaluates the packet with every rule in the ACL. The device enforces the first rule that has conditions that are satisfied by the packet. When the conditions of more than one rule are satisfied, the device enforces the rule with the lowest sequence number.

If you do not specify either the **response** or **request** keyword, the rule applies to packets that contain any ARP message.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter ARP access list configuration mode for an ARP ACL named arp-acl-01 and add a rule that denies ARP request messages that contain a sender IP address that is within the 10.32.143.0 subnet:

```
switch# conf t
switch(config)# arp access-list arp-acl-01
switch(config-arp-acl)# deny request ip 10.32.143.0 255.255.255.0 mac any
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>arp access-list</b>	Configures an ARP ACL.
<b>ip arp inspection filter</b>	Applies an ARP ACL to a VLAN.
<b>permit (ARP)</b>	Configures a permit rule in an ARP ACL.
<b>remark</b>	Configures a remark in an ACL.
<b>show arp access-list</b>	Displays all ARP ACLs or one ARP ACL.

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## deny (IPv4)

To create an IPv4 ACL rule that denies traffic matching its conditions, use the **deny** command. To remove a rule, use the **no** form of this command.

### General Syntax

```
[sequence-number] deny protocol source destination [dscp dscp | precedence precedence]
[fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name] [packet-length operator packet-length
[packet-length]]
```

```
no deny protocol source destination [dscp dscp | precedence precedence] [fragments] [log]
[time-range time-range-name] [packet-length operator packet-length [packet-length]]
```

```
no sequence-number
```

### Internet Control Message Protocol

```
[sequence-number] deny icmp source destination [icmp-message | icmp-type [icmp-code]] [dscp
dscp | precedence precedence] [fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name]
[packet-length operator packet-length [packet-length]]
```

### Internet Group Management Protocol

```
[sequence-number] deny igmp source destination [igmp-message] [dscp dscp | precedence
precedence] [fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name] [packet-length operator
packet-length [packet-length]]
```

### Internet Protocol v4

```
[sequence-number] deny ip source destination [dscp dscp | precedence precedence] [fragments]
[log] [time-range time-range-name] [packet-length operator packet-length [packet-length]]
```

### Transmission Control Protocol

```
[sequence-number] deny tcp source [operator port [port] | portgroup portgroup] destination
[operator port [port] | portgroup portgroup] [dscp dscp | precedence precedence] [fragments]
[log] [time-range time-range-name] [flags] [established] [packet-length operator
packet-length [packet-length]]
```

### User Datagram Protocol

```
[sequence-number] deny udp source [operator port [port] | portgroup portgroup] destination
[operator port [port] | portgroup portgroup] [dscp dscp | precedence precedence] [fragments]
[log] [time-range time-range-name] [packet-length operator packet-length [packet-length]]
```

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Syntax Description	
<i>sequence-number</i>	<p>(Optional) Sequence number of the <b>deny</b> command, which causes the device to insert the command in that numbered position in the access list. Sequence numbers maintain the order of rules within an ACL.</p> <p>A sequence number can be any integer between 1 and 4294967295.</p> <p>By default, the first rule in an ACL has a sequence number of 10.</p> <p>If you do not specify a sequence number, the device adds the rule to the end of the ACL and assigns a sequence number that is 10 greater than the sequence number of the preceding rule.</p> <p>Use the <b>resequence</b> command to reassign sequence numbers to rules.</p>
<i>protocol</i>	<p>Name or number of the protocol of packets that the rule matches. For details about the methods that you can use to specify this argument, see “Protocol” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.</p>
<i>source</i>	<p>Source IPv4 addresses that the rule matches. For details about the methods that you can use to specify this argument, see “Source and Destination” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.</p>
<i>destination</i>	<p>Destination IPv4 addresses that the rule matches. For details about the methods that you can use to specify this argument, see “Source and Destination” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.</p>

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<b>dscp</b> <i>dscp</i>	<p>(Optional) Specifies that the rule matches only those packets with the specified 6-bit differentiated services value in the DSCP field of the IP header. The <i>dscp</i> argument can be one of the following numbers or keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>0–63</b>—The decimal equivalent of the 6 bits of the DSCP field. For example, if you specify 10, the rule matches only those packets that have the following bits in the DSCP field: 001010.</li><li>• <b>af11</b>—Assured Forwarding (AF) class 1, low drop probability (001010)</li><li>• <b>af12</b>—AF class 1, medium drop probability (001100)</li><li>• <b>af13</b>—AF class 1, high drop probability (001110)</li><li>• <b>af21</b>—AF class 2, low drop probability (010010)</li><li>• <b>af22</b>—AF class 2, medium drop probability (010100)</li><li>• <b>af23</b>—AF class 2, high drop probability (010110)</li><li>• <b>af31</b>—AF class 3, low drop probability (011010)</li><li>• <b>af32</b>—AF class 3, medium drop probability (011100)</li><li>• <b>af33</b>—AF class 3, high drop probability (011110)</li><li>• <b>af41</b>—AF class 4, low drop probability (100010)</li><li>• <b>af42</b>—AF class 4, medium drop probability (100100)</li><li>• <b>af43</b>—AF class 4, high drop probability (100110)</li><li>• <b>cs1</b>—Class-selector (CS) 1, precedence 1 (001000)</li><li>• <b>cs2</b>—CS2, precedence 2 (010000)</li><li>• <b>cs3</b>—CS3, precedence 3 (011000)</li><li>• <b>cs4</b>—CS4, precedence 4 (100000)</li><li>• <b>cs5</b>—CS5, precedence 5 (101000)</li><li>• <b>cs6</b>—CS6, precedence 6 (110000)</li><li>• <b>cs7</b>—CS7, precedence 7 (111000)</li><li>• <b>default</b>—Default DSCP value (000000)</li><li>• <b>ef</b>—Expedited Forwarding (101110)</li></ul>
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<b>precedence</b> <i>precedence</i>	<p>(Optional) Specifies that the rule matches only packets that have an IP Precedence field with the value specified by the <i>precedence</i> argument. The <i>precedence</i> argument can be a number or a keyword, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0–7—Decimal equivalent of the 3 bits of the IP Precedence field. For example, if you specify 3, the rule matches only packets that have the following bits in the DSCP field: 011.</li> <li>• <b>critical</b>—Precedence 5 (101)</li> <li>• <b>flash</b>—Precedence 3 (011)</li> <li>• <b>flash-override</b>—Precedence 4 (100)</li> <li>• <b>immediate</b>—Precedence 2 (010)</li> <li>• <b>internet</b>—Precedence 6 (110)</li> <li>• <b>network</b>—Precedence 7 (111)</li> <li>• <b>priority</b>—Precedence 1 (001)</li> <li>• <b>routine</b>—Precedence 0 (000)</li> </ul>
<b>fragments</b>	<p>(Optional) Specifies that the rule matches only those packets that are noninitial fragments. You cannot specify this keyword in the same rule that you specify Layer 4 options, such as a TCP port number, because the information that the devices requires to evaluate those options is contained only in initial fragments.</p>
<b>log</b>	<p>(Optional) Specifies that the device generates an informational logging message about each packet that matches the rule. The message includes the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the protocol was TCP, UDP, ICMP or a number</li> <li>• Source and destination addresses</li> <li>• Source and destination port numbers, if applicable</li> </ul>
<b>time-range</b> <i>time-range-name</i>	<p>(Optional) Specifies the time range that applies to this rule. You can configure a time range by using the <b>time-range</b> command. The <i>time-range-name</i> argument can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.</p>
<i>icmp-message</i>	<p>(ICMP only: Optional) ICMP message type that the rule matches. This argument can be an integer from 0 to 255 or one of the keywords listed under “ICMP Message Types” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.</p>
<i>icmp-type</i> [ <i>icmp-code</i> ]	<p>(ICMP only: Optional) ICMP message type that the rule matches. Valid values for the <i>icmp-type</i> argument are an integer from 0 to 255. If the ICMP message type supports message codes, you can use the <i>icmp-code</i> argument to specify the code that the rule matches.</p> <p>For more information about ICMP message types and codes, see <a href="http://www.iana.org/assignments/icmp-parameters">http://www.iana.org/assignments/icmp-parameters</a>.</p>

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<i>igmp-message</i>	<p>(IGMP only; Optional) IGMP message type that the rule matches. The <i>igmp-message</i> argument can be the IGMP message number, which is an integer from 0 to 15. It can also be one of the following keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>dvmrp</b>—Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol</li> <li>• <b>host-query</b>—Host query</li> <li>• <b>host-report</b>—Host report</li> <li>• <b>pim</b>—Protocol Independent Multicast</li> <li>• <b>trace</b>—Multicast trace</li> </ul>
<i>operator port</i> [ <i>port</i> ]	<p>(Optional; TCP and UDP only) Rule matches only packets that are from a source port or sent to a destination port that satisfies the conditions of the <i>operator</i> and <i>port</i> arguments. Whether these arguments apply to a source port or a destination port depends upon whether you specify them after the <i>source</i> argument or after the <i>destination</i> argument.</p> <p>The <i>port</i> argument can be the name or the number of a TCP or UDP port. Valid numbers are integers from 0 to 65535. For listings of valid port names, see “TCP Port Names” and “UDP Port Names” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.</p> <p>A second <i>port</i> argument is required only when the <i>operator</i> argument is a range. The <i>operator</i> argument must be one of the following keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>eq</b>—Matches only if the port in the packet is equal to the <i>port</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>gt</b>—Matches only if the port in the packet is greater than and not equal to the <i>port</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>lt</b>—Matches only if the port in the packet is less than and not equal to the <i>port</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>neq</b>—Matches only if the port in the packet is not equal to the <i>port</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>range</b>—Requires two <i>port</i> arguments and matches only if the port in the packet is equal to or greater than the first <i>port</i> argument and equal to or less than the second <i>port</i> argument.</li> </ul>
<b>portgroup</b> <i>portgroup</i>	<p>(Optional; TCP and UDP only) Specifies that the rule matches only packets that are from a source port or to a destination port that is a member of the IP port object group specified by the <i>portgroup</i> argument, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters. Whether the IP port object group applies to a source port or a destination port depends upon whether you specify it after the <i>source</i> argument or after the <i>destination</i> argument.</p> <p>Use the <b>object-group ip port</b> command to create and change IP port object groups.</p>
<i>flags</i>	<p>(TCP only; Optional) TCP control bit flags that the rule matches. The value of the <i>flags</i> argument must be one or more of the following keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ack</b></li> <li>• <b>fin</b></li> <li>• <b>psh</b></li> <li>• <b>rst</b></li> <li>• <b>syn</b></li> <li>• <b>urg</b></li> </ul>

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<b>established</b>	(TCP only; Optional) Specifies that the rule matches only packets that belong to an established TCP connection. The device considers TCP packets with the ACK or RST bits set to belong to an established connection.
<b>packet-length</b> <i>operator</i> <i>packet-length</i> [ <i>packet-length</i> ]	(Optional) Rule matches only packets that have a length in bytes that satisfies the condition specified by the <i>operator</i> and <i>packet-length</i> arguments.  Valid values for the <i>packet-length</i> argument are whole numbers from 20 to 9210.  The <i>operator</i> argument must be one of the following keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>eq</b>—Matches only if the packet length in bytes is equal to the <i>packet-length</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>gt</b>—Matches only if the packet length in bytes is greater than the <i>packet-length</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>lt</b>—Matches only if the packet length in bytes is less than the <i>packet-length</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>neq</b>—Matches only if the packet length in bytes is not equal to the <i>packet-length</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>range</b>—Requires two <i>packet-length</i> arguments and matches only if the packet length in bytes is equal to or greater than the first <i>packet-length</i> argument and equal to or less than the second <i>packet-length</i> argument.</li> </ul>

### Defaults

A newly created IPv4 ACL contains no rules.

If you do not specify a sequence number, the device assigns the rule a sequence number that is 10 greater than the last rule in the ACL.

### Command Modes

IPv4 ACL configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.1(2)	Support was added for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>ahp</b>, <b>eigrp</b>, <b>esp</b>, <b>gre</b>, <b>nos</b>, <b>ospf</b>, <b>pcp</b>, and <b>pim</b> protocol keywords.</li> <li>• The <b>packet-length</b> keyword.</li> </ul>
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

When the device applies an IPv4 ACL to a packet, it evaluates the packet with every rule in the ACL. The device enforces the first rule that has conditions that are satisfied by the packet. When the conditions of more than one rule are satisfied, the device enforces the rule with the lowest sequence number.

This command does not require a license.

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### Protocol

You can specify the protocol of packets that the rule applies to by the protocol name or the number of the protocol. If you want the rule to apply to all IPv4 traffic, use the **ip** keyword.

The protocol keyword that you specify affects the additional keywords and arguments that are available. Unless otherwise specified, only the other keywords that apply to all IPv4 protocols are available. Those keywords include the following:

- **dscp**
- **fragments**
- **log**
- **packet-length**
- **precedence**
- **time-range**

Valid protocol numbers are from 0 to 255.

Valid protocol names are the following keywords:

- **ahp**—Specifies that the rule applies to authentication header protocol (AHP) traffic only.
- **eigrp**—Specifies that the rule applies to Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) traffic only.
- **esp**—Specifies that the rule applies to Encapsulating Security Protocol (ESP) traffic only.
- **gre**—Specifies that the rule applies to General Routing Encapsulation (GRE) traffic only.
- **icmp**—Specifies that the rule applies to ICMP traffic only. When you use this keyword, the *icmp-message* argument is available, in addition to the keywords that are available for all valid values of the *protocol* argument.
- **igmp**—Specifies that the rule applies to IGMP traffic only. When you use this keyword, the *igmp-type* argument is available, in addition to the keywords that are available for all valid values of the *protocol* argument.
- **ip**—Specifies that the rule applies to all IPv4 traffic.
- **nos**—Specifies that the rule applies to KA9Q NOS-compatible IP-over-IP tunneling traffic only.
- **ospf**—Specifies that the rule applies to Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) traffic only.
- **pcp**—Specifies that the rule applies to payload compression protocol (PCP) traffic only.
- **pim**—Specifies that the rule applies to protocol-independent multicast (PIM) traffic only.
- **tcp**—Specifies that the rule applies to TCP traffic only. When you use this keyword, the *flags* and *operator* arguments and the **portgroup** and **established** keywords are available, in addition to the keywords that are available for all valid values of the *protocol* argument.
- **udp**—Specifies that the rule applies to UDP traffic only. When you use this keyword, the *operator* argument and the **portgroup** keyword are available, in addition to the keywords that are available for all valid values of the *protocol* argument.

### Source and Destination

You can specify the *source* and *destination* arguments in one of several ways. In each rule, the method that you use to specify one of these arguments does not affect how you specify the other argument. When you configure a rule, use the following methods to specify the *source* and *destination* arguments:

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- IP address group object—You can use an IPv4 address group object to specify a *source* or *destination* argument. Use the **object-group ip address** command to create and change IPv4 address group objects. The syntax is as follows:

```
addrgroup address-group-name
```

The following example shows how to use an IPv4 address object group named lab-gateway-svrs to specify the *destination* argument:

```
switch(config-acl)# deny ip any addrgroup lab-gateway-svrs
```

- Address and network wildcard—You can use an IPv4 address followed by a network wildcard to specify a host or a network as a source or destination. The syntax is as follows:

```
IPv4-address network-wildcard
```

The following example shows how to specify the *source* argument with the IPv4 address and network wildcard for the 192.168.67.0 subnet:

```
switch(config-acl)# deny tcp 192.168.67.0 0.0.0.255 any
```

- Address and variable-length subnet mask—You can use an IPv4 address followed by a variable-length subnet mask (VLSM) to specify a host or a network as a source or destination. The syntax is as follows:

```
IPv4-address/prefix-len
```

The following example shows how to specify the *source* argument with the IPv4 address and VLSM for the 192.168.67.0 subnet:

```
switch(config-acl)# deny udp 192.168.67.0/24 any
```

- Host address—You can use the **host** keyword and an IPv4 address to specify a host as a source or destination. The syntax is as follows:

```
host IPv4-address
```

This syntax is equivalent to *IPv4-address/32* and *IPv4-address 0.0.0.0*.

The following example shows how to specify the *source* argument with the **host** keyword and the 192.168.67.132 IPv4 address:

```
switch(config-acl)# deny icmp host 192.168.67.132 any
```

- Any address—You can use the **any** keyword to specify that a source or destination is any IPv4 address. For examples of the use of the **any** keyword, see the examples in this section. Each example shows how to specify a source or destination by using the **any** keyword.

### ICMP Message Types

The *icmp-message* argument can be one of the following keywords:

- **administratively-prohibited**—Administratively prohibited
- **alternate-address**—Alternate address
- **conversion-error**—Datagram conversion
- **dod-host-prohibited**—Host prohibited
- **dod-net-prohibited**—Net prohibited
- **echo**—Echo (ping)
- **echo-reply**—Echo reply

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- **general-parameter-problem**—Parameter problem
- **host-isolated**—Host isolated
- **host-precedence-unreachable**—Host unreachable for precedence
- **host-redirect**—Host redirect
- **host-tos-redirect**—Host redirect for ToS
- **host-tos-unreachable**—Host unreachable for ToS
- **host-unknown**—Host unknown
- **host-unreachable**—Host unreachable
- **information-reply**—Information replies
- **information-request**—Information requests
- **mask-reply**—Mask replies
- **mask-request**—Mask requests
- **mobile-redirect**—Mobile host redirect
- **net-redirect**—Network redirect
- **net-tos-redirect**—Net redirect for ToS
- **net-tos-unreachable**—Network unreachable for ToS
- **net-unreachable**—Net unreachable
- **network-unknown**—Network unknown
- **no-room-for-option**—Parameter required but no room
- **option-missing**—Parameter required but not present
- **packet-too-big**—Fragmentation needed and DF set
- **parameter-problem**—All parameter problems
- **port-unreachable**—Port unreachable
- **precedence-unreachable**—Precedence cutoff
- **protocol-unreachable**—Protocol unreachable
- **reassembly-timeout**—Reassembly timeout
- **redirect**—All redirects
- **router-advertisement**—Router discovery advertisements
- **router-solicitation**—Router discovery solicitations
- **source-quench**—Source quenches
- **source-route-failed**—Source route failed
- **time-exceeded**—All time-exceeded messages
- **timestamp-reply**—Time-stamp replies
- **timestamp-request**—Time-stamp requests
- **traceroute**—Traceroute
- **ttl-exceeded**—TTL exceeded
- **unreachable**—All unreachables

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### TCP Port Names

When you specify the *protocol* argument as **tcp**, the *port* argument can be a TCP port number, which is an integer from 0 to 65535. It can also be one of the following keywords:

- bgp**—Border Gateway Protocol (179)
- chargen**—Character generator (19)
- cmd**—Remote commands (rcmd, 514)
- daytime**—Daytime (13)
- discard**—Discard (9)
- domain**—Domain Name Service (53)
- drip**—Dynamic Routing Information Protocol (3949)
- echo**—Echo (7)
- exec**—EXEC (rsh, 512)
- finger**—Finger (79)
- ftp**—File Transfer Protocol (21)
- ftp-data**—FTP data connections (2)
- gopher**—Gopher (7)
- hostname**—NIC hostname server (11)
- ident**—Ident Protocol (113)
- irc**—Internet Relay Chat (194)
- klogin**—Kerberos login (543)
- kshell**—Kerberos shell (544)
- login**—Login (rlogin, 513)
- lpd**—Printer service (515)
- nntp**—Network News Transport Protocol (119)
- pim-auto-rp**—PIM Auto-RP (496)
- pop2**—Post Office Protocol v2 (19)
- pop3**—Post Office Protocol v3 (11)
- smtp**—Simple Mail Transport Protocol (25)
- sunrpc**—Sun Remote Procedure Call (111)
- tacacs**—TAC Access Control System (49)
- talk**—Talk (517)
- telnet**—Telnet (23)
- time**—Time (37)
- uucp**—UNIX-to-UNIX Copy Program (54)
- whois**—WHOIS/NICNAME (43)
- www**—World Wide Web (HTTP, 8)

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### UDP Port Names

When you specify the *protocol* argument as **udp**, the *port* argument can be a UDP port number, which is an integer from 0 to 65535. It can also be one of the following keywords:

- biff**—Biff (mail notification, comsat, 512)
- bootpc**—Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) client (68)
- bootps**—Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) server (67)
- discard**—Discard (9)
- dnsix**—DNSIX security protocol auditing (195)
- domain**—Domain Name Service (DNS, 53)
- echo**—Echo (7)
- isakmp**—Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol (5)
- mobile-ip**—Mobile IP registration (434)
- nameserver**—IEN116 name service (obsolete, 42)
- netbios-dgm**—NetBIOS datagram service (138)
- netbios-ns**—NetBIOS name service (137)
- netbios-ss**—NetBIOS session service (139)
- non500-isakmp**—Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol (45)
- ntp**—Network Time Protocol (123)
- pim-auto-rp**—PIM Auto-RP (496)
- rip**—Routing Information Protocol (router, in.routed, 52)
- snmp**—Simple Network Management Protocol (161)
- snmptrap**—SNMP Traps (162)
- sunrpc**—Sun Remote Procedure Call (111)
- syslog**—System Logger (514)
- tacacs**—TAC Access Control System (49)
- talk**—Talk (517)
- tftp**—Trivial File Transfer Protocol (69)
- time**—Time (37)
- who**—Who service (rwho, 513)
- xdmcp**—X Display Manager Control Protocol (177)

### Examples

This example shows how to configure an IPv4 ACL named `acl-lab-01` with rules that deny all TCP and UDP traffic from the 10.23.0.0 and 192.168.37.0 networks to the 10.176.0.0 network and a final rule that permits all other IPv4 traffic:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip access-list acl-lab-01
switch(config-acl)# deny tcp 10.23.0.0/16 10.176.0.0/16
switch(config-acl)# deny udp 10.23.0.0/16 10.176.0.0/16
switch(config-acl)# deny tcp 192.168.37.0/16 10.176.0.0/16
switch(config-acl)# deny udp 192.168.37.0/16 10.176.0.0/16
switch(config-acl)# permit ip any any
```

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This example shows how to configure an IPv4 ACL named `acl-eng-to-marketing` with a rule that denies all IP traffic from an IPv4 address object group named `eng_workstations` to an IP address object group named `marketing_group` followed by a rule that permits all other IPv4 traffic:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip access-list acl-eng-to-marketing
switch(config-acl)# deny ip addrgroup eng_workstations addrgroup marketing_group
switch(config-acl)# permit ip any any
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>fragments</b>	Configures how an IP ACL processes noninitial fragments.
	<b>ip access-list</b>	Configures an IPv4 ACL.
	<b>object-group ip address</b>	Configures an IPv4 address object group.
	<b>object-group ip port</b>	Configures an IP port object group.
	<b>permit (IPv4)</b>	Configures a permit rule in an IPv4 ACL.
	<b>remark</b>	Configures a remark in an IPv4 ACL.
	<b>show ip access-list</b>	Displays all IPv4 ACLs or one IPv4 ACL.
	<b>statistics per-entry</b>	Enables collection of statistics for each entry in an ACL.
	<b>time-range</b>	Configures a time range.

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## deny (IPv6)

To create an IPv6 ACL rule that denies traffic matching its conditions, use the **deny** command. To remove a rule, use the **no** form of this command.

### General Syntax

```
[sequence-number] deny protocol source destination [dscp dscp] [flow-label flow-label-value]
[fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name] [packet-length operator packet-length
[packet-length]]
```

```
no deny protocol source destination [dscp dscp] [flow-label flow-label-value] [fragments] [log]
[time-range time-range-name] [packet-length operator packet-length [packet-length]]
```

```
no sequence-number
```

### Internet Control Message Protocol

```
[sequence-number | no] deny icmp source destination [icmp-message | icmp-type [icmp-code]]
[dscp dscp] [flow-label flow-label-value] [fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name]
[packet-length operator packet-length [packet-length]]
```

### Internet Protocol v6

```
[sequence-number] deny ipv6 source destination [dscp dscp] [flow-label flow-label-value]
[fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name] [packet-length operator packet-length
[packet-length]]
```

### Stream Control Transmission Protocol

```
[sequence-number | no] deny sctp source [operator port [port] | portgroup portgroup] destination
[operator port [port] | portgroup portgroup] [dscp dscp] [flow-label flow-label-value]
[fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name] [packet-length operator packet-length
[packet-length]]
```

### Transmission Control Protocol

```
[sequence-number] deny tcp source [operator port [port] | portgroup portgroup] destination
[operator port [port] | portgroup portgroup] [dscp dscp] [flow-label flow-label-value]
[fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name] [flags] [established] [packet-length
operator packet-length [packet-length]]
```

### User Datagram Protocol

```
[sequence-number | no] deny udp source [operator port [port] | portgroup portgroup] destination
[operator port [port] | portgroup portgroup] [dscp dscp] [flow-label flow-label-value]
[fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name] [packet-length operator packet-length
[packet-length]]
```

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Syntax Description	
<i>sequence-number</i>	<p>(Optional) Sequence number of the <b>deny</b> command, which causes the device to insert the command in that numbered position in the access list. Sequence numbers maintain the order of rules within an ACL.</p> <p>A sequence number can be any integer between 1 and 4294967295.</p> <p>By default, the first rule in an ACL has a sequence number of 10.</p> <p>If you do not specify a sequence number, the device adds the rule to the end of the ACL and assigns a sequence number that is 10 greater than the sequence number of the preceding rule.</p> <p>Use the <b>resequence</b> command to reassign sequence numbers to rules.</p>
<i>protocol</i>	<p>Name or number of the protocol of packets that the rule matches. Valid numbers are from 0 to 255. Valid protocol names are the following keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ahp</b>—Specifies that the rule applies to Authentication Header Protocol (AHP) traffic only. When you use this keyword, only the other keywords and arguments that apply to all IPv6 protocols are available.</li> <li>• <b>esp</b>—Specifies that the rule applies to Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) traffic only. When you use this keyword, only the other keywords and arguments that apply to all IPv6 protocols are available.</li> <li>• <b>icmp</b>—Specifies that the rule applies to ICMP traffic only. When you use this keyword, the <i>icmp-message</i> argument is available, in addition to the keywords that are available for all valid values of the <i>protocol</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>ipv6</b>—Specifies that the rule applies to all IPv6 traffic. When you use this keyword, only the other keywords and arguments that apply to all IPv6 protocols are available.</li> <li>• <b>pcp</b>—Specifies that the rule applies to Payload Compression Protocol (PCP) traffic only. When you use this keyword, only the other keywords and arguments that apply to all IPv6 protocols are available.</li> <li>• <b>sctp</b>—Specifies that the rule applies to Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP) traffic only. When you use this keyword, the <i>operator</i> argument and the <b>portgroup</b> keyword are available, in addition to the keywords that are available for all valid values of the <i>protocol</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>tcp</b>—Specifies that the rule applies to TCP traffic only. When you use this keyword, the <i>flags</i> and <i>operator</i> arguments and the <b>portgroup</b> and <b>established</b> keywords are available, in addition to the keywords that are available for all valid values of the <i>protocol</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>udp</b>—Specifies that the rule applies to UDP traffic only. When you use this keyword, the <i>operator</i> argument and the <b>portgroup</b> keyword are available, in addition to the keywords that are available for all valid values of the <i>protocol</i> argument.</li> </ul>
<i>source</i>	<p>Source IPv6 addresses that the rule matches. For details about the methods that you can use to specify this argument, see “Source and Destination” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.</p>
<i>destination</i>	<p>Destination IPv6 addresses that the rule matches. For details about the methods that you can use to specify this argument, see “Source and Destination” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.</p>

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<b>dscp</b> <i>dscp</i>	<p>(Optional) Specifies that the rule matches only packets with the specified 6-bit differentiated services value in the DSCP field of the IPv6 header. The <i>dscp</i> argument can be one of the following numbers or keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0–63—The decimal equivalent of the 6 bits of the DSCP field. For example, if you specify 10, the rule matches only packets that have the following bits in the DSCP field: 001010.</li> <li>• <b>af11</b>—Assured Forwarding (AF) class 1, low drop probability (001010)</li> <li>• <b>af12</b>—AF class 1, medium drop probability (001100)</li> <li>• <b>af13</b>—AF class 1, high drop probability (001110)</li> <li>• <b>af21</b>—AF class 2, low drop probability (010010)</li> <li>• <b>af22</b>—AF class 2, medium drop probability (010100)</li> <li>• <b>af23</b>—AF class 2, high drop probability (010110)</li> <li>• <b>af31</b>—AF class 3, low drop probability (011010)</li> <li>• <b>af32</b>—AF class 3, medium drop probability (011100)</li> <li>• <b>af33</b>—AF class 3, high drop probability (011110)</li> <li>• <b>af41</b>—AF class 4, low drop probability (100010)</li> <li>• <b>af42</b>—AF class 4, medium drop probability (100100)</li> <li>• <b>af43</b>—AF class 4, high drop probability (100110)</li> <li>• <b>cs1</b>—Class-selector (CS) 1, precedence 1 (001000)</li> <li>• <b>cs2</b>—CS2, precedence 2 (010000)</li> <li>• <b>cs3</b>—CS3, precedence 3 (011000)</li> <li>• <b>cs4</b>—CS4, precedence 4 (100000)</li> <li>• <b>cs5</b>—CS5, precedence 5 (101000)</li> <li>• <b>cs6</b>—CS6, precedence 6 (110000)</li> <li>• <b>cs7</b>—CS7, precedence 7 (111000)</li> <li>• <b>default</b>—Default DSCP value (000000)</li> <li>• <b>ef</b>—Expedited Forwarding (101110)</li> </ul>
<b>flow-label</b> <i>flow-label-value</i>	<p>(Optional) Specifies that the rule matches only IPv6 packets whose Flow Label header field has the value specified by the <i>flow-label-value</i> argument. The <i>flow-label-value</i> argument can be an integer from 0 to 1048575.</p>
<b>fragments</b>	<p>(Optional) Specifies that the rule matches noninitial fragmented packets only. The device considers noninitial fragmented packets to be packets with a fragment extension header that contains a fragment offset that is not equal to zero. You cannot specify this keyword in the same rule that you specify Layer 4 options, such as a TCP port number, because the information that the devices requires to evaluate those options is contained only in initial fragments.</p>

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<b>log</b>	<p>(Optional) Specifies that the device generates an informational logging message about each packet that matches the rule. The message includes the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ACL name</li> <li>• Whether the packet was permitted or denied</li> <li>• Whether the protocol was TCP, UDP, ICMP or a number</li> <li>• Source and destination addresses and, if applicable, source and destination port numbers</li> </ul>
<b>time-range</b> <i>time-range-name</i>	<p>(Optional) Specifies the time range that applies to this rule. You can configure a time range by using the <b>time-range</b> command.</p>
<i>icmp-message</i>	<p>(ICMP only: Optional) ICMPv6 message type that the rule matches. This argument can be an integer from 0 to 255 or one of the keywords listed under “ICMPv6 Message Types” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.</p>
<i>icmp-type</i> [ <i>icmp-code</i> ]	<p>(ICMP only: Optional) ICMP message type that the rule matches. Valid values for the <i>icmp-type</i> argument are an integer from 0 to 255. If the ICMP message type supports message codes, you can use the <i>icmp-code</i> argument to specify the code that the rule matches.</p> <p>For more information about ICMP message types and codes, see <a href="http://www.iana.org/assignments/icmp-parameters">http://www.iana.org/assignments/icmp-parameters</a>.</p>
<i>operator port</i> [ <i>port</i> ]	<p>(Optional; TCP, UDP, and SCTP only) Rule matches only packets that are from a source port or sent to a destination port that satisfies the conditions of the <i>operator</i> and <i>port</i> arguments. Whether these arguments apply to a source port or a destination port depends upon whether you specify them after the <i>source</i> argument or after the <i>destination</i> argument.</p> <p>The <i>port</i> argument can be the name or the number of a TCP or UDP port. Valid numbers are integers from 0 to 65535. For listings of valid port names, see “TCP Port Names” and “UDP Port Names” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.</p> <p>A second <i>port</i> argument is required only when the <i>operator</i> argument is a range. The <i>operator</i> argument must be one of the following keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>eq</b>—Matches only if the port in the packet is equal to the <i>port</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>gt</b>—Matches only if the port in the packet is greater than and not equal to the <i>port</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>lt</b>—Matches only if the port in the packet is less than and not equal to the <i>port</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>neq</b>—Matches only if the port in the packet is not equal to the <i>port</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>range</b>—Requires two <i>port</i> arguments and matches only if the port in the packet is equal to or greater than the first <i>port</i> argument and equal to or less than the second <i>port</i> argument.</li> </ul>
<b>portgroup</b> <i>portgroup</i>	<p>(Optional; TCP, UDP, and SCTP only) Specifies that the rule matches only packets that are from a source port or to a destination port that is a member of the IP port-group object specified by the <i>portgroup</i> argument. Whether the port-group object applies to a source port or a destination port depends upon whether you specify it after the <i>source</i> argument or after the <i>destination</i> argument.</p> <p>Use the <b>object-group ip port</b> command to create and change IP port-group objects.</p>

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<b>established</b>	(TCP only; Optional) Specifies that the rule matches only packets that belong to an established TCP connection. The device considers TCP packets with the ACK or RST bits set to belong to an established connection.
<i>flags</i>	(TCP only; Optional) Rule matches only packets that have specific TCP control bit flags set. The value of the <i>flags</i> argument must be one or more of the following keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ack</b></li> <li>• <b>fin</b></li> <li>• <b>psh</b></li> <li>• <b>rst</b></li> <li>• <b>syn</b></li> <li>• <b>urg</b></li> </ul>
<b>packet-length</b> <i>operator</i> <i>packet-length</i> [ <i>packet-length</i> ]	(Optional) Rule matches only packets that have a length in bytes that satisfies the condition specified by the <i>operator</i> and <i>packet-length</i> arguments. Valid values for the <i>packet-length</i> argument are whole numbers from 20 to 9210. The <i>operator</i> argument must be one of the following keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>eq</b>—Matches only if the packet length in bytes is equal to the <i>packet-length</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>gt</b>—Matches only if the packet length in bytes is greater than the <i>packet-length</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>lt</b>—Matches only if the packet length in bytes is less than the <i>packet-length</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>neq</b>—Matches only if the packet length in bytes is not equal to the <i>packet-length</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>range</b>—Requires two <i>packet-length</i> arguments and matches only if the packet length in bytes is equal to or greater than the first <i>packet-length</i> argument and equal to or less than the second <i>packet-length</i> argument.</li> </ul>

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** IPv6 ACL configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

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### Usage Guidelines

A newly created IPv6 ACL contains no rules.

When the device applies an IPv6 ACL to a packet, it evaluates the packet with every rule in the ACL. The device enforces the first rule whose conditions are satisfied by the packet. When the conditions of more than one rule are satisfied, the device enforces the rule with the lowest sequence number.

This command does not require a license.

### Source and Destination

You can specify the *source* and *destination* arguments in one of several ways. In each rule, the method you use to specify one of these arguments does not affect how you specify the other. When you configure a rule, use the following methods to specify the *source* and *destination* arguments:

- IPv6 address group object—You can use an IPv6 address group object to specify a *source* or *destination* argument. Use the **object-group ipv6 address** command to create and change IPv6 address group objects. The syntax is as follows:

```
addrgroup address-group-name
```

The following example shows how to use an IPv6 address object group named lab-svrs-1301 to specify the *destination* argument:

```
switch(config-acl)# deny ipv6 any addrgroup lab-svrs-1301
```

- Address and variable-length subnet mask—You can use an IPv6 address followed by a variable-length subnet mask (VLSM) to specify a host or a network as a source or destination. The syntax is as follows:

```
IPv6-address/prefix-len
```

The following example shows how to specify the *source* argument with the IPv6 address and VLSM for the 2001:0db8:85a3:: network:

```
switch(config-acl)# deny udp 2001:0db8:85a3::/48 any
```

- Host address—You can use the **host** keyword and an IPv6 address to specify a host as a source or destination. The syntax is as follows:

```
host IPv6-address
```

This syntax is equivalent to *IPv6-address/128*.

The following example shows how to specify the *source* argument with the **host** keyword and the 2001:0db8:85a3:08d3:1319:8a2e:0370:7344 IPv6 address:

```
switch(config-acl)# deny icmp host 2001:0db8:85a3:08d3:1319:8a2e:0370:7344 any
```

- Any address—You can use the **any** keyword to specify that a source or destination is any IPv6 address. For examples of the use of the **any** keyword, see the examples in this section. Each example shows how to specify a source or destination by using the **any** keyword.

### ICMPv6 Message Types

The *icmp-message* argument can be one of the following keywords:

- **beyond-scope**—Destination beyond scope
- **destination-unreachable**—Destination address is unreachable
- **echo-reply**—Echo reply
- **echo-request**—Echo request (ping)
- **header**—Parameter header problems

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- **hop-limit**—Hop limit exceeded in transit
- **mld-query**—Multicast Listener Discovery Query
- **mld-reduction**—Multicast Listener Discovery Reduction
- **mld-report**—Multicast Listener Discovery Report
- **nd-na**—Neighbor discovery neighbor advertisements
- **nd-ns**—Neighbor discovery neighbor solicitations
- **next-header**—Parameter next header problems
- **no-admin**—Administration prohibited destination
- **no-route**—No route to destination
- **packet-too-big**—Packet too big
- **parameter-option**—Parameter option problems
- **parameter-problem**—All parameter problems
- **port-unreachable**—Port unreachable
- **reassemble-timeout**—Reassembly timeout
- **redirect**—Neighbor redirect
- **renum-command**—Router renumbering command
- **renum-result**—Router renumbering result
- **renum-seq-number**—Router renumbering sequence number reset
- **router-advertisement**—Neighbor discovery router advertisements
- **router-renumbering**—All router renumbering
- **router-solicitation**—Neighbor discovery router solicitations
- **time-exceeded**—All time exceeded messages
- **unreachable**—All unreachable

#### **TCP Port Names**

When you specify the *protocol* argument as **tcp**, the *port* argument can be a TCP port number, which is an integer from 0 to 65535. It can also be one of the following keywords:

**bgp**—Border Gateway Protocol (179)

**chargen**—Character generator (19)

**cmd**—Remote commands (rcmd, 514)

**daytime**—Daytime (13)

**discard**—Discard (9)

**domain**—Domain Name Service (53)

**drip**—Dynamic Routing Information Protocol (3949)

**echo**—Echo (7)

**exec**—Exec (rsh, 512)

**finger**—Finger (79)

**ftp**—File Transfer Protocol (21)

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**ftp-data**—FTP data connections (2)  
**gopher**—Gopher (7)  
**hostname**—NIC hostname server (11)  
**ident**—Ident Protocol (113)  
**irc**—Internet Relay Chat (194)  
**klogin**—Kerberos login (543)  
**kshell**—Kerberos shell (544)  
**login**—Login (rlogin, 513)  
**lpd**—Printer service (515)  
**nntp**—Network News Transport Protocol (119)  
**pim-auto-rp**—PIM Auto-RP (496)  
**pop2**—Post Office Protocol v2 (19)  
**pop3**—Post Office Protocol v3 (11)  
**smtp**—Simple Mail Transport Protocol (25)  
**sunrpc**—Sun Remote Procedure Call (111)  
**tacacs**—TAC Access Control System (49)  
**talk**—Talk (517)  
**telnet**—Telnet (23)  
**time**—Time (37)  
**uucp**—Unix-to-Unix Copy Program (54)  
**whois**—WHOIS/NICNAME (43)  
**www**—World Wide Web (HTTP, 8)

#### **UDP Port Names**

When you specify the *protocol* argument as **udp**, the *port* argument can be a UDP port number, which is an integer from 0 to 65535. It can also be one of the following keywords:

**biff**—Biff (mail notification, comsat, 512)  
**bootpc**—Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) client (68)  
**bootps**—Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) server (67)  
**discard**—Discard (9)  
**dnsix**—DNSIX security protocol auditing (195)  
**domain**—Domain Name Service (DNS, 53)  
**echo**—Echo (7)  
**isakmp**—Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol (5)  
**mobile-ip**—Mobile IP registration (434)  
**nameserver**—IEN116 name service (obsolete, 42)  
**netbios-dgm**—NetBIOS datagram service (138)  
**netbios-ns**—NetBIOS name service (137)

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**netbios-ss**—NetBIOS session service (139)  
**non500-isakmp**—Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol (45)  
**ntp**—Network Time Protocol (123)  
**pim-auto-rp**—PIM Auto-RP (496)  
**rip**—Routing Information Protocol (router, in.routed, 52)  
**snmp**—Simple Network Management Protocol (161)  
**snmptrap**—SNMP Traps (162)  
**sunrpc**—Sun Remote Procedure Call (111)  
**syslog**—System Logger (514)  
**tacacs**—TAC Access Control System (49)  
**talk**—Talk (517)  
**tftp**—Trivial File Transfer Protocol (69)  
**time**—Time (37)  
**who**—Who service (rwho, 513)  
**xdmcp**—X Display Manager Control Protocol (177)

### Examples

This example shows how to configure an IPv6 ACL named `acl-lab13-ipv6` with rules denying all TCP and UDP traffic from the `2001:0db8:85a3::` and `2001:0db8:69f2::` networks to the `2001:0db8:be03:2112::` network:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# ipv6 access-list acl-lab13-ipv6
switch(config-ipv6-acl)# deny tcp 2001:0db8:85a3::/48 2001:0db8:be03:2112::/64
switch(config-ipv6-acl)# deny udp 2001:0db8:85a3::/48 2001:0db8:be03:2112::/64
switch(config-ipv6-acl)# deny tcp 2001:0db8:69f2::/48 2001:0db8:be03:2112::/64
switch(config-ipv6-acl)# deny udp 2001:0db8:69f2::/48 2001:0db8:be03:2112::/64
```

This example shows how to configure an IPv6 ACL named `ipv6-eng-to-marketing` with a rule that denies all IPv6 traffic from an IPv6-address object group named `eng_ipv6` to an IPv6-address object group named `marketing_group`:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# ipv6 access-list ipv6-eng-to-marketing
switch(config-ipv6-acl)# deny ipv6 addrgroup eng_ipv6 addrgroup marketing_group
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>fragments</b>	Configures how an IP ACL processes noninitial fragments.
<b>ipv6 access-list</b>	Configures an IPv6 ACL.
<b>object-group ipv6 address</b>	Configures an IPv6-address object group.
<b>object-group ip port</b>	Configures an IP-port object group.
<b>permit (IPv6)</b>	Configures a permit rule in an IPv6 ACL.
<b>remark</b>	Configures a remark in an ACL.
<b>show ipv6 access-list</b>	Displays all IPv6 ACLs or one IPv6 ACL.

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<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>statistics per-entry</b>	Enables collection of statistics for each entry in an ACL.
<b>time-range</b>	Configures a time range.

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## deny (MAC)

To create a MAC access control list (ACL)+ rule that denies traffic matching its conditions, use the **deny** command. To remove a rule, use the **no** form of this command.

```
[sequence-number] deny source destination [protocol] [cos cos-value] [vlan VLAN-ID]
[time-range time-range-name]
```

```
no deny source destination [protocol] [cos cos-value] [vlan VLAN-ID] [time-range
time-range-name]
```

```
no sequence-number
```

### Syntax Description

<i>sequence-number</i>	(Optional) Sequence number of the <b>deny</b> command, which causes the device to insert the command in that numbered position in the access list. Sequence numbers maintain the order of rules within an ACL.  A sequence number can be any integer between 1 and 4294967295.  By default, the first rule in an ACL has a sequence number of 10.  If you do not specify a sequence number, the device adds the rule to the end of the ACL and assigns a sequence number that is 10 greater than the sequence number of the preceding rule.  Use the <b>resequence</b> command to reassign sequence numbers to rules.
<i>source</i>	Source MAC addresses that the rule matches. For details about the methods that you can use to specify this argument, see “Source and Destination” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.
<i>destination</i>	Destination MAC addresses that the rule matches. For details about the methods that you can use to specify this argument, see “Source and Destination” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.
<i>protocol</i>	(Optional) Protocol number that the rule matches. Valid protocol numbers are 0x0 to 0xffff. For listings of valid protocol names, see “MAC Protocols” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.
<b>cos</b> <i>cos-value</i>	(Optional) Specifies that the rule matches only packets with an IEEE 802.1Q header that contains the Class of Service (CoS) value given in the <i>cos-value</i> argument. The <i>cos-value</i> argument can be an integer from 0 to 7.
<b>vlan</b> <i>VLAN-ID</i>	(Optional) Specifies that the rule matches only packets with an IEEE 802.1Q header that contains the VLAN ID given. The <i>VLAN-ID</i> argument can be an integer from 1 to 4094.
<b>time-range</b> <i>time-range-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the time range that applies to this rule. You can configure a time range by using the <b>time-range</b> command.

### Defaults

A newly created MAC ACL contains no rules.

If you do not specify a sequence number, the device assigns the rule a sequence number that is 10 greater than the last rule in the ACL.

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**Command Modes** MAC ACL configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines**

When the device applies a MAC ACL to a packet, it evaluates the packet with every rule in the ACL. The device enforces the first rule that has conditions that are satisfied by the packet. When the conditions of more than one rule are satisfied, the device enforces the rule with the lowest sequence number.

This command does not require a license.

### Source and Destination

You can specify the *source* and *destination* arguments in one of two ways. In each rule, the method that you use to specify one of these arguments does not affect how you specify the other argument. When you configure a rule, use the following methods to specify the *source* and *destination* arguments:

- Address and mask—You can use a MAC address followed by a mask to specify a single address or a group of addresses. The syntax is as follows:

*MAC-address* *MAC-mask*

The following example specifies the *source* argument with the MAC address 00c0.4f03.0a72:

```
switch(config-acl)# deny 00c0.4f03.0a72 0000.0000.0000 any
```

The following example specifies the *destination* argument with a MAC address for all hosts with a MAC vendor code of 00603e:

```
switch(config-acl)# deny any 0060.3e00.0000 0000.0000.0000
```

- Any address—You can use the **any** keyword to specify that a source or destination is any MAC address. For examples of the use of the **any** keyword, see the examples in this section. Each of the examples shows how to specify a source or destination by using the **any** keyword.

### MAC Protocols

The *protocol* argument can be the MAC protocol number or a keyword. The protocol number is a four-byte hexadecimal number prefixed with 0x. Valid protocol numbers are from 0x0 to 0xffff. Valid keywords are the following:

- **arp**—Appletalk ARP (0x80f3)
- **appletalk**—Appletalk (0x809b)
- **decnet-iv**—DECnet Phase IV (0x6003)
- **diagnostic**—DEC Diagnostic Protocol (0x6005)
- **etype-6000**—EtherType 0x6000 (0x6000)
- **etype-8042**—EtherType 0x8042 (0x8042)
- **ip**—Internet Protocol v4 (0x0800)

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- **lat**—DEC LAT (0x6004)
- **lavc-sca**—DEC LAVC, SCA (0x6007)
- **mop-console**—DEC MOP Remote console (0x6002)
- **mop-dump**—DEC MOP dump (0x6001)
- **vines-echo**—VINES Echo (0x0baf)

### Examples

This example shows how to configure a MAC ACL named `mac-ip-filter` with rules that permit any non-IPv4 traffic between two groups of MAC addresses:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# mac access-list mac-ip-filter
switch(config-mac-acl)# deny 00c0.4f00.0000 0000.00ff.ffff 0060.3e00.0000 0000.00ff.ffff
ip
switch(config-mac-acl)# permit any any
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>mac access-list</b>	Configures a MAC ACL.
<b>permit (MAC)</b>	Configures a deny rule in a MAC ACL.
<b>remark</b>	Configures a remark in an ACL.
<b>show mac access-list</b>	Displays all MAC ACLs or one MAC ACL.
<b>statistics per-entry</b>	Enables collection of statistics for each entry in an ACL.
<b>time-range</b>	Configures a time range.

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## deny (role-based access control list)

To configure a deny action in the security group access control list (SGACL), use the **deny** command. To remove the action, use the **no deny** form of this command.

```
deny {all | icmp | igmp | ip | {{tcp | udp} [{src | dst} {{eq | gt | lt | neq} port-number} |
range port-number1 port-number2}}} [log]
```

```
no deny {all | icmp | igmp | ip | {{tcp | udp} [{src | dst} {{eq | gt | lt | neq} port-number} |
range port-number1 port-number2}}} [log]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>all</b>		Specifies all traffic.
<b>icmp</b>		Specifies Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) traffic.
<b>igmp</b>		Specifies Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) traffic.
<b>ip</b>		Specifies IP traffic.
<b>tcp</b>		Specifies TCP traffic.
<b>udp</b>		Specifies User Datagram Protocol (UDP) traffic.
<b>src</b>		Specifies the source port number.
<b>dst</b>		Specifies the destination port number.
<b>eq</b>		Specifies equal to the port number.
<b>gt</b>		Specifies greater than the port number.
<b>lt</b>		Specifies less than the port number.
<b>neq</b>		Specifies not equal to the port number.
<i>port-number</i>		Port number for TCP or UDP. The range is from 0 to 65535.
<b>range</b>		Specifies a port range for TCP or UDP.
<i>port-number1</i>		First port in the range. The range is from 0 to 65535.
<i>port-number2</i>		Last port in the range. The range is from 0 to 65535.
<b>log</b>		(Optional) Specifies that packets matching this configuration be logged.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** role-based access control list

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	The <b>log</b> keyword was added to support the enabling of role-based access control list (RBACL) logging.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command.

To enable RBACL logging, you must enable RBACL policy enforcement on the VLAN and VRF.

To enable RBACL logging, you must set the logging level of ACLLOG syslogs to 6 and the logging level of CTS manager syslogs to 5.

This command requires the Advanced Services license.

### Examples

This example shows how to add a deny action to an SGACL and enable RBACL logging:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# cts role-based access-list MySGACL
switch(config-rbacl)# deny icmp log
```

This example shows how to remove a deny action from an SGACL:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# cts role-based access-list MySGACL
switch(config-rbacl)# no deny icmp log
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>cts role-based access-list</b>	Configures Cisco TrustSec SGACLs.
<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
<b>show cts role-based access-list</b>	Displays the Cisco TrustSec SGACL configuration.

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## description (identity policy)

To configure a description for an identity policy, use the **description** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
description "text"
```

```
no description
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	"text"	Text string that describes the identity policy. The string is alphanumeric. The maximum length is 100 characters.
---------------------------	--------	---

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Identity policy configuration
----------------------	-------------------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin VDC user
---------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to configure the description for an identity policy:</p> <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)# identity policy AdminPolicy switch(config-id-policy)# description "Administrator identity policy"</pre>
-----------------	--

This example shows how to remove the description from an identity policy:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# identity policy AdminPolicy
switch(config-id-policy)# no description
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>identity policy</b>	Creates or specifies an identity policy and enters identity policy configuration mode.
	<b>show identity policy</b>	Displays identity policy information.

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## description (user role)

To configure a description for a user role, use the **description** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**description** *text*

**no description**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>text</i>	Text string that describes the user role. The string is alphanumeric. The maximum length is 128 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	---

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	User role configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You can include blank spaces in the user role description text. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure the description for a user role: <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)# role name MyRole switch(config-role)# description User role for my user account.</pre>
-----------------	--

This example shows how to remove the description from a user role:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# role name MyRole
switch(config-role)# no description
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>role name</b>	Creates or specifies a user role and enters user role configuration mode.
	<b>show role</b>	Displays user role information.

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## destination interface

To configure a destination for ACL capture packets, use the **destination interface** command.

```
destination interface ethernet slot/port
```

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	<b>ethernet</b>	Specifies Ethernet IEEE 802.3z.
	<i>slot/port</i>	Slot and port identifiers for the interface. The range is from 1 to 253.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** ACL capture configuration mode (config-acl-capture)

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Only the physical interface can be used for the destination. Port-channel interfaces and supervisor in-band ports are not supported.

Port channels and supervisor in-band ports are not supported as a destination for ACL capture.

ACL capture session destination interfaces do not support ingress forwarding and ingress MAC learning. If a destination interface is configured with these options, the monitor keeps the ACL capture session down. Use the **show monitor session all** command to see if ingress forwarding and MAC learning are enabled.



**Note** You can use the **no switchport monitor** command to disable ingress forwarding and MAC learning on the interface.

The source port of the packet and the ACL capture destination port cannot be part of the same ASIC. If both ports belong to the same ASIC, a message appears when you configure the destination ports for ACL capture, and the packet is not captured.

You can enter the **destination interface** command multiple times to add multiple destinations.

This command does not require a license.

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure a destination for ACL capture packets:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# monitor session 7 type acl-capture
switch(config-acl-capture)# destination interface ethernet 5/5
```

---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>monitor session <i>session</i></b>	Configures an ACL capture session.
<b>type acl-capture</b>	

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## device

To add a supplicant device to the Extensible Authentication Protocol over User Datagram Protocol (EAPoUDP) identity profile exception list, use the **device** command. To remove a supplicant device, use the **no** form of this command.

**device** {**authenticate** | **not-authenticate**} {**ip-address** *ipv4-address* [*subnet-mask*] | **mac-address** *mac-address* [*mac-address-mask*]} **policy** *policy-name*

**no device** {**authenticate** | **not-authenticate**} {**ip-address** *ipv4-address* [*subnet-mask*] | **mac-address** *mac-address* [*mac-address-mask*]} **policy** *policy-name*

### Syntax Description

<b>authenticate</b>	Specifies to allow authentication of the device using the policy.
<b>not-authenticate</b>	Specifies to not allow authentication of the device using the policy.
<b>ip-address</b> <i>ipv4-address</i>	Specifies the IPv4 address for the supplicant device in the A.B.C.D format.
<i>subnet-mask</i>	(Optional) IPv4 subnet mask for the IPv4 address.
<b>mac-address</b> <i>mac-address</i>	Specifies the MAC address for the supplicant device in the XXXX.XXXX.XXXX format.
<i>mac-address-mask</i>	(Optional) Mask for the MAC address.
<b>policy</b> <i>policy-name</i>	Specifies the policy to use for the supplicant device.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Identity policy configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin  
VDC user

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to add a device to the EAPoUDP identity profile:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# identity profile eapoupd
switch(config-id-policy)# device authenticate 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.245 policy AdminPolicy
```

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This example shows how to remove a device from the EAPoUDP identity profile:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# identity profile eapoupd
switch(config-id-policy)# no device authenticate 10.10.2.2 255.255.255.245 policy
UserPolicy
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>identity policy</b>	Creates or specifies an identity policy and enters identity policy configuration mode.
<b>show identity policy</b>	Displays identity policy information.

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## dot1x default

To reset the 802.1X global or interface configuration to the default, use the **dot1x default** command.

**dot1x default**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration  
Interface configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You must use the **feature dot1x** command before you configure 802.1X.  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the global 802.1X parameters to the default:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# dot1x default
```

This example shows how to set the interface 802.1X parameters to the default:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# dot1x default
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.
	<b>show dot1x</b>	Displays 802.1X feature status information.

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## dot1x host-mode

To allow 802.1X authentication for either a single supplicant or multiple supplicants on an interface, use the **dot1x host-mode** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
dot1x host-mode {multi-host | single-host}
```

```
no dot1x host-mode
```

Syntax Description	Command	Description
	<b>multi-host</b>	Allows 802.1X authentication for multiple supplicants on the interface.
	<b>single-host</b>	Allows 802.1X authentication for only a single supplicant on the interface.

Defaults	Default
	<b>single-host</b>

Command Modes	Mode
	Interface configuration

Supported User Roles	Roles
	network-admin vdc-admin

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

Usage Guidelines	Guidelines
	You must use the <b>feature dot1x</b> command before you configure 802.1X. This command does not require a license.

Examples	Example
	This example shows how to allow 802.1X authentication of multiple supplicants on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# dot1x host-mode multi-host
```

This example shows how to revert to the default host mode on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# no dot1x host-mode
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.
	<b>show dot1x all</b>	Displays all 802.1X information.

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## dot1x initialize

To initialize 802.1X authentication for supplicants, use the **dot1x initialize** command.

```
dot1x initialize [interface ethernet slot/port]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>interface ethernet slot/port</b> (Optional) Specifies the interface for 802.1X authentication initialization.
---------------------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must use the <b>feature dot1x</b> command before you configure 802.1X. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to initialize 802.1X authentication for supplicants on the Cisco NX-OS device: <pre>switch# dot1x initialize</pre> This example shows how to initialize 802.1X authentication for supplicants on an interface: <pre>switch# dot1x initialize interface ethernet 2/1</pre>
-----------------	---

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.
	<b>show dot1x all</b>	Displays all 802.1X information.

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## dot1x mac-auth-bypass

To enable MAC address authentication bypass on interfaces with no 802.1X supplicants, use the **dot1x mac-auth-bypass** command. To disable MAC address authentication bypass, use the **no** form of this command.

**dot1x mac-auth-bypass [eap]**

**no dot1x mac-auth-bypass**

Syntax Description	Command	Description
	<b>eap</b>	Specifies that the bypass use Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP).

Defaults	Default Value
	Disabled

Command Modes	Mode
	Interface configuration

Supported User Roles	User Roles
	network-admin vdc-admin

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

Usage Guidelines	Guidelines
	You must use the <b>feature dot1x</b> command before you configure 802.1X. This command does not require a license.

Examples	Example
	This example shows how to enable MAC address authentication bypass:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# dot1x mac-auth-bypass
```

This example shows how to disable MAC address authentication bypass:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# no dot1x mac-auth-bypass
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.
	<b>show dot1x all</b>	Displays all 802.1X information.

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## dot1x max-reauth-req

To change the maximum number of times that the Cisco NX-OS device retransmits reauthentication requests to supplicants on an interface before the session times out, use the **dot1x max-reauth-req** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
dot1x max-reauth-req retry-count
```

```
no dot1x max-reauth-req
```

Syntax Description	<i>retry-count</i>	Retry count for reauthentication requests. The range is from 1 to 10.
--------------------	--------------------	---

Defaults	2 retries
----------	-----------

Command Modes	Interface configuration
---------------	-------------------------

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin
--------------------	----------------------------

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

Usage Guidelines	You must use the <b>feature dot1x</b> command before you configure 802.1X. This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to change the maximum number of reauthorization request retries for an interface:
----------	--

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# dot1x max-reauth-req 3
```

This example shows how to revert to the default maximum number of reauthorization request retries for an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# no dot1x max-reauth-req
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.
	<b>show dot1x all</b>	Displays all 802.1X information.

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## dot1x max-req

To change the maximum number of requests that the Cisco NX-OS device sends to a supplicant before restarting the 802.1X authentication, use the **dot1x max-req** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
dot1x max-req retry-count
```

```
no dot1x max-req
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>retry-count</i>	Retry count for request sent to supplicant before restarting 802.1X reauthentication. The range is from 1 to 10.
---------------------------	--------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	Global configuration: 2 retries Interface configuration: Global configuration setting
-----------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration Interface configuration
----------------------	---

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must use the <b>feature dot1x</b> command before you configure 802.1X. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to change the maximum number of request retries for the global 802.1X configuration:
-----------------	---

```
switch# configure terminal  
switch(config)# dot1x max-req 3
```

This example shows how to revert to the default maximum number of request retries for the global 802.1X configuration:

```
switch# configure terminal  
switch(config)# no dot1x max-req
```

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This example shows how to change the maximum number of request retries for an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# dot1x max-req 4
```

This example shows how to revert to the default maximum number of request retries for an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# no dot1x max-req
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.
<b>show dot1x all</b>	Displays all 802.1X information.

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## dot1x pae authenticator

To create the 802.1X authenticator port access entity (PAE) role for an interface, use the **dot1x pae authenticator** command. To remove the 802.1X authenticator PAE role, use the **no** form of this command.

**dot1x pae authenticator**

**no dot1x pae authenticator**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Defaults

802.1X automatically creates the authenticator PAE when you enable the feature on an interface.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.2(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must use the **feature dot1x** command before you configure 802.1X.

When you enable 802.1X on an interface, the Cisco NX-OS software creates an authenticator port access entity (PAE) instance. An authenticator PAE is a protocol entity that supports authentication on the interface. When you disable 802.1X on the interface, the Cisco NX-OS software does not automatically clear the authenticator PAE instances. You can explicitly remove the authenticator PAE from the interface and then reapply it, as needed.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to create the 802.1X authenticator PAE role on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/4
switch(config-if)# dot1x pae authenticator
```

This example shows how to remove the 802.1X authenticator PAE role from an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/4
switch(config-if)# no dot1x pae authenticator
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.
	<b>show dot1x interface</b>	Displays 802.1X feature status information for an interface.

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## dot1x port-control

To control the 802.1X authentication performed on an interface, use the **dot1x port-control** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
dot1x port-control {auto | force-authorized | force-unauthorized}
```

```
no dot1x port-control {auto | force-authorized | force-unauthorized}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>auto</b>	Enables 802.1X authentication on the interface.
<b>force-authorized</b>	Disables 802.1X authentication on the interface and allows all traffic on the interface without authentication.
<b>force-unauthorized</b>	Disallows all authentication on the interface.

### Defaults

**force-authorized**

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must use the **feature dot1x** command before you configure 802.1X. This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to change the 802.1X authentication action performed on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# dot1x port-control auto
```

This example shows how to revert to the default 802.1X authentication action performed on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# dot1x port-control auto
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.
	<b>show dot1x interface ethernet</b>	Displays 802.1X information for an interface.

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## dot1x radius-accounting

To enable RADIUS accounting for 802.1X, use the **dot1x radius-accounting** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**dot1x radius-accounting**

**no dot1x radius-accounting**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You must use the **feature dot1x** command before you configure 802.1X. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable RADIUS accounting for 802.1X authentication:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# dot1x radius-accounting
```

This example shows how to disable RADIUS accounting for 802.1X authentication:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no dot1x radius-accounting
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.
	<b>show running-config dot1x all</b>	Displays all 802.1X information in the running configuration.

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## dot1x re-authentication (EXEC)

To manually reauthenticate 802.1X supplicants, use the **dot1x re-authentication** command.

```
dot1x re-authentication [interface ethernet slot/port]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>interface ethernet slot/port</b> (Optional) Specifies the interface for manual reauthentication.
---------------------------	---

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

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

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must use the <b>feature dot1x</b> command before you configure 802.1X. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to reauthenticate 802.1X supplicants manually: <pre>switch# dot1x re-authentication</pre>
-----------------	---

	This example shows how to reauthenticate the 802.1X supplicant on an interface manually: <pre>switch# dot1x re-authentication interface ethernet 2/1</pre>
--	---

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
		<b>feature dot1x</b>
	<b>show dot1x all</b>	Displays all 802.1X information.

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## dot1x re-authentication (global configuration and interface configuration)

To enable periodic reauthenticate of 802.1X supplicants, use the **dot1x re-authentication** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**dot1x re-authentication**

**no dot1x re-authentication**

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

**Defaults** Global configuration: Disabled  
Interface configuration: Global configuration setting

**Command Modes** Global configuration  
Interface configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You must use the **feature dot1x** command before you configure 802.1X.

In global configuration mode, this command configures periodic reauthentication for all supplicants on the Cisco NX-OS device. In interface configuration mode, this command configures periodic reauthentication only for supplicants on the interface.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable periodic reauthentication of 802.1X supplicants:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# dot1x re-authentication
```

This example shows how to disable periodic reauthentication of 802.1X supplicants:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no dot1x re-authentication
```

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This example shows how to enable periodic reauthentication of 802.1X supplicants on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# dot1x re-authentication
```

This example shows how to disable periodic reauthentication of 802.1X supplicants on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# no dot1x re-authentication
```

---

**Related Commands**

---

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.
<b>show dot1x all</b>	Displays all 802.1X information.

---

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## dot1x system-auth-control

To enable 802.1X authentication, use the **dot1x system-auth-control** command. To disable 802.1X authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

**dot1x system-auth-control**

**no dot1x system-auth-control**

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

**Defaults** Enabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** The **dot1x system-auth-control** command does not delete the 802.1X configuration. You must use the **feature dot1x** command before you configure 802.1X. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to disable 802.1X authentication:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no dot1x system-auth-control
```

This example shows how to enable 802.1X authentication:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# dot1x system-auth-control
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.
	<b>show dot1x</b>	Displays 802.1X feature status information.

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## dot1x timeout quiet-period

To configure the 802.1X quiet-period timeout globally or for an interface, use the **dot1x timeout quiet-period** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**dot1x timeout quiet-period** *seconds*

**no dot1x timeout quiet-period**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i>	Number of seconds for the 802.1X quiet-period timeout. The range is from 1 to 65535.
---------------------------	----------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	Global configuration: 60 seconds Interface configuration: The value of the global configuration
-----------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration Interface configuration
----------------------	---

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The 802.1X quiet-period timeout is the number of seconds that the device remains in the quiet state following a failed authentication exchange with a supplicant.

You must use the **feature dot1x** command before you configure 802.1X.



**Note** You should change the default value only to adjust for unusual circumstances, such as unreliable links or specific behavioral problems with certain supplicants and authentication servers.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the global 802.1X quiet-period timeout:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# dot1x timeout quiet-period 45
```

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This example shows how to revert to the default global 802.1X quiet-period timeout:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no dot1x timeout quiet-period
```

This example shows how to configure the 802.1X quiet-period timeout for an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# dot1x timeout quiet-period 50
```

This example shows how to revert to the default 802.1X quiet-period timeout for an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# no dot1x timeout quiet-period
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.
<b>show dot1x all</b>	Displays all 802.1X information.

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## dot1x timeout ratelimit-period

To configure the 802.1X rate-limit period timeout for the supplicants on an interface, use the **dot1x timeout ratelimit-period** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**dot1x timeout ratelimit-period** *seconds*

**no dot1x timeout ratelimit-period**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i>	Number of seconds for the 802.1X rate-limit period timeout. The range is from 1 to 65535.
---------------------------	----------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	0 seconds
-----------------	-----------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

The 802.1X rate-limit timeout period is the number of seconds that the authenticator ignores EAPOL-Start packets from supplicants that have successfully authenticated. This value overrides the global quiet period timeout.

You must use the **feature dot1x** command before you configure 802.1X.



**Note**

You should change the default value only to adjust for unusual circumstances, such as unreliable links or specific behavioral problems with certain supplicants and authentication servers.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure the 802.1X rate-limit period timeout on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# dot1x timeout ratelimit-period 60
```

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This example shows how to revert to the default 802.1X rate-limit period timeout on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# dot1x timeout ratelimit-period 60
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.
<b>show dot1x interface ethernet</b>	Displays 802.1X information for an interface.

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## dot1x timeout re-authperiod

To configure the 802.1X reauthentication-period timeout either globally or on an interface, use the **dot1x timeout re-authperiod** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**dot1x timeout re-authperiod** *seconds*

**no dot1x timeout re-authperiod**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i>	Number of seconds for the 802.1X reauthentication-period timeout. The range is from 1 to 65535.
---------------------------	----------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	Global configuration: 3600 seconds Interface configuration: Global configuration setting
-----------------	---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration Interface configuration
----------------------	---

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The 802.1X reauthentication timeout period is the number of seconds between reauthentication attempts. You must use the <b>feature dot1x</b> command before you configure 802.1X.
-------------------------	---



**Note**

You should change the default value only to adjust for unusual circumstances, such as unreliable links or specific behavioral problems with certain supplicants and authentication servers.

This command does not require a license.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure the global 802.1X reauthentication-period timeout: <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)# dot1x timeout re-authperiod 3000</pre>
-----------------	--

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This example shows how to configure the 802.1X reauthentication-period timeout on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# dot1x timeout re-authperiod 3300
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.
<b>show dot1x all</b>	Displays all 802.1X information.

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## dot1x timeout server-timeout

To configure the 802.1X server timeout for an interface, use the **dot1x timeout server-timeout** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**dot1x timeout server-timeout** *seconds*

**no dot1x timeout server-timeout**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i>	Number of seconds for the 802.1X server timeout. The range is from 1 to 65535.
---------------------------	----------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	30 seconds
-----------------	------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The 802.1X server timeout for an interface is the number of seconds that the Cisco NX-OS device waits before retransmitting a packet to the authentication server. This value overrides the global reauthentication period timeout.

You must use the **feature dot1x** command before you configure 802.1X.



**Note**

You should change the default value only to adjust for unusual circumstances, such as unreliable links or specific behavioral problems with certain supplicants and authentication servers.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the global 802.1X server timeout interval:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# dot1x timeout server-timeout 45
```

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This example shows how to revert to the default global 802.1X server timeout interval:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# dot1x timeout server-timeout 45
```

---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.
<b>show dot1x interface ethernet</b>	Displays 802.1X information for an interface.

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## dot1x timeout supp-timeout

To configure the 802.1X supplicant timeout for an interface, use the **dot1x timeout supp-timeout** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**dot1x timeout supp-timeout** *seconds*

**no dot1x timeout supp-timeout**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i>	Number of seconds for the 802.1X supplicant timeout. The range is from 1 to 65535.
---------------------------	----------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	30 seconds
-----------------	------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The 802.1X supplicant timeout for an interface is the number of seconds that the Cisco NX-OS device waits for the supplicant to respond to an EAP request frame before the Cisco NX-OS device retransmits the frame.

You must use the **feature dot1x** command before you configure 802.1X.



**Note**

You should change the default value only to adjust for unusual circumstances, such as unreliable links or specific behavioral problems with certain supplicants and authentication servers.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the 802.1X server timeout interval on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# dot1x timeout supp-timeout 45
```

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This example shows how to revert to the default 802.1X server timeout interval on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# no dot1x timeout supp-timeout
```

---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.
<b>show dot1x interface ethernet</b>	Displays 802.1X information for an interface.

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## dot1x timeout tx-period

To configure the 802.1X transmission-period timeout either globally or for an interface, use the **dot1x timeout tx-period** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**dot1x timeout tx-period** *seconds*

**no dot1x timeout tx-period**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i>	Number of seconds for the 802.1X transmission-period timeout. The range is from 1 to 65535.
---------------------------	----------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	Global configuration: 60 seconds Interface configuration: Global configuration setting
-----------------	---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration Interface configuration
----------------------	---

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The 802.1X transmission-timeout period is the number of seconds that the Cisco NX-OS device waits for a response to an EAP-request/identity frame from the supplicant before retransmitting the request. You must use the <b>feature dot1x</b> command before you configure 802.1X.
-------------------------	---



### Note

You should change the default value only to adjust for unusual circumstances, such as unreliable links or specific behavioral problems with certain supplicants and authentication servers.

This command does not require a license.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure the global 802.1X transmission-period timeout:
-----------------	--

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# dot1x timeout tx-period 45
```

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This example shows how to revert to the default global 802.1X transmission-period timeout:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no dot1x timeout tx-period
```

This example shows how to configure the 802.1X transmission-period timeout for an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# dot1x timeout tx-period 45
```

This example shows how to revert to the default 802.1X transmission-period timeout for an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# no dot1x timeout tx-period
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.
<b>show dot1x all</b>	Displays all 802.1X information.

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## F Commands

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This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with F.

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## feature (user role feature group)

To configure a feature in a user role feature group, use the **feature** command. To delete a feature in a user role feature group, use the **no** form of this command.

**feature** *feature-name*

**no feature** *feature-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>feature-name</i>	Cisco NX-OS feature name as listed in the <b>show role feature</b> command output.
---------------------------	---------------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	User role feature group configuration
----------------------	---------------------------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use the show role feature command to list the valid feature names to use in this command. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	---

**Examples** This example shows add features to a user role feature group:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# role feature-group name SecGroup
switch(config-role-featuregrp)# feature aaa
switch(config-role-featuregrp)# feature radius
switch(config-role-featuregrp)# feature tacacs
```

This example shows how to remove a feature from user role feature group:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# role feature-group name MyGroup
switch(config-role-featuregrp)# no feature callhome
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show role feature-group</b>	Displays the user role feature groups.

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## feature cts

To enable the Cisco TrustSec feature, use the **feature cts** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**feature cts**

**no feature cts**

---

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

---

**Defaults** Disabled

---

**Command Modes** Global configuration

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

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

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature dot1x** command.



**Note**

The Cisco TrustSec feature does not have a license grace period. You must install the Advanced Services license to configure this feature.

---

This command requires the Advanced Services license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the Cisco TrustSec feature:

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

This example shows how to disable the Cisco TrustSec feature:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no feature cts
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.
	<b>show cts</b>	Displays the Cisco TrustSec status information.

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## feature dhcp

To enable the DHCP snooping feature on the device, use the **feature dhcp** command. To disable the DHCP snooping feature and remove all configuration related to DHCP snooping, including DHCP relay, dynamic ARP inspection (DAI), and IP Source Guard configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**feature dhcp**

**no feature dhcp**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines**

The DHCP snooping feature is disabled by default.

If you have not enabled the DHCP snooping feature, commands related to DHCP snooping are unavailable.

Dynamic ARP inspection and IP Source Guard depend upon the DHCP snooping feature.

If you disable the DHCP snooping feature, the device discards all configuration related to DHCP snooping configuration, including the following features:

- DHCP snooping
- DHCP relay
- DAI
- IP Source Guard

If you want to turn off DHCP snooping and preserve configuration related to DHCP snooping, disable DHCP snooping globally with the **no ip dhcp snooping** command.

Access-control list (ACL) statistics are not supported if the DHCP snooping feature is enabled.

This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to enable DHCP snooping:

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

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>clear ip dhcp snooping binding</b>	Clears the DHCP snooping binding database.
<b>ip dhcp snooping</b>	Globally enables DHCP snooping on the device.
<b>service dhcp</b>	Enables or disables the DHCP relay agent.
<b>show ip dhcp snooping</b>	Displays general information about DHCP snooping.
<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including IP Source Guard configuration.

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## feature dot1x

To enable the 802.1X feature, use the **feature dot1x** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**feature dot1x**

**no feature dot1x**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You must use the **feature dot1x** command before you configure 802.1X.



**Note**

If you disable the 802.1X feature, all 802.1X configuration is lost. If you want to disable 802.1X authentication, use the **no dot1x system-auth-control** command.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable 802.1X:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# feature dot1x
```

This example shows how to disable 802.1X:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no feature dot1x
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show dot1x</b>	Displays 802.1X status information.

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## feature eou

To enable Extensible Authentication Protocol over User Datagram Protocol (EAPoUDP), use the **feature eou** command. To disable EAPoUDP, use the **no** form of this command.

**feature eou**

**no feature eou**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You must use the **feature eou** command before you configure EAPoUDP.



**Note**

When you disable EAPoUDP, the Cisco NX-OS software removes the EAPoUDP configuration.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable EAPoUDP:

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

This example shows how to disable EAPoUDP:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no feature eou
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature eou</b>	Enables EAPoUDP.
	<b>show eou</b>	Displays EAPoUDP information.

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## feature ldap

To enable Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), use the **feature ldap** command. To disable LDAP, use the **no** form of this command.

**feature ldap**

**no feature ldap**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must use the **feature ldap** command before you configure LDAP.



**Note**

When you disable LDAP, the Cisco NX-OS software removes the LDAP configuration.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable LDAP:

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

This example shows how to disable LDAP:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no feature ldap
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show running-config ldap</b>	Displays the LDAP configuration in the running configuration.
	<b>show startup-config ldap</b>	Displays the LDAP configuration in the startup configuration.

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## feature password encryption aes

To enable the Advanced Encryption Standard, (AES) password encryption feature, use the **feature password encryption aes** command. To disable the AES password encryption feature, use the **no** form of this command.

**feature password encryption aes**

**no feature password encryption aes**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration mode (config)

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can enable the AES password encryption feature without a master key, but encryption starts only when a master key is present in the system. To configure a master key, use the **key config-key** command. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the AES password encryption feature:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# feature password encryption aes
switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to disable the AES password encryption feature:

```
switch(config)# no feature password encryption aes
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>key config-key</b>	Configures the master key for type-6 encryption.
	<b>show encryption service stat</b>	Displays the status of the encryption service.

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## feature port-security

To enable the port security feature globally, use the **feature port-security** command. To disable the port security feature globally, use the **no** form of this command.

**feature port-security**

**no feature port-security**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines**

Port security is disabled globally by default.

Port security is local to each virtual device context (VDC). If necessary, switch to the correct VDC before using this command.

This command does not require a license.

**Enabling Port Security**

If you enable port security globally, all other commands related to port security become available.

If you are reenabling port security, no port security configuration is restored from the last time that port security was enabled.

### Disabling Port Security

If you disable port security globally, all port security configuration is removed, including any interface configuration for port security and all secured MAC addresses, regardless of the method by which the device learned the addresses.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable port security globally:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# feature port-security
switch(config)#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>clear port-security</b>	Clears dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses.
	<b>debug port-security</b>	Provides debugging information for port security.
	<b>show port-security</b>	Shows information about port security.
	<b>switchport port-security</b>	Enables port security on a Layer 2 interface.

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## feature privilege

To enable the cumulative privilege of roles for command authorization on TACACS+ servers, use the **feature privilege** command. To disable the cumulative privilege of roles, use the **no** form of this command.

**feature privilege**

**no feature privilege**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

When the **feature privilege** command is enabled, privilege roles inherit the permissions of lower level privilege roles.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the cumulative privilege of roles:

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

This example shows how to disable the cumulative privilege of roles:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no feature privilege
2010 Feb 12 12:52:06 switch %FEATURE-MGR-2-FM_AUTOCKPT_IN_PROGRESS: AutoCheckpoint
system-fm-privilege's creation in progress...
switch(config)# 2010 Feb 12 12:52:06 switch %FEATURE-MGR-2-FM_AUTOCKPT_SUCCEEDED
AutoCheckpoint created successfully
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>enable</b> <i>level</i>	Enables a user to move to a higher privilege level.
	<b>enable secret</b> <b>priv-lvl</b>	Enables a secret password for a specific privilege level.
	<b>show privilege</b>	Displays the current privilege level, username, and status of cumulative privilege support.
	<b>username</b> <i>username</i> <b>priv-lvl</b>	Enables a user to use privilege levels for authorization.

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## feature scp-server

To configure a secure copy (SCP) server on the Cisco NX-OS device in order to copy files to and from a remote device, use the **feature scp-server** command. To disable an SCP server, use the **no** form of this command.

**feature scp-server**

**no feature scp-server**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** After you enable the SCP server, you can execute an SCP command on the remote device to copy the files to or from the Cisco NX-OS device.

The arcfour and blowfish cipher options are not supported for the SCP server.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the SCP server on the Cisco NX-OS device:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# feature scp-server
switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to disable the SCP server on the Cisco NX-OS device:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no feature scp-server
switch(config)#
```

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---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>feature sftp-server</b>	Enables the SFTP server on the Cisco NX-OS device.

---

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## feature sftp-server

To configure a secure FTP (SFTP) server on the Cisco NX-OS device in order to copy files to and from a remote device, use the **feature sftp-server** command. To disable an SFTP server, use the **no** form of this command.

**feature sftp-server**

**no feature sftp-server**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** After you enable the SFTP server, you can execute an SFTP command on the remote device to copy the files to or from the Cisco NX-OS device.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the SFTP server on the Cisco NX-OS device:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# feature sftp-server
switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to disable the SFTP server on the Cisco NX-OS device:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no feature sftp-server
switch(config)#
```

## ■ feature sftp-server

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---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>feature scp-server</b>	Enables the SCP server on the Cisco NX-OS device.

---

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## feature ssh

To enable the Secure Shell (SSH) server for a virtual device context (VDC), use the **feature ssh** command. To disable the SSH server, use the **no** form of this command.

**feature ssh**

**no feature ssh**

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

**Defaults** Enabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced to replace the <b>ssh server enable</b> command.

**Usage Guidelines** The Cisco NX-OS software supports SSH version 2.  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the SSH server:

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

This example shows how to disable the SSH server:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no feature ssh
XML interface to system may become unavailable since ssh is disabled
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show feature</b>	Displays the enable status of the features.
	<b>show ssh server</b>	Displays the SSH server key information.

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## feature tacacs+

To enable TACACS+, use the **feature tacacs+** command. To disable TACACS+, use the **no** form of this command.

**feature tacacs+**

**no feature tacacs+**

---

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

---

**Defaults** Disabled

---

**Command Modes** Global configuration

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** You must use the **feature tacacs+** command before you configure TACACS+.



**Note**

---

When you disable TACACS+, the Cisco NX-OS software removes the TACACS+ configuration.

---

This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to enable TACACS+:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# feature tacacs+
```

This example shows how to disable TACACS+:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no feature tacacs+
```

---

Command	Description
<b>show tacacs+</b>	Displays TACACS+ information.

---

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## feature telnet

To enable the Telnet server for a virtual device context (VDC), use the **feature telnet** command. To disable the Telnet server, use the **no** form of this command.

**feature telnet**

**no feature telnet**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced to replace the <b>telnet server enable</b> command.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the Telnet server:

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

This example shows how to disable the Telnet server:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no feature telnet
XML interface to system may become unavailable since ssh is disabled
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show feature</b>	Displays the enable status of the features.
	<b>show telnet server</b>	Displays the SSH server key information.

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## filter

To configure one or more certificate mapping filters within the filter map, use the **filter** command.

**filter** [**subject-name** *subject-name* | **altname-email** *e-mail-ID* | **altname-upn** *user-principal-name*]

Syntax Description	
<b>subject-name</b>	(Optional) Specifies the subject name of the certificate.
<i>subject-name</i>	Required subject name in LDAP distinguished name (DN) string format. For example:  cn=%username%,ou=PKI,o=Acme,c=US
<b>altname-email</b>	(Optional) Specifies the e-mail ID as an alternate name.
<i>e-mail-ID</i>	E-mail address that must be present in the certificate as a subject alternative name. For example:  %username%@*
<b>altname-upn</b>	(Optional) Specifies the user principal name as an alternate name.
<i>user-principal-name</i>	Principal name that must be present in the certificate as a subject alternative name. For example:  %username-without-domain%@%hostname%

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Certificate mapping filter configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

- To use this command, you must create a new filter map.
- The validation passes if the certificate passes all of the filters configured in the map.
- This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure a certificate mapping filter within the filter map:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# crypto certificatemap mapname filtermap1
switch(config-certmap-filter)# filter altname-email jsmith@acme.com
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>crypto certificatemap mapname</b>	Creates a filter map.
	<b>show crypto certificatemap</b>	Displays the certificate mapping filters.

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## fips mode enable

To enable Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) mode, use the **fips mode enable** command. To disable FIPS mode, use the **no** form of this command.

**fips mode enable**

**no fips mode enable**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration (config)

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Before enabling FIPS mode, ensure that you are in the default virtual device context (VDC). FIPS has the following prerequisites:

- Disable Telnet. Users should log in using Secure Shell (SSH) only.
- Disable SNMPv1 and v2. Any existing user accounts on the device that have been configured for SNMPv3 should be configured only with SHA for authentication and AES/3DES for privacy.
- Delete all SSH server RSA1 key-pairs.
- Enable HMAC-SHA1 message integrity checking (MIC) for use during the Cisco TrustSec Security Association Protocol (SAP) negotiation. To do so, enter the **sap hash-algorithm HMAC-SHA-1** command from the cts-manual or cts-dot1x mode.

This command does not require a license.

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to enable FIPS mode:

```
switch# configure t
switch(config)# fips mode enable
FIPS mode is enabled
```

This example shows how to disable FIPS mode:

```
switch# configure t
switch(config)# no fips mode enable
FIPS mode is disabled
```

---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show fips status</b>	Displays the status of Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) mode.

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## fragments

To optimize whether an IPv4 or IPv6 ACL permits or denies noninitial fragments that do not match an explicit **permit** or **deny** command in the ACL, use the **fragments** command. To disable fragment optimization, use the **no** form of this command.

**fragments** {**deny-all** | **permit-all**}

**no fragments** {**deny-all** | **permit-all**}

### Syntax Description

<b>deny-all</b>	Specifies that noninitial fragments of flows that are matched by the ACL are always dropped.
<b>permit-all</b>	Specifies that any noninitial fragments of a flow are permitted when the initial fragment of the flow was permitted by the ACL.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

IPv4 ACL configuration  
IPv6 ACL configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.2(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The **fragments** command allows you to simplify the configuration of an IP ACL when you want to permit or deny noninitial fragments that do not match an explicit **permit** or **deny** command in the ACL. Instead of controlling noninitial fragment handling by using many **permit** or **deny** commands that specify the **fragments** keyword, you can use the **fragments** command instead.

When a device applies to traffic an ACL that contains the **fragments** command, it only matches noninitial fragments that do not match any explicit **permit** or **deny** commands in the ACL.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to enable fragment optimization in an IPv4 ACL named lab-acl. The **permit-all** keyword means that the ACL permits any noninitial fragment that does not match a **deny** command that includes the **fragments** keyword.

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip access-list lab-acl
switch(config-acl)# fragments permit-all
```

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This example shows the lab-acl IPv4 ACL, which includes the **fragments** command. The **fragments** command appears at the beginning of the ACL for convenience, but the device permits noninitial fragments only after they do not match all other explicit rules in the ACL.

```
switch(config-acl)# show ip access-lists lab-acl

IP access list lab-acl
  fragments permit-all
  10 permit tcp 10.0.0.0/8 172.28.254.254/24 eq tacacs
  20 permit tcp 10.0.0.0/8 172.28.254.154/24 eq tacacs
  30 permit tcp 10.0.0.0/8 172.28.254.54/24 eq tacacs
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>deny (IPv4)</b>	Configures a deny rule in an IPv4 ACL.
<b>deny (IPv6)</b>	Configures a deny rule in an IPv6 ACL.
<b>permit (IPv4)</b>	Configures a permit rule in an IPv4 ACL.
<b>permit (IPv6)</b>	Configures a permit rule in an IPv6 ACL.
<b>show ip access-list</b>	Displays all IPv4 ACLs or a specific IPv4 ACL.
<b>show ipv6 access-list</b>	Displays all IPv6 ACLs or a specific IPv6 ACL.

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## G Commands

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This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with G.

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## gt

To specify a greater-than group member for an IP port object group, use the **gt** command. A greater-than group member matches port numbers that are greater than (and not equal to) the port number specified in the member. To remove a greater-than group member from the port-object group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
[sequence-number] gt port-number
```

```
no {sequence-number | gt port-number}
```

Syntax Description	
<i>sequence-number</i>	(Optional) Sequence number for this group member. Sequence numbers maintain the order of group members within an object group. Valid sequence numbers are from 1 to 4294967295. If you do not specify a sequence number, the device assigns a number that is 10 greater than the largest sequence number in the current object group.
<i>port-number</i>	Port number that traffic matching this group member exceeds. The <i>port-number</i> argument can be a whole number between 0 and 65535.

Defaults	
	None

Command Modes	
	IP port object group configuration

Supported User Roles	
	network-admin vdc-admin

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

Usage Guidelines	
	IP port object groups are not directional. Whether a <b>gt</b> command matches a source or destination port or whether it applies to inbound or outbound traffic depends upon how you use the object group in an ACL.  This command does not require a license.

Examples	
	This example shows how to configure an IP port object group named port-group-05 with a group member that matches traffic sent to or from port 49152 through port 65535:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# object-group ip port port-group-05
switch(config-port-ogroup)# gt 49151
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>eq</b>	Specifies an equal-to group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>lt</b>	Specifies a less-than group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>neq</b>	Specifies a not-equal-to group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>object-group ip port</b>	Configures an IP port object group.
	<b>range</b>	Specifies a port-range group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>show object-group</b>	Displays object groups.

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## H Commands

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This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with H.

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## hardware access-list capture

To enable access control list (ACL) capture on all virtual device contexts (VDCs), use the **hardware access-list capture** command. To disable ACL capture, use the **no** form of the command.

**hardware access-list capture**

**no hardware access-list capture**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Only M1 Series modules not support ACL capture.

ACL capture is a hardware-assisted feature and is not supported for the management interface or for control packets originating in the supervisor. It is also not supported for software ACLs such as SNMP community ACLs and virtual teletype (VTY) ACLs.

Enabling ACL capture disables ACL logging for all VDCs and the rate limiter for ACL logging.

Only one ACL capture session can be active at any given time in the system across VDCs.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to enable ACL capture on all VDCs:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# hardware access-list capture
```

This example shows how to disable ACL capture on all VDCs:

```
switch # configure terminal
switch(config)# no hardware access-list capture
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show hardware access-list status module</b>	Displays the access control list (ACL) capture configuration.

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## hardware access-list resource pooling

To allow ACL-based features to use more than one TCAM bank on one or more I/O modules, use the **hardware access-list resource pooling** command. To restrict ACL-based features to using one TCAM bank on an I/O module, use the **no** form of this command.

**hardware access-list resource pooling module** *slot-number-list*

**no hardware access-list resource pooling module** *slot-number-list*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>module</b> <i>slot-number-list</i>	Specifies the I/O module(s). The <i>slot-number-list</i> argument allows you to specify modules by the slot number that they occupy. You can specify a single I/O module, a range of slot numbers, or comma-separated slot numbers and ranges.
---------------------------	---------------------------------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.2(1)	The hyphen was removed between the <b>resource</b> and <b>pooling</b> keywords.
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

By default, each ACL-based feature can use one TCAM bank on an I/O module. This default behavior limits each feature to 16,000 TCAM entries. If you have very large security ACLs, you may encounter this limit. The **hardware access-list resource pooling** command allows you to make more than 16,000 TCAM entries available to ACL-based features.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to enable ACL programming across TCAM banks on the I/O module in slot 1:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# hardware access-list resource pooling module 1
```

### Related Commands

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<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>hardware access-list update</b>	Configures how a supervisor module updates an I/O module with changes to an ACL.
<b>show running-config all</b>	Displays the running configuration, including the default configuration.

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## hardware access-list update

To configure how a supervisor module updates an I/O module with changes to an access-control list (ACL), use the **hardware access-list update** command in the default virtual device context (VDC). To disable atomic updates, use the **no** form of this command.

**hardware access-list update** {atomic | default-result permit}

**no hardware access-list update** {atomic | default-result permit}

Syntax Description	atomic	default-result permit
	Specifies that the device performs atomic updates, which do not disrupt traffic during the update. By default, a Cisco Nexus 7000 Series device performs atomic ACL updates.	Specifies that, during non-atomic updates, the device permits traffic that the updated ACL applies to.

**Defaults** atomic

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(4)	This command is available only in the default VDC.
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced to replace the <b>platform access-list update</b> command.

**Usage Guidelines** In Cisco NX-OS Release 4.1(4) and later releases, the **hardware access-list update** command is available in the default VDC only and affects all VDCs.

By default, when a supervisor module of a Cisco Nexus 7000 Series device updates an I/O module with changes to an ACL, it performs an atomic ACL update. An atomic update does not disrupt traffic that the updated ACL applies to; however, an atomic update requires that an I/O module that receives an ACL update has enough available resources to store each updated ACL entry in addition to all preexisting entries in the affected ACL. After the update occurs, the additional resources used for the update are freed. If the I/O module lacks the required resources, the device generates an error message and the ACL update to the I/O module fails.

If an I/O module lacks the resources required for an atomic update, you can disable atomic updates by using the **no hardware access-list update atomic** command in the default VDC; however, during the brief time required for the device to remove the preexisting ACL and implement the updated ACL, traffic that the ACL applies to is dropped by default.

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If you want to permit all traffic that an ACL applies to while it receives a nonatomic update, use the **hardware access-list update default-result permit** command in the default VDC.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples



#### Note

In Cisco NX-OS Release 4.1(4) and later releases, the **hardware access-list update** command is available in the default VDC only. To verify that the current VDC is the VDC 1 (the default VDC), use the **show vdc current-vdc** command.

This example shows how to disable atomic ACL updates:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no hardware access-list update atomic
```

This example shows how to permit affected traffic during a nonatomic ACL update:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# hardware access-list update default-result permit
```

This example shows how to revert to the atomic update method:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no hardware access-list update default-result permit
switch(config)# hardware access-list update atomic
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>hardware access-list resource pooling</b>	Allows ACL-based features to use more than one TCAM bank.
<b>show running-config all</b>	Displays the running configuration, including the default configuration.

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## hardware rate-limiter

To configure rate limits in packets per second on supervisor-bound traffic, use the **hardware rate-limiter** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
hardware rate-limiter {access-list-log {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]] | copy
  {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]] | f1 {rl-1 {packets | disable} [module
  module [port start end]] | rl-2 {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]] | rl-3
  {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]] | rl-4 {packets | disable} [module module
  [port start end]] | rl-5 {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]]} | layer-2 {l2pt
  {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]] | mcast-snooping {packets | disable}
  [module module [port start end]] | port-security {packets | disable} [module module [port
  start end]] | storm-control {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]] | vpc-low
  {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]]} | layer-3 {control {packets | disable}
  [module module [port start end]] | glean {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]]
  | mtu {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]] | multicast {packets | disable}
  [module module [port start end]] | ttl {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]]} |
  receive {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]]
```

```
no hardware rate-limiter {access-list-log {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]] |
copy {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]] | f1 {rl-1 {packets | disable}
  [module module [port start end]] | rl-2 {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]] |
  rl-3 {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]] | rl-4 {packets | disable} [module
  module [port start end]] | rl-5 {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]]} | layer-2
  {l2pt {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]] | mcast-snooping {packets |
  disable} [module module [port start end]] | port-security {packets | disable} [module module
  [port start end]] | storm-control {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]] |
  vpc-low {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]]} | layer-3 {control {packets |
  disable} [module module [port start end]] | glean {packets | disable} [module module [port
  start end]] | mtu {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]] | multicast {packets |
  disable} [module module [port start end]] | ttl {packets | disable} [module module [port
  start end]]} | receive {packets | disable} [module module [port start end]]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>access-list-log</b>	Specifies packets copied to the supervisor module for access list logging. The default rate is 100 packets per second.
<b>disable</b>	Disables the hardware rate limiter.
<b>module</b> <i>module</i>	(Optional) Specifies a module number. The range is from 1 to 18.
<b>port</b> <i>start end</i>	(Optional) Specifies a port start index. The range is from 1 to 32. You specify the start port and end port with a space in between them.
<b>copy</b>	Specifies data and control packets copied to the supervisor module. The default rate is 30000 packets per second.
<b>f1</b>	Specifies the control packets from the F1 modules to the supervisor.
<b>rl-1</b>	Specifies the F1 rate-limiter 1.
<b>rl-2</b>	Specifies the F1 rate-limiter 2.
<b>rl-3</b>	Specifies the F1 rate-limiter 3.
<b>rl-4</b>	Specifies the F1 rate-limiter 4.
<b>rl-5</b>	Specifies the F1 rate-limiter 5.
<b>layer-2</b>	Specifies Layer 2 packet rate limits.

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<b>l2pt</b>	Specifies Layer 2 Tunnel Protocol (L2TP) packets. The default rate is 4096 packets per second.
<b>mcast-snooping</b>	Specifies Layer 2 multicast-snooping packets. The default rate is 10000 packets per second.
<b>port-security</b>	Specifies port security packets. The default is disabled.
<b>storm-control</b>	Specifies broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast storm-control packets. The default is disabled.
<b>vpc-low</b>	Specifies Layer 2 control packets over the VPC low queue. It synchronizes control-plane communication between VPC peer switches that are of a lower priority and protects the control plane when a vPC peer switch misbehaves or excessive traffic occurs between the two. The default rate is 4000 packets per second.
<b>layer-3</b>	Specifies Layer 3 packet rate limits.
<b>control</b>	Specifies Layer-3 control packets. The default rate is 10000 packets per second.
<b>glean</b>	Specifies Layer-3 glean packets. The default rate is 100 packets per second.
<b>mtu</b>	Specifies Layer-3 MTU failure redirected packets. The default rate is 500 packets per second.
<b>multicast</b>	Specifies Layer-3 multicast packets per second.
<b>ttl</b>	Specifies Layer-3 failed time-to-live redirected packets. The default rate is 500 packets per second.
<b>receive</b>	Specifies packets redirected to the supervisor module. The default rate is 30000 packets per second.
<i>packets</i>	Number of packets per second. The range is from 1 to 33554431.

### Defaults

See the Syntax Description for the default rate limits.

Default rate limits for the F1 Series modules:

RL-1: 4500 packets per second

RL-2: 1000 packets per second

RL-3: 1000 packets per second

RL-4: 100 packets per second

RL-5: 1500 packets per second

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.1(1)	Added the <b>fl</b> , <b>rl-1</b> , <b>rl-2</b> , <b>rl-3</b> , <b>rl-4</b> , and <b>rl-5</b> keywords. Also, added the following keywords: <b>module</b> , <b>disable</b> , and <b>port</b> .
	5.0(2)	Added the <b>l2pt</b> keyword.
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced to replace the <b>platform rate-limit</b> command.

### Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure a rate limit for control packets:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# hardware rate-limiter layer-3 control 20000
```

This example shows how to revert to the default rate limit for control packets:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no hardware rate-limiter layer-3 control
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>clear hardware rate-limiter</b>	Clears rate-limit statistics.
<b>show hardware rate-limiter</b>	Displays rate-limit information.
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the running configuration.

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## host (IPv4)

To specify a host or a subnet as a member of an IPv4-address object group, use the **host** command. To remove a group member from an IPv4-address object group, use the **no** form of this command.

*[sequence-number]* **host** *IPv4-address*

**no** {*sequence-number* | **host** *IPv4-address*}

*[sequence-number]* *IPv4-address network-wildcard*

**no** *IPv4-address network-wildcard*

*[sequence-number]* *IPv4-address/prefix-len*

**no** *IPv4-address/prefix-len*

### Syntax Description

<i>sequence-number</i>	(Optional) Sequence number for this group member. Sequence numbers maintain the order of group members within an object group. Valid sequence numbers are from 1 to 4294967295. If you do not specify a sequence number, the device assigns a number that is 10 greater than the largest sequence number in the current object group.
<b>host</b> <i>IPv4-address</i>	Specifies that the group member is a single IPv4 address. Enter <i>IPv4-address</i> in dotted-decimal format.
<i>IPv4-address network-wildcard</i>	IPv4 address and network wildcard. Enter <i>IPv4-address</i> and <i>network-wildcard</i> in dotted-decimal format. Use <i>network-wildcard</i> to specify which bits of <i>IPv4-address</i> are the network portion of the address, as follows:  <pre>switch(config-ipaddr-ogroup)# 10.23.176.0 0.0.0.255</pre> <p>A <i>network-wildcard</i> value of 0.0.0.0 indicates that the group member is a specific IPv4 address.</p>
<i>IPv4-address/prefix-len</i>	IPv4 address and variable-length subnet mask. Enter <i>IPv4-address</i> in dotted-decimal format. Use <i>prefix-len</i> to specify how many bits of <i>IPv4-address</i> are the network portion of the address, as follows:  <pre>switch(config-ipaddr-ogroup)# 10.23.176.0/24</pre> <p>A <i>prefix-len</i> value of 32 indicates that the group member is a specific IP address.</p>

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

IPv4 address object group configuration

## Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** To specify a subnet as a group member, use either of the following forms of this command:

*[sequence-number] IPv4-address network-wildcard*

*[sequence-number] IPv4-address/prefix-len*

Regardless of the command form that you use to specify a subnet, the device shows the *IP-address/prefix-len* form of the group member when you use the **show object-group** command.

To specify a single IPv4 address as a group member, use any of the following forms of this command:

*[sequence-number] host IPv4-address*

*[sequence-number] IPv4-address 0.0.0.0*

*[sequence-number] IPv4-address/32*

Regardless of the command form that you use to specify a single IPv4 address, the device shows the **host IP-address** form of the group member when you use the **show object-group** command.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure an IPv4-address object group named `ipv4-addr-group-13` with two group members that are specific IPv4 addresses and one group member that is the `10.23.176.0` subnet:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# object-group ip address ipv4-addr-group-13
switch(config-ipaddr-ogroup)# host 10.121.57.102
switch(config-ipaddr-ogroup)# 10.121.57.234/32
switch(config-ipaddr-ogroup)# 10.23.176.0 0.0.0.255
switch(config-ipaddr-ogroup)# show object-group ipv4-addr-group-13
    10 host 10.121.57.102
    20 host 10.121.57.234
    30 10.23.176.0/24
switch(config-ipaddr-ogroup)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>object-group ip address</b>	Configures an IPv4 address group.
	<b>show object-group</b>	Displays object groups.

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## host (IPv6)

To specify a host or a subnet as a member of an IPv6-address object group, use the **host** command. To remove a group member from an IPv6-address object group, use the **no** form of this command.

*[sequence-number]* **host** *IPv6-address*

**no** {*sequence-number* | **host** *IPv6-address*}

*[sequence-number]* *IPv6-address/network-prefix*

**no** *IPv6-address/network-prefix*

Syntax	Description
<i>sequence-number</i>	(Optional) Sequence number for this group member. Sequence numbers maintain the order of group members within an object group. Valid sequence numbers are from 1 to 4294967295. If you do not specify a sequence number, the device assigns a number that is 10 greater than the largest sequence number in the current object group.
<b>host</b> <i>IPv6-address</i>	Specifies that the group member is a single IPv6 address. Enter <i>IPv6-address</i> in colon-separated, hexadecimal format.
<i>IPv6-address/network-prefix</i>	IPv6 address and a variable-length subnet mask. Enter <i>IPv6-address</i> in colon-separated, hexadecimal format. Use <i>network-prefix</i> to specify how many bits of <i>IPv6-address</i> are the network portion of the address, as follows:  <pre>switch(config-ipv6addr-ogroup) # 2001:db8:0:3ab7::/96</pre> <p>A <i>network-prefix</i> value of 128 indicates that the group member is a specific IPv6 address.</p>

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** IPv6 address object group configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

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### Usage Guidelines

To specify a subnet as a group member, use the following form of this command:

```
[sequence-number] IPv6-address/network-prefix
```

To specify a single IP address as a group member, use any of the following forms of this command:

```
[sequence-number] host IPv6-address
```

```
[sequence-number] IPv6-address/128
```

Regardless of the command form that you use to specify a single IPv6 address, the device shows the **host IPv6-address** form of the group member when you use the **show object-group** command.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure an IPv6-address object group named `ipv6-addr-group-A7` with two group members that are specific IPv6 addresses and one group member that is the `2001:db8:0:3ab7::` subnet:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# object-group ipv6 address ipv6-addr-group-A7
switch(config-ipv6addr-ogroup)# host 2001:db8:0:3ab0::1
switch(config-ipv6addr-ogroup)# 2001:db8:0:3ab0::2/128
switch(config-ipv6addr-ogroup)# 2001:db8:0:3ab7::/96
switch(config-ipv6addr-ogroup)# show object-group ipv6-addr-group-A7
    10 host 2001:db8:0:3ab0::1
    20 host 2001:db8:0:3ab0::2
    30 2001:db8:0:3ab7::/96
switch(config-ipv6addr-ogroup)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>object-group ipv6 address</b>	Configures an IPv6 address group.
<b>show object-group</b>	Displays object groups.

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## I Commands

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This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with I.

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## identity policy

To create or specify an identity policy and enter identity policy configuration mode, use the **identity policy** command. To remove an identity policy, use the **no** form of this command.

**identity policy** *policy-name*

**no identity policy** *policy-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>policy-name</i>	Name for the identity policy. The name is case sensitive, alphanumeric, and has a maximum of 100 characters.
---------------------------	--------------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin VDC user
---------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

**Examples** This example shows how to create an identity policy and enter identity policy configuration mode:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# identity policy AdminPolicy
switch(config-id-policy)#
```

This example shows how to remove an identity policy:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no identity policy AdminPolicy
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show identity policy</b>	Displays identity policy information.

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# identity profile eapoudp

To create the Extensible Authentication Protocol over User Datagram Protocol (EAPoUDP) identity profile and enter identity profile configuration mode, use the **identity profile eapoudp** command. To remove the EAPoUDP identity profile configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**identity profile eapoudp**

**no identity profile eapoudp**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
VDC user

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

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to create the EAPoUDP identity profile and enter identity profile configuration mode:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# identity profile eapoudp
switch(config-id-policy)#
```

This example shows how to remove the EAPoUDP identity profile configuration:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no identity profile eapoudp
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show identity profile</b>	Displays identity profile information.

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## interface policy deny

To enter interface policy configuration mode for a user role, use the **interface policy deny** command. To revert to the default interface policy for a user role, use the **no** form of this command.

**interface policy deny**

**no interface policy deny**

---

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

---

**Defaults** All interfaces

---

**Command Modes** User role configuration

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** This command denies all interfaces to the user role except for those that you allow using the **permit interface** command in user role interface policy configuration mode.

This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to enter user role interface policy configuration mode for a user role:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# role name MyRole
switch(config-role)# interface policy deny
switch(config-role-interface)#
```

This example shows how to revert to the default interface policy for a user role:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# role name MyRole
switch(config-role)# no interface policy deny
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	permit interface	Permits interfaces in a role interface policy.
	role name	Creates or specifies a user role and enters user role configuration mode.
	show role	Displays user role information.

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## ip access-class

To configure a virtual teletype (VTY) access control list (ACL) to control access to all IPv4 traffic over a VTY line in the ingress or egress direction, use the **ip access-class** command. To remove the VTY ACL, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip access-class** *name* {**in** | **out**}

**no ip access-class** *name* {**in** | **out**}

### Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Access class name. The name can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters. Names cannot contain a space or quotation mark.
<b>in</b>	Specifies the incoming packets.
<b>out</b>	Specifies the outgoing packets.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
5.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The VTY ACL feature restricts all traffic on any VTY line. You cannot specify different traffic restrictions for different VTY lines.

Any router ACL can be configured as a VTY ACL.

This command does not require a license.

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**Examples**

This example shows how to configure a VTY ACL to control access to all IPv4 traffic over a VTY line:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip access-list vtyacl
switch(config-ip-acl)# exit
switch(config)# line vty
switch(config-line)# ip access-class vtyacl out
switch(config-line)#
```

This example shows how to remove the VTY ACL from all IPv4 traffic over a VTY line:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line vty
switch(config-line)# no ip access-class vtyacl out
switch(config-line)#
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>ip access-list</b>	Configures an IPv4 ACL.
<b>show ip access-lists</b>	Shows either a specific IPv4 ACL or all IPv4 ACLs.
<b>show running-config interface</b>	Shows the running configuration of all interfaces or of a specific interface.

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## ip access-group

To apply an IPv4 access control list (ACL) to an interface as a router ACL, use the **ip access-group** command. To remove an IPv4 ACL from an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip access-group** *access-list-name* {**in** | **out**}

**no ip access-group** *access-list-name* {**in** | **out**}

Syntax Description	
<i>access-list-name</i>	Name of the IPv4 ACL, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
<b>in</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the ACL applies to inbound traffic.
<b>out</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the ACL applies to outbound traffic.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** By default, no IPv4 ACLs are applied to an interface. You can use the **ip access-group** command to apply an IPv4 ACL as a router ACL to the following interface types:

- VLAN interfaces



**Note** You must enable VLAN interfaces globally before you can configure a VLAN interface. For more information, see the **feature interface-vlan** command in the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Command Reference, Release 5.x*.

- Layer 3 Ethernet interfaces
- Layer 3 Ethernet subinterfaces
- Layer 3 Ethernet port-channel interfaces and subinterfaces
- Tunnels
- Loopback interfaces
- Management interfaces

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You can also use the **ip access-group** command to apply an IPv4 ACL as a router ACL to the following interface types:

- Layer 2 Ethernet interfaces
- Layer 2 Ethernet port-channel interfaces

However, an ACL applied to a Layer 2 interface with the **ip access-group** command is inactive unless the port mode changes to routed (Layer 3) mode. To apply an IPv4 ACL as a port ACL, use the **ip port access-group** command.

You can also apply an IPv4 ACL as a VLAN ACL. For more information, see the [match \(VLAN access-map\)](#) command on [page 388](#).

The device applies router ACLs on either outbound or inbound traffic. When the device applies an ACL to inbound traffic, the device checks inbound packets against the rules in the ACL. If the first matching rule permits the packet, the device continues to process the packet. If the first matching rule denies the packet, the device drops the packet and returns an ICMP host-unreachable message.

For outbound access lists, after receiving and routing a packet to an interface, the device checks the ACL. If the first matching rule permits the packet, the device sends the packet to its destination. If the first matching rule denies the packet, the device drops the packet and returns an ICMP host unreachable message.

If you delete the specified ACL from the device without removing the ACL from an interface, the deleted ACL does not affect traffic on the interface.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to apply an IPv4 ACL named ip-acl-01 to Ethernet interface 2/1:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# ip access-group ip-acl-01 in
```

This example shows how to remove an IPv4 ACL named ip-acl-01 from Ethernet interface 2/1:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# no ip access-group ip-acl-01 in
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>ip access-list</b>	Configures an IPv4 ACL.
<b>ip port access-group</b>	Applies an IPv4 ACL as a port ACL.
<b>show access-lists</b>	Displays all ACLs.
<b>show ip access-lists</b>	Shows either a specific IPv4 ACL or all IPv4 ACLs.
<b>show running-config interface</b>	Shows the running configuration of all interfaces or of a specific interface.

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## ip access-list

To create an IPv4 access control list (ACL) or to enter IP access list configuration mode for a specific ACL, use the **ip access-list** command. To remove an IPv4 ACL, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip access-list** *access-list-name*

**no ip access-list** *access-list-name*

### Syntax Description

*access-list-name* Name of the IPv4 ACL. The name has a maximum of 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters but cannot contain a space or quotation mark.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

No IPv4 ACLs are defined by default.

Use IPv4 ACLs to filter IPv4 traffic.

When you use the **ip access-list** command, the device enters IP access list configuration mode, where you can use the IPv4 **deny** and **permit** commands to configure rules for the ACL. If the ACL specified does not exist, the device creates it when you enter this command.

Use the **ip access-group** command to apply the ACL to an interface as a router ACL. Use the **ip port access-group** command to apply the ACL to an interface as a port ACL.

Every IPv4 ACL has the following implicit rule as its last rule:

```
deny ip any any
```

This implicit rule ensures that the device denies unmatched IP traffic.

Unlike IPv6 ACLs, IPv4 ACLs do not include additional implicit rules to enable the neighbor discovery process. The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP), which is the IPv4 equivalent of the IPv6 neighbor discovery process, uses a separate data link layer protocol. By default, IPv4 ACLs implicitly allow ARP packets to be sent and received on an interface.

Use the **statistics per-entry** command to configure the device to record statistics for each rule in an IPv4 ACL. The device does not record statistics for implicit rules. To record statistics for packets that would match the implicit **deny ip any any** rule, you must explicitly configure an identical rule.

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This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to enter IP access list configuration mode for an IPv4 ACL named ip-acl-01:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip access-list ip-acl-01
switch(config-acl)#
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>deny (IPv4)</b>	Configures a deny rule in an IPv4 ACL.
<b>ip access-group</b>	Applies an IPv4 ACL to an interface as a router ACL.
<b>ip port access-group</b>	Applies an IPv4 ACL to an interface as a port ACL.
<b>permit (IPv4)</b>	Configures a permit rule in an IPv4 ACL.
<b>show ip access-lists</b>	Displays all IPv4 ACLs or a specific IPv4 ACL.
<b>statistics per-entry</b>	Enables collection of statistics for each entry in an ACL.

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## ip arp inspection filter

To apply an ARP access control list (ACL) to a list of VLANs, use the **ip arp inspection filter** command. To remove the ARP ACL from the list of VLANs, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip arp inspection filter** *acl-name* **vlan** *vlan-list*

**no ip arp inspection filter** *acl-name* **vlan** *vlan-list*

Syntax Description	
<i>acl-name</i>	Name of the ARP ACL, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-list</i>	Specifies the VLANs to be filtered by the ARP ACL. The <i>vlan-list</i> argument allows you to specify a single VLAN ID, a range of VLAN IDs, or comma-separated IDs and ranges (see the “Examples” section). Valid VLAN IDs are from 1 to 4096.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to apply an ARP ACL named arp-acl-01 to VLANs 15 and 37 through 48:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip arp inspection filter arp-acl-01 vlan 15,37-48
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>arp access-list</b>	Configures an ARP ACL.
	<b>ip arp inspection vlan</b>	Enables Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) for a specified list of VLANs.
	<b>show ip arp inspection</b>	Displays the DAI configuration status.
	<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including the DAI configuration.

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# ip arp inspection log-buffer

To configure the Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) logging buffer size, use the **ip arp inspection log-buffer** command. To reset the DAI logging buffer to its default size, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip arp inspection log-buffer entries** *number*

**no ip arp inspection log-buffer entries** *number*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>entries</b> <i>number</i> Specifies the buffer size in a range of 0 to 1024 messages.
---------------------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	By default, the DAI logging buffer size is 32 messages. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure the DAI logging buffer size: <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)# ip arp inspection log-buffer entries 64 switch(config)#</pre>
-----------------	---

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>clear ip arp inspection log</b>	Clears the DAI logging buffer.
	<b>show ip arp inspection</b>	Displays the DAI configuration status.
	<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including DAI configuration.

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## ip arp inspection trust

To configure a Layer 2 interface as a trusted ARP interface, use the **ip arp inspection trust** command. To configure a Layer 2 interface as an untrusted ARP interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip arp inspection trust**

**no ip arp inspection trust**

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

**Defaults** By default, all interfaces are untrusted ARP interfaces.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You can configure only Layer 2 Ethernet interfaces as trusted ARP interfaces. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure a Layer 2 interface as a trusted ARP interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# ip arp inspection trust
switch(config-if)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show ip arp inspection</b>	Displays the Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) configuration status.
	<b>show ip arp inspection interface</b>	Displays the trust state and the ARP packet rate for a specified interface.
	<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including DAI configuration.

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# ip arp inspection validate

To enable additional Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) validation, use the **ip arp inspection validate** command. To disable additional DAI, use the **no** form of this command.

- ip arp inspection validate** {dst-mac [ip] [src-mac]}
- ip arp inspection validate** {[dst-mac] ip [src-mac]}
- ip arp inspection validate** {[dst-mac] [ip] src-mac}
- no ip arp inspection validate** {dst-mac [ip] [src-mac]}
- no ip arp inspection validate** {[dst-mac] ip [src-mac]}
- no ip arp inspection validate** {[dst-mac] [ip] src-mac}

Syntax Description	
<b>dst-mac</b>	(Optional) Enables validation of the destination MAC address in the Ethernet header against the target MAC address in the ARP body for ARP responses. The device classifies packets with different MAC addresses as invalid and drops them.
<b>ip</b>	(Optional) Enables validation of the ARP body for invalid and unexpected IP addresses. Addresses include 0.0.0.0, 255.255.255.255, and all IP multicast addresses. The device checks the sender IP addresses in all ARP requests and responses, and checks the target IP addresses only in ARP responses.
<b>src-mac</b>	(Optional) Enables validation of the source MAC address in the Ethernet header against the sender MAC address in the ARP body for ARP requests and responses. The devices classifies packets with different MAC addresses as invalid and drops them.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You must specify at least one keyword. If you specify more than one keyword, the order is irrelevant. This command does not require a license.

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to enable additional DAI validation:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip arp inspection validate src-mac dst-mac ip
switch(config)#
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show ip arp inspection</b>	Displays the DAI configuration status.
<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including DAI configuration.

---

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# ip arp inspection vlan

To enable Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) for a list of VLANs, use the **ip arp inspection vlan** command. To disable DAI for a list of VLANs, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip arp inspection vlan** *vlan-list* [**logging dhcp-bindings** {**permit** | **all** | **none**}]

**no ip arp inspection vlan** *vlan-list* [**logging dhcp-bindings** {**permit** | **all** | **none**}]

## Syntax Description

<i>vlan-list</i>	VLANs on which DAI is active. The <i>vlan-list</i> argument allows you to specify a single VLAN ID, a range of VLAN IDs, or comma-separated IDs and ranges (see the “Examples” section). Valid VLAN IDs are from 1 to 4096.
<b>logging</b>	(Optional) Enables DAI logging for the VLANs specified. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>all</b>—Logs all packets that match DHCP bindings</li> <li>- <b>none</b>—Does not log DHCP bindings packets (Use this option to disable logging)</li> <li>- <b>permit</b>—Logs DHCP binding permitted packets</li> </ul>
<b>dhcp-bindings</b>	Enables logging based on DHCP binding matches.
<b>permit</b>	Enables logging of packets permitted by a DHCP binding match.
<b>all</b>	Enables logging of all packets.
<b>none</b>	Disables logging.

## Defaults

None

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

## Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

By default, the device does not log packets inspected by DAI.  
This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable DAI on VLANs 13, 15, and 17 through 23:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip arp inspection vlan 13,15,17-23
switch(config)#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>ip arp inspection validate</b>	Enables additional DAI validation.
	<b>show ip arp inspection</b>	Displays the DAI configuration status.
	<b>show ip arp inspection vlan</b>	Displays DAI status for a specified list of VLANs.
	<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including DAI configuration.

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# ip dhcp packet strict-validation

To enable the strict validation of DHCP packets by the DHCP snooping feature, use the **ip dhcp packet strict-validation** command. To disable the strict validation of DHCP packets, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip dhcp packet strict-validation**

**no ip dhcp packet strict-validation**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

You must enable DHCP snooping before you can use the **ip dhcp packet strict-validation** command.

Strict validation of DHCP packets checks that the DHCP options field in DHCP packets is valid, including the “magic cookie” value in the first four bytes of the options field. When strict validation of DHCP packets is enabled, the device drops DHCP packets that fail validation.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the strict validation of DHCP packets:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip dhcp packet strict-validation
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature dhcp</b>	Enables the DHCP snooping feature on the device.
	<b>ip dhcp relay information option</b>	Enables the insertion and removal of option-82 information from DHCP packets forwarded by the DHCP relay agent.
	<b>ip dhcp snooping</b>	Globally enables DHCP snooping on the device.

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<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show ip dhcp snooping</b>	Displays general information about DHCP snooping.
<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including IP Source Guard configuration.

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# ip dhcp relay

To enable the DHCP relay agent, use the **ip dhcp relay** command. To disable the DHCP relay agent, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip dhcp relay**

**no ip dhcp relay**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	This command was introduced to replace the <b>service dhcp</b> command.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to globally enable DHCP snooping:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip dhcp relay
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature dhcp</b>	Enables the DHCP snooping feature on the device.
	<b>ip dhcp relay address</b>	Configures an IP address of a DHCP server on an interface.
	<b>ip dhcp relay information option</b>	Enables the insertion and removal of option-82 information from DHCP packets forwarded by the DHCP relay agent.
	<b>ip dhcp relay sub-option type cisco</b>	Enables DHCP to use Cisco proprietary numbers 150, 152, and 151 when filling the link selection, server ID override, and VRF name/VPN ID relay agent option-82 suboptions.
	<b>ip dhcp snooping</b>	Globally enables DHCP snooping on the device.

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Command	Description
<b>show ip dhcp snooping</b>	Displays general information about DHCP snooping.
<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays the DHCP snooping configuration, including the IP source guard configuration.

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# ip dhcp relay address

To configure the IP address of a DHCP server on an interface, use the **ip dhcp relay address** command. To remove the DHCP server IP address, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip dhcp relay address** *IP-address* [**use-vrf** *vrf-name*]

**no ip dhcp relay address** *IP-address* [**use-vrf** *vrf-name*]

Syntax Description	<i>IP-address</i>	IPv4 address of the DHCP server.
	<b>use-vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding instance (VRF) that the DHCP server is within, where the <i>vrf-name</i> argument is the name of the VRF. The VRF membership of the interface connected to the DHCP server determines the VRF that the DHCP is within.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	Added support for the <b>use-vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i> option.
	4.0(3)	Up to four <b>ip dhcp relay address</b> commands can be added to the configuration of a Layer 3 Ethernet interface or subinterface.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the DHCP snooping feature (see the **feature dhcp** command). You can configure up to four DHCP server IP addresses on Layer 3 Ethernet interfaces and subinterfaces, VLAN interfaces, and Layer 3 port channels. In Cisco NX-OS Release 4.0.2 and earlier releases, you can configure only one DHCP server IP address on an interface.

When an inbound DHCP BOOTREQUEST packet arrives on the interface, the relay agent forwards the packet to all DHCP server IP addresses specified on that interface. The relay agent forwards replies from all DHCP servers to the host that sent the request.

This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to configure two IP addresses for DHCP servers so that the relay agent can forward BOOTREQUEST packets received on the specified Layer 3 Ethernet interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# ip dhcp relay address 10.132.7.120
switch(config-if)# ip dhcp relay address 10.132.7.175
switch(config-if)#
```

This example shows how to configure the IP address of a DHCP server on a VLAN interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface vlan 13
switch(config-if)# ip dhcp relay address 10.132.7.120
switch(config-if)#
```

This example shows how to configure the IP address of a DHCP server on a Layer 3 port-channel interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface port-channel 7
switch(config-if)# ip dhcp relay address 10.132.7.120
switch(config-if)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>ip dhcp relay</b>	Enables or disables the DHCP relay agent.
<b>ip dhcp relay information option</b>	Enables the insertion and removal of option-82 information from DHCP packets forwarded by the DHCP relay agent.
<b>ip dhcp relay information option vpn</b>	Enables VRF support for the DHCP relay agent.
<b>ip dhcp relay sub-option type cisco</b>	Enables DHCP to use Cisco proprietary numbers 150, 152, and 151 when filling the link selection, server ID override, and VRF name/VPN ID relay agent option-82 suboptions.
<b>ip dhcp snooping</b>	Globally enables DHCP snooping on the device.
<b>show ip dhcp snooping</b>	Displays general information about DHCP snooping.
<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays the DHCP snooping configuration, including the IP source guard configuration.

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# ip dhcp relay information option

To enable the device to insert and remove option-82 information on DHCP packets forwarded by the relay agent, use the **ip dhcp relay information option** command. To disable the insertion and removal of option-82 information, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip dhcp relay information option**

**no ip dhcp relay information option**

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

**Defaults** By default, the device does not insert and remove option-82 information on DHCP packets forwarded by the relay agent.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the DHCP snooping feature (see the **feature dhcp** command). This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the DHCP relay agent to insert and remove option-82 information to and from packets it forwards:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip dhcp relay information option
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>ip dhcp relay</b>	Enables or disables the DHCP relay agent.
	<b>ip dhcp relay address</b>	Configures the IP address of a DHCP server on an interface.
	<b>ip dhcp relay sub-option type cisco</b>	Enables DHCP to use Cisco proprietary numbers 150, 152, and 151 when filling the link selection, server ID override, and VRF name/VPN ID relay agent option-82 suboptions.
	<b>ip dhcp snooping</b>	Globally enables DHCP snooping on the device.

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Command	Description
<b>ip dhcp snooping information option</b>	Enables the insertion and removal of option-82 information for DHCP packets forwarded without the use of the DHCP relay agent.
<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays the DHCP snooping configuration, including the IP source guard configuration.

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# ip dhcp relay information option vpn

To enable VRF support for the DHCP relay agent, use the **ip dhcp relay information option vpn** command. To disable VRF support, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip dhcp relay information option vpn**

**no ip dhcp relay information option vpn**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Defaults

By default, the device does not support forwarding of DHCP requests to DHCP servers in different VRFs than the VRF that the DHCP client belongs to.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

## Command History

Release	Modification
5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must enable Option-82 information insertion for the DHCP relay agent (see the **ip dhcp relay information option** command).

You can configure the DHCP relay agent to forward DHCP broadcast messages from clients in one VRF to DHCP servers in a different VRF. By using a single DHCP server to provide DHCP support to clients in multiple VRFs, you can conserve IP addresses by using a single IP address pool rather than one for each VRF.

If a DHCP request arrives on an interface that you have configured with a DHCP relay address and VRF information and the address of the DHCP server belongs to a network on an interface that is a member of a different VRF, the device inserts Option-82 information in the request and forwards it to the DHCP server in the server VRF. The Option-82 information that the devices adds to a DHCP request relayed to a different VRF includes the following:

- VPN identifier—Contains the name of the VRF that the interface that receives the DHCP request is a member of.
- Link selection—Contains the subnet address of the interface that receives the DHCP request.
- Server identifier override—Contains the IP address of the interface that receives the DHCP request.

When the device receives the DHCP response message, it strips off the Option-82 information and forwards the response to the DHCP client in the client VRF.

This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to enable VRF support for the DHCP relay agent, which is dependent upon enabling Option-82 support for the DHCP relay agent, and how to configure a DHCP server address on a Layer 3 interface when the DHCP server is in a VRF named SiteA:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip dhcp relay information option
switch(config)# ip dhcp relay information option vpn
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/3
switch(config-if)# ip dhcp relay address 10.43.87.132 use-vrf SiteA
switch(config-if)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>ip dhcp relay</b>	Enables or disables the DHCP relay agent.
<b>ip dhcp relay address</b>	Configures the IP address of a DHCP server on an interface.
<b>ip dhcp relay information option</b>	Enables the insertion and removal of option-82 information from DHCP packets forwarded by the DHCP relay agent.
<b>ip dhcp relay sub-option type cisco</b>	Enables DHCP to use Cisco proprietary numbers 150, 152, and 151 when filling the link selection, server ID override, and VRF name/VPN ID relay agent option-82 suboptions.
<b>ip dhcp snooping</b>	Globally enables DHCP snooping on the device.
<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays the DHCP snooping configuration, including the IP source guard configuration.

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## ip dhcp relay subnet-broadcast

To configure the Cisco NX-OS device to support the relaying of Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) packets from clients to a subnet broadcast IP address, use the **ip dhcp relay subnet-broadcast** command. To revert to the default behavior, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip dhcp relay subnet-broadcast**

**no ip dhcp relay subnet-broadcast**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

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

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

DHCP smart relay and DHCP subnet broadcast support are limited to the first 100 IP addresses of the interface on which they are enabled.

You must configure a helper address on the interface in order to use DHCP smart relay and DHCP subnet broadcast support.

DHCP smart relay and DHCP subnet broadcast support are limited to the first 100 IP addresses of the interface on which they are enabled.

In a vPC environment with DHCP smart relay enabled, the subnet of the primary and secondary addresses of an interface should be the same on both Cisco NX-OS devices.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the Cisco NX-OS device to support the relaying of DHCP packets from clients to a subnet broadcast IP address:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 3/2
switch(config-if)# ip dhcp relay subnet-broadcast
switch(config-if)
```

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This example shows how to remove configuration for relaying of DHCP packets from clients to a subnet broadcast IP address:

```
switch(config)# interface ethernet 3/2
switch(config-if)# no ip dhcp relay subnet-broadcast
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>feature dhcp</b>	Enables the DHCP feature on the device.
<b>ip dhcp relay</b>	Enable the DHCP relay agent.

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# ip dhcp relay sub-option type cisco

To enable DHCP to use Cisco proprietary numbers 150, 152, and 151 when filling the link selection, server ID override, and VRF name/VPN ID relay agent option-82 suboptions, use the **ip dhcp relay sub-option type cisco** command. To disable DHCP's use of these proprietary numbers, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip dhcp relay sub-option type cisco**

**no ip dhcp relay sub-option type cisco**

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

**Defaults** Disabled. DHCP uses RFC numbers 5, 11, and 151 for the link selection, server ID override, and VRF name/VPN ID suboptions, respectively.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable DHCP to use Cisco proprietary numbers 150, 152, and 151 when filling the link selection, server ID override, and VRF name/VPN ID relay agent option-82 suboptions:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip dhcp relay sub-option type cisco
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature dhcp</b>	Enables the DHCP snooping feature on the device.
	<b>ip dhcp relay</b>	Enables the DHCP relay agent.
	<b>ip dhcp relay address</b>	Configures an IP address of a DHCP server on an interface.
	<b>ip dhcp relay information option</b>	Enables the insertion and removal of option-82 information from DHCP packets forwarded by the DHCP relay agent.
	<b>ip dhcp snooping</b>	Globally enables DHCP snooping on the device.

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Command	Description
<b>show ip dhcp snooping</b>	Displays general information about DHCP snooping.
<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays the DHCP snooping configuration, including the IP source guard configuration.

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# ip dhcp smart-relay

To enable Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) smart relay on a Layer 3 interface, use the **ip dhcp smart-relay** command. To disable DHCP smart relay on a Layer 3 interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip dhcp smart-relay**

**no ip dhcp smart-relay**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

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

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

The DHCP smart relay agent can be configured independently in default and nondefault VDCs.

Before using the **ip dhcp smart-relay global** command, you must enable the IP DHCP relay agent using the **ip dhcp relay** command.

DHCP smart relay and DHCP subnet broadcast support are limited to the first 100 IP addresses of the interface on which they are enabled.

You must configure a helper address on the interface in order to use DHCP smart relay and DHCP subnet broadcast support.

DHCP smart relay and DHCP subnet broadcast support are limited to the first 100 IP addresses of the interface on which they are enabled.

A maximum of 10,000 clients can use DHCP smart relay at any given time.

In a vPC environment with DHCP smart relay enabled, the subnet of the primary and secondary addresses of an interface should be the same on both Cisco NX-OS devices.

This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to enable DHCP smart relay on a Layer 3 interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 7/2
switch(config-if)# ip dhcp smart-relay
switch(config-if)#
```

This example shows how to disable DHCP smart relay on a Layer 3 interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 7/2
switch(config-if)# no ip dhcp smart-relay
switch(config-if)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>ip dhcp smart-relay global</b>	Enables the DHCP smart relay globally on the Cisco NX-OS device.
<b>ip dhcp relay</b>	Enable the DHCP relay agent.

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# ip dhcp smart-relay global

To enable Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) smart relay globally on the Cisco NX-OS device, use the **ip dhcp smart-relay global** command. To disable DHCP smart relay globally on the Cisco NX-OS device, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip dhcp smart-relay global**

**no ip dhcp smart-relay global**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

The DHCP smart relay agent can be configured independently in default and nondefault VDCs.

Before using the **ip dhcp smart-relay global** command, you must enable the IP DHCP relay agent using the **ip dhcp relay** command.

DHCP smart relay and DHCP subnet broadcast support are limited to the first 100 IP addresses of the interface on which they are enabled.

You must configure a helper address on the interface in order to use DHCP smart relay and DHCP subnet broadcast support.

A maximum of 10,000 clients can use DHCP smart relay at any given time.

In a vPC environment with DHCP smart relay enabled, the subnet of the primary and secondary addresses of an interface should be the same on both Cisco NX-OS devices.

This command does not require a license.

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to enable DHCP smart relay globally on the Cisco NX-OS device:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip dhcp relay
switch(config)# ip dhcp smart-relay global
switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to disable DHCP smart relay globally on the Cisco NX-OS device:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no ip dhcp smart-relay global
switch(config)#
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>ip dhcp smart-relay</b>	Enables DHCP smart relay on a Layer 3 interface.
<b>ip dhcp relay</b>	Enable the DHCP relay agent.

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# ip dhcp snooping

To globally enable DHCP snooping on the device, use the **ip dhcp snooping** command. To globally disable DHCP snooping, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip dhcp snooping**

**no ip dhcp snooping**

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

**Defaults** By default, DHCP snooping is globally disabled.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the DHCP snooping feature (see the **feature dhcp** command). The device preserves DHCP snooping configuration when you disable DHCP snooping with the **no ip dhcp snooping** command. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to globally enable DHCP snooping:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip dhcp snooping
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature dhcp</b>	Enables the DHCP snooping feature on the device.
	<b>ip dhcp relay</b>	Enables or disables the DHCP relay agent.
	<b>ip dhcp snooping information option</b>	Enables the insertion and removal of option-82 information for DHCP packets forwarded without the use of the DHCP relay agent.
	<b>ip dhcp snooping trust</b>	Configures an interface as a trusted source of DHCP messages.
	<b>ip dhcp snooping vlan</b>	Enables DHCP snooping on the specified VLANs.

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<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show ip dhcp snooping</b>	Displays general information about DHCP snooping.
<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including IP Source Guard configuration.

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# ip dhcp snooping information option

To enable the insertion and removal of option-82 information for DHCP packets, use the **ip dhcp snooping information option** command. To disable the insertion and removal of option-82 information, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip dhcp snooping information option**

**no ip dhcp snooping information option**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Defaults

By default, the device does not insert and remove option-82 information.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

## Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must enable the DHCP snooping feature (see the **feature dhcp** command). This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to globally enable DHCP snooping:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip dhcp snooping information option
switch(config)#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>ip dhcp relay information option</b>	Enables the insertion and removal of option-82 information from DHCP packets forwarded by the DHCP relay agent.
<b>ip dhcp snooping</b>	Globally enables DHCP snooping on the device.
<b>ip dhcp snooping trust</b>	Configures an interface as a trusted source of DHCP messages.
<b>ip dhcp snooping vlan</b>	Enables DHCP snooping on the specified VLANs.

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<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show ip dhcp snooping</b>	Displays general information about DHCP snooping.
<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including IP Source Guard configuration.

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

# ip dhcp snooping trust

To configure an interface as a trusted source of DHCP messages, use the **ip dhcp snooping trust** command. To configure an interface as an untrusted source of DHCP messages, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip dhcp snooping trust**

**no ip dhcp snooping trust**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Defaults

By default, no interface is a trusted source of DHCP messages.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

## Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must enable the DHCP snooping feature (see the **feature dhcp** command). You can configure DHCP trust on the following types of interfaces:

- Layer 3 Ethernet interfaces and subinterfaces
- Layer 2 Ethernet interfaces
- Private VLAN interfaces

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure an interface as a trusted source of DHCP messages:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# ip dhcp snooping trust
switch(config-if)#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>ip dhcp snooping</b>	Globally enables DHCP snooping on the device.
	<b>ip dhcp snooping information option</b>	Enables the insertion and removal of Option-82 information for DHCP packets forwarded without the use of the DHCP relay agent.
	<b>ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address</b>	Enables MAC address verification as part of DHCP snooping.
	<b>ip dhcp snooping vlan</b>	Enables DHCP snooping on the specified VLANs.
	<b>show ip dhcp snooping</b>	Displays general information about DHCP snooping.
	<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including IP Source Guard configuration.

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# ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address

To enable DHCP snooping MAC address verification, use the **ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address** command. To disable DHCP snooping MAC address verification, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address**

**no ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines**

By default, MAC address verification with DHCP snooping is not enabled.

To use this command, you must enable the DHCP snooping feature (see the **feature dhcp** command).

If the device receives a packet on an untrusted interface and the source MAC address and the DHCP client hardware address do not match, address verification causes the device to drop the packet.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable DHCP snooping MAC address verification:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>ip dhcp relay</b>	Enables or disables the DHCP relay agent.
	<b>ip dhcp snooping</b>	Globally enables DHCP snooping on the device.
	<b>ip dhcp snooping information option</b>	Enables the insertion and removal of option-82 information for DHCP packets forwarded without the use of the DHCP relay agent.

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<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>ip dhcp snooping trust</b>	Configures an interface as a trusted source of DHCP messages.
<b>ip dhcp snooping vlan</b>	Enables DHCP snooping on the specified VLANs.
<b>show ip dhcp snooping</b>	Displays general information about DHCP snooping.
<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including IP Source Guard configuration.

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# ip dhcp snooping vlan

To enable DHCP snooping one or more VLANs, use the **ip dhcp snooping vlan** command. To disable DHCP snooping on one or more VLANs, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip dhcp snooping vlan** *vlan-list*

**no ip dhcp snooping vlan** *vlan-list*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>vlan-list</i>	Range of VLANs on which to enable DHCP snooping. The <i>vlan-list</i> argument allows you to specify a single VLAN ID, a range of VLAN IDs, or comma-separated IDs and ranges (see the “Examples” section). Valid VLAN IDs are from 1 to 4096.
---------------------------	------------------	--

**Defaults** By default, DHCP snooping is not enabled on any VLAN.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the DHCP snooping feature (see the **feature dhcp** command). This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable DHCP snooping on VLANs 100, 200, and 250 through 252:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip dhcp snooping vlan 100,200,250-252
switch(config)#
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>ip dhcp snooping</b>	Globally enables DHCP snooping on the device.
	<b>ip dhcp snooping information option</b>	Enables the insertion and removal of option-82 information for DHCP packets forwarded without the use of the DHCP relay agent.
	<b>ip dhcp snooping trust</b>	Configures an interface as a trusted source of DHCP messages.

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<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address</b>	Enables MAC address verification as part of DHCP snooping.
<b>show ip dhcp snooping</b>	Displays general information about DHCP snooping.
<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including IP Source Guard configuration.

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# ip port access-group

To apply an IPv4 access control list (ACL) to an interface as a port ACL, use the **ip port access-group** command. To remove an IPv4 ACL from an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip port access-group** *access-list-name* **in**

**no ip port access-group** *access-list-name* **in**

Syntax Description	
<i>access-list-name</i>	Name of the IPv4 ACL, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
<b>in</b>	Specifies that the ACL applies to inbound traffic.

Defaults	
<b>in</b>	

Command Modes	
	Interface configuration

Supported User Roles	
	network-admin vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** By default, no IPv4 ACLs are applied to an interface. You can use the **ip port access-group** command to apply an IPv4 ACL as a port ACL to the following interface types:

- Layer 2 Ethernet interfaces
- Layer 2 Ethernet port-channel interfaces

You can also use the **ip port access-group** command to apply an IPv4 ACL as a port ACL to the following interface types:

- VLAN interfaces



**Note** You must enable VLAN interfaces globally before you can configure a VLAN interface. For more information, see the **feature interface-vlan** command in the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Command Reference, Release 5.x*.

- Layer 3 Ethernet interfaces
- Layer 3 Ethernet subinterfaces
- Layer 3 Ethernet port-channel interfaces and subinterfaces

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- Tunnels
- Loopback interfaces
- Management interfaces

However, an ACL applied to a Layer 3 interface with the **ip port access-group** command is inactive unless the port mode changes to access or trunk (Layer 2) mode. To apply an IPv4 ACL as a router ACL, use the **ip access-group** command.

You can also apply an IPv4 ACL as a VLAN ACL. For more information, see the [match \(VLAN access-map\)](#) command on [page 388](#).

The device applies port ACLs to inbound traffic only. The device checks inbound packets against the rules in the ACL. If the first matching rule permits the packet, the device continues to process the packet. If the first matching rule denies the packet, the device drops the packet and returns an ICMP host-unreachable message.

If you delete the specified ACL from the device without removing the ACL from an interface, the deleted ACL does not affect traffic on the interface.

If MAC packet classification is enabled on a Layer 2 interface, you cannot use the **ip port access-group** command on the interface.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to apply an IPv4 ACL named ip-acl-01 to Ethernet interface 2/1 as a port ACL:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# ip port access-group ip-acl-01 in
```

This example shows how to remove an IPv4 ACL named ip-acl-01 from Ethernet interface 2/1:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# no ip port access-group ip-acl-01 in
```

This example shows how to view the configuration of an Ethernet interface and the error message that appears if you try to apply an IPv4 port ACL to the interface when MAC packet classification is enabled:

```
switch(config)# show running-config interface ethernet 2/3

!Command: show running-config interface Ethernet2/3
!Time: Wed Jun 24 13:06:49 2009

version 4.2(1)

interface Ethernet2/3
 ip access-group ipacl in
 mac port access-group macacl
 switchport
 mac packet-classify

switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/3
switch(config-if)# ip port access-group ipacl in
ERROR: The given policy cannot be applied as mac packet classification is enable
d on this port
switch(config-if)#
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>ip access-group</b>	Applies an IPv4 ACL to an interface as a router ACL.
	<b>ip access-list</b>	Configures an IPv4 ACL.
	<b>mac packet-classify</b>	Enables MAC packet classification on a Layer 2 interface.
	<b>show access-lists</b>	Displays all ACLs.
	<b>show ip access-lists</b>	Shows either a specific IPv4 ACL or all IPv4 ACLs.
	<b>show running-config interface</b>	Shows the running configuration of all interfaces or of a specific interface.
	<b>statistics per-entry</b>	Enables collection of statistics for each entry in an ACL.

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## ip radius source-interface

To assign a global source interface for the RADIUS server groups, use the **ip radius source-interface** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip radius source-interface** *interface*

**no ip radius source-interface**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>interface</i>	Source interface. The supported interface types are <b>ethernet</b> , <b>loopback</b> , and <b>mgmt 0</b> .
---------------------------	------------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	Any available interface
-----------------	-------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the global source interface for RADIUS server groups:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip radius source-interface mgmt 0
```

This example shows how to remove the global source interface for RADIUS server groups:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no ip radius source-interface
```

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

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

## ip source binding

To create a static IP source entry for a Layer 2 Ethernet interface, use the **ip source binding** command. To disable the static IP source entry, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip source binding** *IP-address MAC-address vlan vlan-id interface ethernet slot/port*

**no ip source binding** *IP-address MAC-address vlan vlan-id interface ethernet slot/port*

Syntax Description		
<i>IP-address</i>		IPv4 address to be used on the specified interface. Valid entries are in dotted-decimal format.
<i>MAC-address</i>		MAC address to be used on the specified interface. Valid entries are in dotted-hexadecimal format.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>		Specifies the VLAN associated with the IP source entry.
<b>interface ethernet</b> <i>slot/port</i>		Specifies the Layer 2 Ethernet interface associated with the static IP entry.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** By default, there are no static IP source entries.  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to create a static IP source entry associated with VLAN 100 on Ethernet interface 2/3:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip source binding 10.5.22.7 001f.28bd.0013 vlan 100 interface ethernet 2/3
switch(config)#
```

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>ip verify source dhcp-snooping-vlan</b>	Enables IP Source Guard on an interface.
	<b>show ip verify source</b>	Displays IP-to-MAC address bindings.
	<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including IP Source Guard configuration.

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# ip tacacs source-interface

To assign a global source interface for the TACACS+ server groups, use the **ip tacacs source-interface** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip tacacs source-interface** *interface*

**no ip tacacs source-interface**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>interface</i>	Source interface. The supported interface types are <b>ethernet</b> , <b>loopback</b> , and <b>mgmt 0</b> .
---------------------------	------------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	Any available interface
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must use the <b>feature tacacs+</b> command before you configure TACACS+. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to configure the global source interface for TACACS+ server groups:</p> <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)# ip tacacs source-interface mgmt 0</pre> <p>This example shows how to remove the global source interface for TACACS+ server groups:</p> <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)# no ip tacacs source-interface</pre>
-----------------	--

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>feature tacacs+</b>	Enables the TACACS+ feature.
	<b>show tacacs-server groups</b>	Displays the TACACS+ server group configuration.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## ipv6 access-class

To configure a virtual type (VTY) access control list (ACL) to control access to all IPv6 traffic over a VTY line in the ingress or egress direction, use the **ipv6 access-class** command. To remove the VTY ACL control access from the traffic over a VTY line, use the **no** form of this command.

**ipv6 access-class** *name* {**in** | **out**}

**no ipv6 access-class** *name* {**in** | **out**}

### Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Access class name. The name can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters. Names cannot contain a space or quotation mark.
<b>in</b>	Specifies the incoming packets.
<b>out</b>	Specifies the outgoing packets.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
5.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The VTY ACL feature restricts all traffic on any VTY line. You cannot specify different traffic restrictions for different VTY lines.

Any router ACL can be configured as a VTY ACL.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure VTY ACL to control access to all IPv6 traffic over a VTY line:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip access-list vtyacl
switch(config-ip-acl)# exit
switch(config)# line vty
switch(config-line)# ipv6 access-class vtyacl1 in
switch(config-line)#
```

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

This example shows how to remove the VTY ACL from the IPv6 traffic over a VTY line:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line vty
switch(config-line)# no ipv6 access-class vtyacl1 in
switch(config-line)#
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>ip6 access-list</b>	Configures an IPv6 ACL.
<b>show ip6 access-lists</b>	Shows either a specific IPv6 ACL or all IPv4 ACLs.
<b>show running-config interface</b>	Shows the running configuration of all interfaces or of a specific interface.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## ip verify source dhcp-snooping-vlan

To enable IP Source Guard on a Layer 2 Ethernet interface, use the **ip verify source dhcp-snooping-vlan** command. To disable IP Source Guard on an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip verify source dhcp-snooping-vlan**

**no ip verify source dhcp-snooping-vlan**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** By default, IP Source Guard is not enabled on any interface.  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable IP Source Guard on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# ip verify source dhcp-snooping-vlan
switch(config-if)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>ip source binding</b>	Creates a static IP source entry for the specified Ethernet interface.
	<b>show ip verify source</b>	Displays IP-to-MAC address bindings.

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## ip verify unicast source reachable-via

To configure Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (Unicast RPF) on an interface, use the **ip verify unicast source reachable-via** command. To remove Unicast RPF from an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip verify unicast source reachable-via** {any [allow-default] | rx}

**no ip verify unicast source reachable-via** {any [allow-default] | rx}

Syntax Description		
<b>any</b>	Specifies loose checking.	
<b>allow-default</b>	(Optional) Specifies the MAC address to be used on the specified interface.	
<b>rx</b>	Specifies strict checking.	

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines**

You can configure one the following Unicast RPF modes on an ingress interface:

Strict Unicast RPF mode—A strict mode check is successful when the following matches occur:

- Unicast RPF finds a match in the Forwarding Information Base (FIB) for the packet source address.
- The ingress interface through which the packet is received matches one of the Unicast RPF interfaces in the FIB match.

If these checks fail, the packet is discarded. You can use this type of Unicast RPF check where packet flows are expected to be symmetrical.

Loose Unicast RPF mode—A loose mode check is successful when a lookup of a packet source address in the FIB returns a match and the FIB result indicates that the source is reachable through at least one real interface. The ingress interface through which the packet is received is not required to match any of the interfaces in the FIB result.

This command does not require a license.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

### Examples

This example shows how to configure loose Unicast RPF checking on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/3
switch(config-if)# ip verify unicast source reachable-via any
```

This example shows how to configure strict Unicast RPF checking on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/3
switch(config-if)# ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show ip interface ethernet</b>	Displays the IP-related information for an interface.
<b>show running-config interface ethernet</b>	Displays the interface configuration in the running configuration.
<b>show running-config ip</b>	Displays the IP configuration in the running configuration.
<b>show startup-config interface ethernet</b>	Displays the interface configuration in the startup configuration.
<b>show startup-config ip</b>	Displays the IP configuration in the startup configuration.

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# ipv6 access-list

To create an IPv6 access control list (ACL) or to enter IP access list configuration mode for a specific ACL, use the **ipv6 access-list** command. To remove an IPv6 ACL, use the **no** form of this command.

**ipv6 access-list** *access-list-name*

**no ipv6 access-list** *access-list-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>access-list-name</i> Name of the IPv6 ACL. Names cannot contain a space or quotation mark.
---------------------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	No IPv6 ACLs are defined by default.
-----------------	--------------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use IPv6 ACLs to filter IPv6 traffic.

When you use the **ipv6 access-list** command, the device enters IPv6 access list configuration mode, where you can use the IPv6 **deny** and **permit** commands to configure rules for the ACL. If the ACL specified does not exist, the device creates it when you enter this command.

Use the **ipv6 traffic-filter** command to apply the ACL to an interface as a router ACL. Use the **ipv6 port traffic-filter** command to apply the ACL to an interface as a port ACL.

Every IPv6 ACL has the following implicit rules as its last rules:

```

permit icmp any any nd-na
permit icmp any any nd-ns
permit icmp any any router-advertisement
permit icmp any any router-solicitation
deny ipv6 any any
    
```

Unless you configured an IPv6 ACL with a rule that denies ICMPv6 neighbor discovery messages, the first four rules ensure that the device permits neighbor discovery advertisement and solicitation messages. The fifth rule ensures that the device denies unmatched IPv6 traffic.

Use the **statistics per-entry** command to configure the device to record statistics for each rule in an IPv6 ACL. The device does not record statistics for implicit rules. To record statistics for packets that would match implicit rules, you must explicitly configure an identical rule for each implicit rule.

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**Note**

If you explicitly configure an IPv6 ACL with a **deny ipv6 any any** rule, the implicit permit rules can never permit traffic. If you explicitly configure a **deny ipv6 any any** rule but want to permit ICMPv6 neighbor discovery messages, explicitly configure a rule for all five implicit IPv6 ACL rules.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to enter IP access list configuration mode for an IPv6 ACL named ipv6-acl-01:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ipv6 access-list ipv6-acl-01
switch(config-acl)#
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>deny (IPv6)</b>	Configures a deny rule in an IPv6 ACL.
<b>ipv6 port traffic-filter</b>	Applies an IPv6 ACL to an interface as a port ACL.
<b>ipv6 traffic-filter</b>	Applies an IPv6 ACL to an interface as a router ACL.
<b>permit (IPv6)</b>	Configures a permit rule in an IPv6 ACL.
<b>show ipv6 access-lists</b>	Displays all IPv6 ACLs or a specific IPv6 ACL.
<b>statistics per-entry</b>	Enables the collection of statistics for each entry in an ACL.

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# ipv6 port traffic-filter

To apply an IPv6 access control list (ACL) to an interface as a port ACL, use the **ipv6 port traffic-filter** command. To remove an IPv6 ACL from an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**ipv6 port traffic-filter** *access-list-name* **in**

**no ipv6 port traffic-filter** *access-list-name* **in**

Syntax Description	
<i>access-list-name</i>	Name of the IPv6 ACL, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
<b>in</b>	Specifies that the device applies the ACL to inbound traffic.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** By default, no IPv6 ACLs are applied to an interface. You can use the **ipv6 port traffic-filter** command to apply an IPv6 ACL as a port ACL to the following interface types:

- Layer 2 Ethernet interfaces
- Layer 2 Ethernet port-channel interfaces

You can also use the **ipv6 port traffic-filter** command to apply an IPv6 ACL as a port ACL to the following interface types:

- VLAN interfaces



**Note** You must enable VLAN interfaces globally before you can configure a VLAN interface. For more information, see the **feature interface-vlan** command in the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Command Reference, Release 5.x*.

- Layer 3 Ethernet interfaces and subinterfaces
- Layer 3 Ethernet port-channel interfaces and subinterfaces

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- Tunnels
- Management interfaces

However, an ACL applied to a Layer 3 interface with the **ipv6 port traffic-filter** command is inactive unless the port mode changes to access or trunk (Layer 2) mode. To apply an IPv6 ACL as a router ACL, use the **ipv6 traffic-filter** command.

You can also apply an IPv6 ACL as a VLAN ACL. For more information, see the [match \(VLAN access-map\)](#) command on [page 388](#).

The device applies port ACLs to inbound traffic only. The device checks inbound packets against the rules in the ACL. If the first matching rule permits the packet, the device continues to process the packet. If the first matching rule denies the packet, the device drops the packet and returns an ICMP host-unreachable message.

If you delete the specified ACL from the device without removing the ACL from an interface, the deleted ACL does not affect traffic on the interface.

If MAC packet classification is enabled on a Layer 2 interface, you cannot use the **ipv6 port traffic-filter** command on the interface.

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to apply an IPv6 ACL named ipv6-acl-L2 to Ethernet interface 1/3:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/3
switch(config-if)# ipv6 port traffic-filter ipv6-acl-L2 in
```

This example shows how to remove an IPv6 ACL named ipv6-acl-L2 from Ethernet interface 1/3:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/3
switch(config-if)# no ipv6 port traffic-filter ipv6-acl-L2 in
```

```
switch(config)# show running-config interface ethernet 2/3
```

```
!Command: show running-config interface Ethernet2/3
!Time: Wed Jun 24 13:13:48 2009
```

```
version 4.2(1)
```

```
interface Ethernet2/3
 ip access-group ipacl in
 mac port access-group macacl
 switchport
 mac packet-classify
```

```
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/3
switch(config-if)# ipv6 port traffic-filter v6acl in
ERROR: The given policy cannot be applied as mac packet classification is enable
d on this port
switch(config-if)#
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>ipv6 access-list</b>	Configures an IPv6 ACL.
	<b>ipv6 traffic-filter</b>	Applies an IPv6 ACL to an interface as a router ACL.
	<b>mac packet-classify</b>	Enables MAC packet classification on a Layer 2 interface.
	<b>show access-lists</b>	Displays all ACLs.
	<b>show ipv6 access-lists</b>	Shows either a specific IPv6 ACL or all IPv6 ACLs.
	<b>show running-config interface</b>	Shows the running configuration of all interfaces or of a specific interface.

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## ipv6 traffic-filter

To apply an IPv6 access control list (ACL) to an interface as a router ACL, use the **ipv6 traffic-filter** command. To remove an IPv6 ACL from an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**ipv6 traffic-filter** *access-list-name* {**in** | **out**}

**no ipv6 traffic-filter** *access-list-name* {**in** | **out**}

Syntax Description	
<i>access-list-name</i>	Name of the IPv6 ACL, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
<b>in</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the device applies the ACL to inbound traffic.
<b>out</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the device applies the ACL to outbound traffic.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** By default, no IPv6 ACLs are applied to an interface. You can use the **ipv6 traffic-filter** command to apply an IPv6 ACL as a router ACL to the following interface types:

- VLAN interfaces



**Note** You must enable VLAN interfaces globally before you can configure a VLAN interface. For more information, see the **feature interface-vlan** command in the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Command Reference, Release 5.x*.

- Layer 3 Ethernet interfaces and subinterfaces
- Layer 3 Ethernet port-channel interfaces and subinterfaces
- Tunnels
- Management interfaces

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You can also use the **ipv6 traffic-filter** command to apply an IPv6 ACL as a router ACL to the following interface types:

- Layer 2 Ethernet interfaces
- Layer 2 Ethernet port-channel interfaces

However, an ACL applied to a Layer 2 interface with the **ipv6 traffic-filter** command is inactive unless the port mode changes to routed (Layer 3) mode. To apply an IPv6 ACL as a port ACL, use the **ipv6 port traffic-filter** command.

You can also apply an IPv6 ACL as a VLAN ACL. For more information, see the [match \(VLAN access-map\)](#) command on [page 388](#).

The device applies router ACLs on either outbound or inbound traffic. When the device applies an ACL to inbound traffic, the device checks inbound packets against the rules in the ACL. If the first matching rule permits the packet, the device continues to process the packet. If the first matching rule denies the packet, the device drops the packet and returns an ICMP host-unreachable message.

For outbound access lists, after receiving and routing a packet to an interface, the device checks the ACL. If the first matching rule permits the packet, the device continues to process the packet. If the first matching rule denies the packet, the device drops the packet and returns an ICMP host-unreachable message.

If you delete the specified ACL from the device without removing the ACL from an interface, the deleted ACL does not affect traffic on the interface.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to apply an IPv6 ACL named ipv6-acl-3A to Ethernet interface 2/1:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# ipv6 traffic-filter ipv6-acl-3A in
```

This example shows how to remove an IPv6 ACL named ipv6-acl-3A from Ethernet interface 2/1:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# no ipv6 traffic-filter ipv6-acl-3A in
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>ipv6 access-list</b>	Configures an IPv6 ACL.
<b>show access-lists</b>	Displays all ACLs.
<b>show ipv6 access-lists</b>	Shows either a specific IPv6 ACL or all IPv6 ACLs.
<b>show running-config interface</b>	Shows the running configuration of all interfaces or of a specific interface.

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## K Commands

---

This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with K.

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## key

To create a key or to enter the configuration mode for an existing key, use the **key** command. To remove the key, use the **no key** form of this command.

**key** *key-ID*

**no key** *key-ID*

Syntax	Description
<i>key-ID</i>	ID of the key to configure. This ID must be a whole number between 0 and 65535.

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

Command Modes	Keychain configuration
---------------	------------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
----------------------	----------------------------

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

Usage Guidelines	A new key contains no key strings. This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to enter key configuration mode for key 13 in the glbp-keys keychain:
----------	--

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# key chain glbp-keys
switch(config-keychain)# key 13
switch(config-keychain-key)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>accept-lifetime</b>	Configures an accept lifetime for a key.
	<b>key chain</b>	Creates a keychain and enter keychain.
	<b>key-string</b>	Configures the shared secret (text) for a specific key.
	<b>send-lifetime</b>	Configures a send lifetime for a key.
	<b>show key chain</b>	Shows keychain configuration.

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## key config-key

To configure the master key for type-6 encryption, use the **key config-key** command. To delete the master key and stop type-6 encryption, use the **no** form of this command.

**key config-key ascii** *new-master-key*

**no key config-key ascii**

Syntax Description	ascii	Specifies the ASCII format.
	<i>new-master-key</i>	The master key. The master key can be a minimum of 16 to a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the master key for type-6 encryption:

```
switch# key config-key ascii
New Master Key:
Retype Master Key:
```

This example shows how to delete the master key and stop type-6 encryption:

```
switch# no key config-key ascii
Warning deletion of master-key will stop further type-6 encryption.
Do you want to proceed (y/n) [n]: [n] y

switch#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature password encryption aes</b>	Enables the AES password encryption features.
	<b>show encryption service stat</b>	Displays the status of the encryption service.

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## key-string

To configure the text for a key, use the **key-string** command. To remove the text, use the **no** form of this command.

**key-string** [*encryption-type*] *text-string*

**no key-string** *text-string*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>encryption-type</i>	(Optional) Type of encryption to use. The <i>encryption-type</i> argument can be one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—The text-string argument that you enter is unencrypted text. This is the default.</li> <li>• 7—The text-string argument that you enter is encrypted. The encryption method is a Cisco proprietary method. This option is useful when you are entering a text string based on the encrypted output of a <b>show key chain</b> command that you ran on another Cisco NX-OS device.</li> </ul>
	<i>text-string</i>	Text of the key string, up to 63 case-sensitive, alphanumeric characters.

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Key configuration
----------------------	-------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>The key-string text is a shared secret. The device stores key strings in a secure format.</p> <p>You can obtain encrypted key strings by using the <b>show key chain</b> command on another Cisco NX-OS device.</p>
-------------------------	--

This command does not require a license.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter an encrypted shared secret for key 13:
-----------------	--

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# key chain glbp-keys
switch(config-keychain)# key 13
switch(config-keychain-key)# key-string 7 071a33595c1d0c1702170203163e3e21213c20361a021f11
switch(config-keychain-key)#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>accept-lifetime</b>	Configures an accept lifetime for a key.
	<b>key</b>	Configures a key.
	<b>key chain</b>	Configures a keychain.
	<b>send-lifetime</b>	Configures a send lifetime for a key.
	<b>show key chain</b>	Shows keychain configuration.

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## key chain

To create a keychain or to configure an existing keychain, use the **key chain** command. To remove the keychain, use the **no** form of this command.

**key chain** *keychain-name*

**no key chain** *keychain-name*

Syntax Description	<i>keychain-name</i>	Name of the keychain, up to 63 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters in length.
--------------------	----------------------	---

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

Command Modes	Global configuration
---------------	----------------------

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin
--------------------	----------------------------

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

Usage Guidelines	<p>This command creates the keychain if it does not already exist. A new keychain contains no keys. Removing a keychain also removes any keys that the keychain contains.</p> <p>Before you remove a keychain, ensure that no feature uses it. If a feature is configured to use a keychain that you remove, that feature is likely to fail to communicate with other devices.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to configure a keychain named glbp-keys:
----------	---

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# key chain glbp-keys
switch(config-keychain)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>accept-lifetime</b>	Configures an accept lifetime for a key.
	<b>key</b>	Configures a key.
	<b>key-string</b>	Configures a key string.

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<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>send-lifetime</b>	Configures a send lifetime for a key.
<b>show key chain</b>	Configures a send lifetime for a key.

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## L Commands

---

This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with L.

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## ldap-server deadtime

To configure the deadtime interval for all Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) servers, use the **ldap-server deadtime** command. The deadtime interval specifies the time that the Cisco NX-OS device waits, after declaring that an LDAP server is dead, before sending out a test packet to determine if the server is now alive. To remove the global deadtime interval configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**ldap-server deadtime** *minutes*

**no ldap-server deadtime** *minutes*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>minutes</i>	Global deadtime interval for LDAP servers. The range is from 1 to 60 minutes.
---------------------------	----------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	0 minutes
-----------------	-----------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>To use this command, you must enable LDAP.</p> <p>When the dead-time interval is 0 minutes, LDAP servers are not marked as dead even if they are not responding.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure the global deadtime interval for LDAP servers:
-----------------	--

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# ldap-server deadtime 5
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>feature ldap</b>	Enables LDAP.
	<b>show ldap-server</b>	Displays the LDAP server configuration.

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## ldap-server host

To configure Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server host parameters, use the **ldap-server host** command. To revert to the defaults, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ldap-server host {ipv4-address | ipv6-address | host-name}
  [enable-ssl]
  [port tcp-port [timeout seconds]]
  [rootDN root-name [password password] [port tcp-port [timeout seconds] | [timeout
seconds]]]
  [test rootDN root-name [idle-time minutes | password password [idle-time minutes] |
```

```
username name [password password [idle-time minutes]]]]
  [timeout seconds]
```

```
no ldap-server host {ipv4-address | ipv6-address | host-name}
  [enable-ssl]
  [port tcp-port [timeout seconds]]
  [rootDN root-name [password password] [port tcp-port [timeout seconds] | [timeout
seconds]]]
  [test rootDN root-name [idle-time minutes | password password [idle-time minutes] |
```

```
username name [password password [idle-time minutes]]]]
  [timeout seconds]
```

### Syntax Description

<i>ipv4-address</i>	Server IPv4 address in the <i>A.B.C.D</i> format.
<i>ipv6-address</i>	Server IPv6 address in the <i>X:X:X:X</i> format.
<i>host-name</i>	Server name. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 256 characters.
<b>enable-ssl</b>	(Optional) Ensures the integrity and confidentiality of the transferred data by causing the LDAP client to establish a Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) session before sending the bind or search request.
<b>port</b> <i>tcp-port</i>	(Optional) Specifies the TCP port to use for LDAP messages to the server. The range is from 1 to 65535.
<b>timeout</b> <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Specifies the timeout interval for the server. The range is from 1 to 60 seconds.
<b>rootDN</b> <i>root-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the root designated name (DN) for the LDAP server database. You can enter up to 128 alphanumeric characters for the root name.
<b>password</b> <i>password</i>	(Optional) Specifies the bind password for the root.
<b>test</b>	(Optional) Configures parameters to send test packets to the LDAP server.
<b>idle-time</b> <i>minutes</i>	Specifies the time interval (in minutes) for monitoring the server. The range is from 1 to 1440 minutes.
<b>username</b> <i>name</i>	Specifies a username in the test packets. The username is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 32 characters.
<b>Note</b>	To protect network security, we recommend that you use a username that is not the same as an existing username in the LDAP database.

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---

**Defaults**

Server monitoring: Disabled  
 TCP port: The global value or 389 if a global value is not configured  
 Timeout: The global value or 5 seconds if a global value is not configured  
 Idle time: 60 minutes  
 Test username: test  
 Test password: Cisco

---

**Command Modes**

Global configuration

---

**SupportedUserRoles**

network-admin  
 vdc-admin

---

**Command History**

Release	Modification
5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

---

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must enable LDAP and obtain the IPv4 or IPv6 address or hostname for the remote LDAP server.

If you plan to enable the SSL protocol, make sure that the LDAP server certificate is manually configured on the Cisco NX-OS device.

By default, when you configure an LDAP server IP address or hostname on the Cisco NX-OS device, the LDAP server is added to the default LDAP server group. You can also add the LDAP server to another LDAP server group.

The timeout interval value specified for an LDAP server overrides the global timeout interval value specified for all LDAP servers.

This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure the IPv6 address for an LDAP server:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# ldap-server host 10.10.2.2 timeout 20
```

This example shows how to configure the parameters for LDAP server monitoring:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# ldap-server host 10.10.1.1 test rootDN root1 username user1 password
Ur2Gd2BH idle-time 3
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>feature ldap</b>	Enables LDAP.
<b>show ldap-server</b>	Displays the LDAP server configuration.

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## ldap-server port

To configure a global Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server port through which clients initiate TCP connections, use the **ldap-server port** command. To remove the LDAP server port configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**ldap-server port** *tcp-port*

**no ldap-server port** *tcp-port*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>tcp-port</i>	Global TCP port to use for LDAP messages to the server. The range is from 1 to 65535.
---------------------------	-----------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	TCP port 389
-----------------	--------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	5.2(1)	This command was deprecated.
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must enable LDAP. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure a global TCP port for LDAP messages: <pre>switch# <b>config t</b> switch(config)# <b>ldap-server port 2</b></pre>
-----------------	--

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>feature ldap</b>	Enables LDAP.
	<b>show ldap-server</b>	Displays the LDAP server configuration.

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## ldap-server timeout

To configure a global timeout interval that determines how long the Cisco NX-OS device waits for responses from all Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) servers before declaring a timeout failure, use the **ldap-server timeout** command. To remove the global timeout configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**ldap-server timeout** *seconds*

**no ldap-server timeout** *seconds*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i>	Timeout interval for LDAP servers. The range is from 1 to 60 seconds.
---------------------------	----------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	5 seconds
-----------------	-----------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must enable LDAP. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure the global timeout interval for LDAP servers:
-----------------	---

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# ldap-server timeout 10
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>feature ldap</b>	Enables LDAP.
	<b>show ldap-server</b>	Displays the LDAP server configuration.

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## ldap search-map

To configure a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) search map to send a search query to the LDAP server, use the **ldap search-map** command. To disable the search map, use the **no** form of this command.

**ldap search-map** *map-name*

**no ldap search-map** *map-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>map-name</i>	Name of the LDAP search map. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 128 characters.
---------------------------	-----------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	Disabled
-----------------	----------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must enable LDAP. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

**Examples** This example shows how to configure an LDAP search map:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# ldap search-map map1
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>feature ldap</b>	Enables LDAP.
	<b>show ldap-search-map</b>	Displays the configured LDAP search maps.
	<b>CRLLookup</b>	Configures the attribute name, search filter, and base-DN for the CRL search operation in order to send a search query to the LDAP server.

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<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>trustedCert</b>	Configures the attribute name, search filter, and base-DN for the trusted certificate search operation in order to send a search query to the LDAP server.
<b>user-certdn-match</b>	Configures the attribute name, search filter, and base-DN for the certificate DN match search operation in order to send a search query to the LDAP server.
<b>user-pubkey-match</b>	Configures the attribute name, search filter, and base-DN for the public key match search operation in order to send a search query to the LDAP server.
<b>user-switch-bind</b>	Configures the attribute name, search filter, and base-DN for the user-switchgroup search operation in order to send a search query to the LDAP server.
<b>userprofile</b>	Configures the attribute name, search filter, and base-DN for the user profile search operation in order to send a search query to the LDAP server.

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## logging drop threshold

To configure the threshold value for dropped packets and generate a syslog if the drop count exceeds the configured threshold in a policy map for Control Plane Policing (CoPP), use the **logging drop threshold** command.

**logging drop threshold** [*drop-count* [*level* *syslog-level*]]

Syntax Description		
<i>drop-count</i>	Drop count. The range is from 1 to 80000000000.	
<b>level</b>	(Optional) Specifies the syslog level.	
<i>syslog-level</i>	Syslog level. The range is from 1 to 7.	

**Defaults** Syslog level 4

**Command Modes** config-pmap-c

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

- Ensure that you are in the default VDC.
- Ensure that you have configured the IP ACLs if you want to use ACE hit counters in the class maps.
- This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the threshold value for dropped packets and generate a syslog if the drop count exceeds the configured threshold in a policy map for CoPP:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# policy-map type control-plane ClassMapA
switch(config-pmap)# class ClassMapA
switch(config-pmap-c)# police cir 52000
switch(config-pmap-c)# police cir 52000 bc 2000
switch(config-pmap-c)# police cir 5000 conform transmit exceed drop violate set1 dscp3
dscp4 table1 pir-markdown-map
switch(config-pmap-c)# police cir 52000 pir 78000 be 2000
switch(config-pmap-c)# logging drop threshold 1800 level 2
switch(config-pmap-c)#
```

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---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>policy-map type control-plane</b>	Configures a control plane policy map and enters policy map configuration mode.

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# lt

To specify a less-than group member for an IP port object group, use the **lt** command. A less-than group member matches port numbers that are less than (and not equal to) the port number specified in the entry. To remove a greater-than group member from port object group, use the **no** form of this command.

*[sequence-number] lt port-number*

**no** {*sequence-number* | **lt** *port-number*}

### Syntax Description

<i>sequence-number</i>	(Optional) Sequence number for this group member. Sequence numbers maintain the order of group members within an object group. Valid sequence numbers are from 1 to 4294967295. If you do not specify a sequence number, the device assigns a number that is 10 greater than the largest sequence number in the current object group.
<i>port-number</i>	Port number that traffic matching this group member does not exceed or equal. Valid values are from 0 to 65535.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

IP port object group configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

IP port object groups are not directional. Whether a **lt** command matches a source or destination port or whether it applies to inbound or outbound traffic depends upon how you use the object group in an ACL. This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure an IP port object group named port-group-05 with a group member that matches traffic sent to or from port 1 through port 49151:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# object-group ip port port-group-05
switch(config-port-ogroup)# lt 49152
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>eq</b>	Specifies an equal-to group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>gt</b>	Specifies a greater-than group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>neq</b>	Specifies a not-equal-to group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>object-group ip port</b>	Configures an IP port object group.
	<b>range</b>	Specifies a port range group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>show object-group</b>	Displays object groups.

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## M Commands

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This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with M.

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## mac access-list

To create a MAC access control list (ACL) or to enter MAC access list configuration mode for a specific ACL, use the **mac access-list** command. To remove a MAC ACL, use the **no** form of this command.

**mac access-list** *access-list-name*

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

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>access-list-name</i> Name of the MAC ACL, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters long but cannot contain a space or a quotation mark.				
<b>Defaults</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration				
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4.0(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>No MAC ACLs are defined by default.</p> <p>Use MAC ACLs to filter non-IP traffic. If you disable packet classification, you can use MAC ACLs to filter all traffic.</p> <p>When you use the <b>mac access-list</b> command, the device enters MAC access list configuration mode, where you can use the MAC <b>deny</b> and <b>permit</b> commands to configure rules for the ACL. If the ACL specified does not exist, the device creates it when you enter this command.</p> <p>Use the <b>mac port access-group</b> command to apply the ACL to an interface.</p> <p>Every MAC ACL has the following implicit rule as its last rule:</p> <pre>deny any any protocol</pre> <p>This implicit rule ensures that the device denies the unmatched traffic, regardless of the protocol specified in the Layer 2 header of the traffic.</p> <p>Use the <b>statistics per-entry</b> command to configure the device to record statistics for each rule in a MAC ACL. The device does not record statistics for implicit rules. To record statistics for packets that would match the implicit rule, you must explicitly configure a rule to deny the packets.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>				

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**Examples**

This example shows how to enter MAC access list configuration mode for a MAC ACL named mac-acl-01:

```
switch# conf t
switch(config)# mac access-list mac-acl-01
switch(config-acl)#
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>deny (MAC)</b>	Configures a deny rule in a MAC ACL.
<b>mac port access-group</b>	Applies a MAC ACL to an interface.
<b>permit (MAC)</b>	Configures a permit rule in a MAC ACL.
<b>show mac access-lists</b>	Displays all MAC ACLs or a specific MAC ACL.
<b>statistics per-entry</b>	Enables collection of statistics for each entry in an ACL.

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## mac packet-classify

To enable MAC packet classification on a Layer 2 interface, use the **mac packet-classify** command. To disable MAC packet classification, use the **no** form of this command.

**mac packet-classify**

**no mac packet-classify**

---

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

---

**Defaults** None

---

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	This command was introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

MAC packet classification allows you to control whether a MAC ACL that is on a Layer 2 interface applies to all traffic entering the interface, including IP traffic, or to non-IP traffic only.

When MAC packet classification is enabled on a Layer 2 interface, a MAC ACL that is on the interface applies to all traffic entering the interface, including IP traffic. Also, you cannot apply an IP port ACL on the interface.

When MAC packet classification is disabled on a Layer 2 interface, a MAC ACL that is on the interface applies only to non-IP traffic entering the interface. Also, you can apply an IP port ACL on the interface.

To configure an interface as a Layer 2 interface, use the **switchport** command.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to configure an Ethernet interface to operate as a Layer 2 interface and to enable MAC packet classification:

```
switch# conf t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/3
switch(config-if)# switchport
switch(config-if)# mac packet-classify
switch(config-if)#
```

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This example shows how to view the configuration of an Ethernet interface and the error message that appears if you try to apply an IP port ACL to the interface when MAC packet classification is enabled:

```
switch(config)# show running-config interface ethernet 2/3

!Command: show running-config interface Ethernet2/3
!Time: Wed Jun 24 13:06:49 2009

version 4.2(1)

interface Ethernet2/3
 ip access-group ipacl in
 mac port access-group macacl
 switchport
 mac packet-classify

switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/3
switch(config-if)# ip port access-group ipacl in
ERROR: The given policy cannot be applied as mac packet classification is enable
d on this port
switch(config-if)#
```

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>ip port access-group</b>	Applies a IPv4 ACL to an interface as a port ACL.
<b>ipv6 port traffic-filter</b>	Applies a IPv6 ACL to an interface as a port ACL.
<b>switchport</b>	Configures an interface to operate as a Layer 2 interface.

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## mac port access-group

To apply a MAC access control list (ACL) to an interface, use the **mac port access-group** command. To remove a MAC ACL from an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**mac port access-group** *access-list-name*

**no mac port access-group** *access-list-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>access-list-name</i>	Name of the MAC ACL, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
<b>Defaults</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration	
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>By default, no MAC ACLs are applied to an interface.</p> <p>MAC ACLs apply to non-IP traffic, unless the device is configured to not classify traffic based on Layer 3 headers. If packet classification is disabled, MAC ACLs apply to all traffic.</p> <p>You can use the <b>mac port access-group</b> command to apply a MAC ACL as a port ACL to the following interface types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Layer 2 interfaces</li> <li>Layer 2 Ethernet port-channel interfaces</li> </ul> <p>You can also apply a MAC ACL as a VLAN ACL. For more information, see the <a href="#">match (VLAN access-map)</a> command on <a href="#">page 388</a>.</p> <p>The device applies MAC ACLs only to inbound traffic. When the device applies a MAC ACL, the device checks packets against the rules in the ACL. If the first matching rule permits the packet, the device continues to process the packet. If the first matching rule denies the packet, the device drops the packet and returns an ICMP host-unreachable message.</p> <p>If you delete the specified ACL from the device without removing the ACL from an interface, the deleted ACL does not affect traffic on the interface.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>	

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This example shows how to apply a MAC ACL named mac-acl-01 to Ethernet interface 2/1:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# mac port access-group mac-acl-01
```

This example shows how to remove a MAC ACL named mac-acl-01 from Ethernet interface 2/1:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# no mac port access-group mac-acl-01 in
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>mac access-list</b>	Configures a MAC ACL.
<b>show access-lists</b>	Displays all ACLs.
<b>show mac access-lists</b>	Shows either a specific MAC ACL or all MAC ACLs.
<b>show running-config interface</b>	Shows the running configuration of all interfaces or of a specific interface.

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## match (class-map)

To configure match criteria for control plane class maps, use the **match** command. To delete match criteria for a control plane policy map, use the **no** form of the command.

**match access-group name** *access-list*

**match exception** {[ip | ipv6] {icmp {redirect | unreachable} | option}}

**match protocol arp**

**match redirect** {arp-inspect | dhcp-snoop}

**no match access-group name** *access-list*

**no match exception** {[ip | ipv6] {icmp {redirect | unreachable} | option}}

**no match protocol arp**

**no match redirect** {arp-inspect | dhcp-snoop}

Syntax Description		
<b>access-group name</b> <i>access-list</i>		Matches an IP or MAC access control list.
<b>exception</b>		Matches exception packets.
<b>ip</b>		(Optional) Matches IPv4 exception packets.
<b>ipv6</b>		(Optional) Matches IPv6 exception packets.
<b>icmp</b>		Matches IPv4 or IPv6 ICMP packets.
<b>redirect</b>		Matches IPv4 or IPv6 ICMP redirect packets.
<b>unreachable</b>		Matches IPv4 or IPv6 ICMP unreachable packets.
<b>option</b>		Matches IPv4 or IPv6 option packets.
<b>protocol arp</b>		Matches Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) packets.
<b>redirect</b>		Matches dynamic ARP inspection or DHCP snooping redirect packets.
<b>arp-inspect</b>		Matches dynamic ARP inspection.
<b>dhcp-snoop</b>		Matches dynamic DHCP snooping.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Class map configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(3)	Added support for policing IPv6 packets.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must create the IP ACLs or MAC ACLs before you reference them in this command.

You can use this command only in the default VDC.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to specify a match criteria for a control plane class map:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# class-map type control-plane ClassMapA
switch(config-pmap)# match exception ip icmp redirect
switch(config-pmap)# match redirect arp-inspect
```

This example shows how to remove a criteria for a control plane class map:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# class-map type control-plane ClassMapA
switch(config-pmap)# no match exception ip icmp redirect
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>class-map type control-plane</b>	Creates or specifies a control plane class map and enters class map configuration mode.
<b>show class-map type control-plane</b>	Displays configuration information for control plane policy maps.

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## match (VLAN access-map)

To specify an access control list (ACL) for traffic filtering in a VLAN access map, use the **match** command. To remove a **match** command from a VLAN access map, use the **no** form of this command.

```
match {ip | ipv6 | mac} address access-list-name
```

```
no match {ip | ipv6 | mac} address access-list-name
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>ip</b>	Specifies that the ACL is an IPv4 ACL.
	<b>ipv6</b>	Specifies that the ACL is an IPv6 ACL.
	<b>mac</b>	Specifies that the ACL is a MAC ACL.
	<b>address</b> <i>access-list-name</i>	Specifies the ACL by name, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** VLAN access-map configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	The <b>ipv6</b> keyword was added.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can specify one or more **match** commands per entry in a VLAN access map.

By default, the device classifies traffic and applies IPv4 ACLs to IPv4 traffic, IPv6 ACLs to IPv6 traffic, and MAC ACLs to all other traffic.

This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to create a VLAN access map named `vlan-map-01` and add two entries that each have two **match** commands and one **action** command:

```
switch(config-access-map)# vlan access-map vlan-map-01
switch(config-access-map)# match ip address ip-acl-01
switch(config-access-map)# action forward
switch(config-access-map)# match mac address mac-acl-00f
switch(config-access-map)# vlan access-map vlan-map-01
switch(config-access-map)# match ip address ip-acl-320
switch(config-access-map)# match mac address mac-acl-00e
switch(config-access-map)# action drop
switch(config-access-map)# show vlan access-map

Vlan access-map vlan-map-01 10
  match ip: ip-acl-01
  match mac: mac-acl-00f
  action: forward
Vlan access-map vlan-map-01 20
  match ip: ip-acl-320
  match mac: mac-acl-00e
  action: drop
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>action</b>	Specifies an action for traffic filtering in a VLAN access map.
<b>show vlan access-map</b>	Displays all VLAN access maps or a VLAN access map.
<b>show vlan filter</b>	Displays information about how a VLAN access map is applied.
<b>vlan access-map</b>	Configures a VLAN access map.
<b>vlan filter</b>	Applies a VLAN access map to one or more VLANs.

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## monitor session

To configure an access control list (ACL) capture session in order to selectively monitor traffic on an interface or VLAN, use the **monitor session** command.

**monitor session** *session* **type** **acl-capture**

Syntax Description		
	<i>session</i>	Session ID. The range is from 0 to 48.
	<b>type</b>	Specifies a session type.
	<b>acl-capture</b>	Creates an ACL capture session.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure an ACL capture session:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# monitor session 5 type acl-capture
switch(config-acl-capture)#
```

Command	Description
<b>hardware access-list capture</b>	Enables access control list (ACL) capture on all virtual device contexts (VDCs).
<b>destination interface</b>	Configures a destination for ACL capture packets.
<b>show ip-access capture session</b>	Displays the ACL capture session configuration.

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## N Commands

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This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with N.

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## nac enable

To enable Network Admission Control (NAC) on an interface, use the **nac enable** command. To disable NAC, use the **no** form of this command.

**nac enable**

**no nac enable**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You must use the **feature eou** command and set the switchport mode to access before using the **nac enable** command.

You can enable EAPoUDP only on an access mode interface.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable NAC on an interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# switchport
switch(config-if)# switchport mode access
switch(config-if)# nac enable
```

This example shows how to disable NAC on an interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# no nac enable
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	feature eou	Enables EAPoUDP.
	show eou	Displays EAPoUDP information.

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## neq

To specify a not-equal-to group member for an IP port object group, use the **neq** command. To remove a not-equal-to group member from port object group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
[sequence-number] neq port-number
```

```
no {sequence-number | neq port-number}
```

### Syntax Description

<i>sequence-number</i>	(Optional) Sequence number for this group member. Sequence numbers maintain the order of group members within an object group. Valid sequence numbers are from 1 to 4294967295. If you do not specify a sequence number, the device assigns a number that is 10 greater than the largest sequence number in the current object group.
<i>port-number</i>	Port number that this group member does not match. Valid values are from 0 to 65535.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

IP port object group configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

A not-equal-to group member matches port numbers that are not equal to the port number specified in the entry.

IP port object groups are not directional. Whether an **neq** command matches a source or destination port or whether it applies to inbound or outbound traffic depends upon how you use the object group in an ACL.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure an IP port object group named port-group-05 with a group member that matches traffic sent to any port except port 80:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# object-group ip port port-group-05
switch(config-port-ogroup)# neq 80
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>eq</b>	Specifies an equal-to group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>gt</b>	Specifies a greater-than group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>lt</b>	Specifies a less-than group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>object-group ip port</b>	Configures an IP port object group.
	<b>range</b>	Specifies a port-range group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>show object-group</b>	Displays object groups.

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## **O Commands**

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This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with O.

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## object-group (identity policy)

To specify a MAC access control list (ACL) for an identity policy, use the **object-group** command. To remove ACL from the identity policy, use the **no** form of this command.

**object-group** *acl-name*

**no object-group** *acl-name*

Syntax Description	<i>acl-name</i>	Name of a MAC ACL. The name is case sensitive.
--------------------	-----------------	--

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

Command Modes	Identity policy configuration
---------------	-------------------------------

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin VDC user
--------------------	--

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

Usage Guidelines	Use the <b>mac access-list</b> command to create the MAC ACL to assign to the identity policy. This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to configure an ACL for an identity policy:
----------	--

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# identity policy AdminPolicy
switch(config-id-policy)# object-group
```

This example shows how to remove an ACL from an identity policy:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# identity policy AdminPolicy
switch(config-id-policy)# no object-group
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>identity policy</b>	Creates or specifies an identity policy and enters identity policy configuration mode.
	<b>mac access-list</b>	Creates a MAC ACL and enters MAC ACL configuration mode.
	<b>show identity policy</b>	Displays identity policy information.

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## object-group ip address

To define an IPv4 address object group or to enter object-group configuration mode for a specific IPv4-address object group, use the **object-group ip address** command. To remove an IPv4-address object group, use the **no** form of this command.

**object-group ip address** *name*

**no object-group ip address** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of the IPv4 address object group, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
---------------------------	-------------	---

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

You can use IPv4 object groups in **permit** and **deny** commands for IPv4 access control lists (ACLs). IPv4 address object groups are not directional. Whether group members match a source or destination address or whether an object group applies to inbound or outbound traffic depends upon how you use the object group in an IPv4 ACL.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure an IPv4 address object group named ipv4-addr-group-13 with two group members that are specific IPv4 addresses and one group member that is the 10.23.176.0 subnet:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# object-group ip address ipv4-addr-group-13
switch(config-ipaddr-ogroup)# host 10.121.57.102
switch(config-ipaddr-ogroup)# 10.121.57.234/32
switch(config-ipaddr-ogroup)# 10.23.176.0 0.0.0.255
switch(config-ipaddr-ogroup)# show object-group ipv4-addr-group-13
    10 host 10.121.57.102
    20 host 10.121.57.234
    30 10.23.176.0/24
switch(config-ipaddr-ogroup)#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>host (IPv4)</b>	Configures a group member for an IPv4 address object group.
	<b>show object-group</b>	Displays object groups.

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## object-group ip port

To define an IP port object group or to enter object-group configuration mode for a specific IP port object group, use the **object-group ip port** command. To remove an IP port object group, use the **no** form of this command.

**object-group ip port** *name*

**no object-group ip port** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of the IP port object group, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
---------------------------	-------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can use IP port object groups in **permit** and **deny** commands for IPv4 and IPv6 access control lists (ACLs).

IP port object groups are not directional. Whether group members match a source or destination port or whether an object group applies to inbound or outbound traffic depends upon how you use the object group in an ACL.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure an IP port object group named port-group-05 with a group member that matches traffic sent to or from port 443:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# object-group ip port port-group-05
switch(config-port-ogroup)# eq 443
switch(config-port-ogroup)# show object-group port-group-05
10 eq 443
switch(config-port-ogroup)#
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>eq</b>	Specifies an equal-to group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>gt</b>	Specifies a greater-than group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>lt</b>	Specifies a less-than group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>neq</b>	Specifies a not-equal-to group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>range</b>	Specifies a port range group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>show object-group</b>	Displays object groups.

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## object-group ipv6 address

To define an IPv6 address object group or to enter IPv6 address object group configuration mode for a specific IPv6 address object group, use the **object-group ipv6 address** command. To remove an IPv6 address object group, use the **no** form of this command.

**object-group ipv6 address** *name*

**no object-group ipv6 address** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of the IPv6 address group object, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
---------------------------	-------------	---

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

You can use IPv6 object groups in **permit** and **deny** commands for IPv6 ACLs.

IPv6 address object groups are not directional. Whether group members match a source or destination address or whether an object group applies to inbound or outbound traffic depends upon how you use the object group in an IPv6 ACL.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure an IPv6 address object group named ipv6-addr-group-A7 with two group members that are specific IPv6 addresses and one group member that is the 2001:db8:0:3ab7:: subnet:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# object-group ipv6 address ipv6-addr-group-A7
switch(config-ipv6addr-ogroup)# host 2001:db8:0:3ab0::1
switch(config-ipv6addr-ogroup)# 2001:db8:0:3ab0::2/128
```

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```
switch(config-ipv6addr-ogroup)# 2001:db8:0:3ab7::/96
switch(config-ipv6addr-ogroup)# show object-group ipv6-addr-group-A7
    10 host 2001:db8:0:3ab0::1
    20 host 2001:db8:0:3ab0::2
    30 2001:db8:0:3ab7::/96
switch(config-ipv6addr-ogroup)#
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>host (IPv6)</b>	Configures a group member for an IPv6 address object group.
<b>show object-group</b>	Displays object groups.

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## P Commands

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This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with P.

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## password strength-check

To enable password-strength checking, use the **password strength-check** command. To disable password-strength checking, use the **no** form of this command.

**password strength-check**

**no password strength-check**

---

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

---

**Defaults** Disabled

---

**Command Modes** Global configuration

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(3)	This command was introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** When you enable password-strength checking, the Cisco NX-OS software only allows you to create strong passwords. The characteristics for strong passwords include the following:

- At least eight characters long
- Does not contain many consecutive characters (such as “abcd”)
- Does not contain many repeating characters (such as “aaabbb”)
- Does not contain dictionary words
- Does not contain proper names
- Contains both uppercase and lowercase characters
- Contains numbers

The following are examples of strong passwords:

- If2CoM18
- 2004AsdfLkj30
- Cb1955S21



**Note**

---

When you enable password-strength checking, the Cisco NX-OS software does not check the strength of existing passwords.

---

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This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to enable password-strength checking:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# password strength-check
```

This example shows how to disable password-strength checking:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no password strength-check
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show password strength-check</b>	Enables password-strength checking.
<b>show running-config security</b>	Displays security feature configuration in the running configuration.

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## periodic

To specify a time range that is active one or more times per week, use the **periodic** command. To remove a periodic time range, use the **no** form of this command.

*[sequence-number] periodic weekday time to [weekday] time*

**no** {*sequence-number* | **periodic weekday time to [weekday] time**}

*[sequence-number] periodic list-of-weekdays time to time*

**no** {*sequence-number* | **periodic list-of-weekdays time to time**}

### Syntax Description

<i>sequence-number</i>	<p>(Optional) Sequence number of the rule, which causes the device to insert the command in that numbered position in the time range. Sequence numbers maintain the order of rules within a time range.</p> <p>A sequence number can be any integer between 1 and 4294967295.</p> <p>By default, the first rule in a time range has a sequence number of 10.</p> <p>If you do not specify a sequence number, the device adds the rule to the end of the time range and assigns a sequence number that is 10 greater than the sequence number of the preceding rule.</p> <p>Use the <b>resequence</b> command to reassign sequence numbers to rules.</p>
<i>weekday</i>	<p>Day of the week that the range begins or ends. The first occurrence of this argument is the day that the range starts. The second occurrence is the day that the range ends. If the second occurrence is omitted, the end of the range is on the same day as the start of the range.</p> <p>The following keywords are valid values for the <i>weekday</i> argument:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>monday</b></li> <li>• <b>tuesday</b></li> <li>• <b>wednesday</b></li> <li>• <b>thursday</b></li> <li>• <b>friday</b></li> <li>• <b>saturday</b></li> <li>• <b>sunday</b></li> </ul>
<i>time</i>	<p>Time of day that the range starts or ends. The first occurrence of this argument is the time that the range begins. The second occurrence of this argument is the time that the range ends.</p> <p>You can specify the <i>time</i> argument in 24-hour notation, in the format <i>hours:minutes</i> or <i>hours:minutes:seconds</i>. For example, 8:00 a.m. is 8:00 and 8:00 p.m. is 20:00.</p>
<b>to</b>	<p>Separates the first and second occurrences of the <i>time</i> argument.</p>

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<i>list-of-weekdays</i>	(Optional) Days that the range is in effect. Valid values of this argument are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A space-delimited list of weekdays, such as the following: <code>monday thursday friday</code></li> <li><b>daily</b>—All days of the week.</li> <li><b>weekdays</b>—Monday through Friday.</li> <li><b>weekend</b>—Saturday through Sunday.</li> </ul>
-------------------------	--

---

**Defaults** to

**Command Modes** Time-range configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

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

---

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to create a time range named weekend-remote-access-times and configure a periodic rule that allows traffic between 4:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# time-range weekend-remote-access-times
switch(config-time-range)# periodic weekend 04:00:00 to 22:00:00
```

This example shows how to create a time range named mwf-evening and configure a periodic rule that allows traffic between 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# time-range mwf-evening
switch(config-time-range)# periodic monday wednesday friday 18:00:00 to 22:00:00
```

---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>absolute</b>	Configures an absolute time-range rule.
	<b>time-range</b>	Configures a time range that you can use in IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs.

---

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## permit (ACL)

To enable a capture session for the access control entries (ACEs) of the access control list, use the **permit** command.

```
permit protocol {0-255 | ahp | eigrp | esp | gre | icmp | igmp | ip | nos | ospf | pcp | pim | tcp | udp}
| {source laddrgroup | any | host} | {destination | addrgroup | any | eq | gt | host | lt | neq |
portgroup | range} capture session session
```

Syntax	Description
<b>0-255</b>	(Optional) Specifies a protocol number.
<b>ahp</b>	(Optional) Specifies Authentication Header Protocol.
<b>eigrp</b>	(Optional) Specifies Cisco's EIGRP routing protocol.
<b>esp</b>	(Optional) Specifies encapsulation security payload.
<b>gre</b>	(Optional) Specifies Cisco's GRE tunneling.
<b>icmp</b>	(Optional) Specifies Internet Control Message Protocol.
<b>igmp</b>	(Optional) Specifies Internet Group Management Protocol.
<b>ip</b>	(Optional) Specifies any IP protocol.
<b>nos</b>	(Optional) Specifies KA9Q NOS compatible IP over IP tunneling.
<b>ospf</b>	(Optional) Specifies OSPF routing protocol.
<b>pcp</b>	(Optional) Specifies Payload Compression Protocol.
<b>pim</b>	(Optional) Specifies protocol independent multicast.
<b>tcp</b>	Specifies Transport Control Protocol.
<b>udp</b>	(Optional) Specifies User Datagram Protocol.
<i>source</i>	Source network address.
<b>addrgroup</b>	(Optional) Specifies the source address group.
<b>any</b>	(Optional) Specifies any source address.
<b>host</b>	(Optional) Specifies a single destination host.
<i>destination</i>	Destination network address.
<b>eq</b>	(Optional) Matches only packets on a given port number.
<b>gt</b>	(Optional) Matches only packets with a greater port number.
<b>lt</b>	(Optional) Matches only packets with a lower port number.
<b>neq</b>	(Optional) Matches only packets not on a given port number.
<b>portgroup</b>	(Optional) Specifies the source port group.
<b>range</b>	(Optional) Matches only packets in the range of port numbers.
<b>capture session</b>	Specifies a capture session for the ACEs.
<i>session</i>	Session ID. The range is from 1 to 48.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** ACL configuration mode (config-acl)

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**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to enable a capture session for the access control entries (ACEs) of the access control list:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip access-list acl-1
switch(config-acl)# permit tcp host 10.1.1.1 any capture session 10
switch(config-acl)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>ip access-group</b> <i>name</i> <b>in</b>	Applies an ACL with capture session ACEs to the interface.
<b>ip access-list</b>	Creates an access list.

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## permit (ARP)

To create an ARP ACL rule that permits ARP traffic that matches its conditions, use the **permit** command. To remove a rule, use the **no** form of this command.

### General Syntax

```
[sequence-number] permit ip {any | host sender-IP | sender-IP sender-IP-mask} mac {any | host sender-MAC | sender-MAC sender-MAC-mask} [log]
```

```
[sequence-number] permit request ip {any | host sender-IP | sender-IP sender-IP-mask} mac {any | host sender-MAC | sender-MAC sender-MAC-mask} [log]
```

```
[sequence-number] permit response ip {any | host sender-IP | sender-IP sender-IP-mask} {any | host target-IP | target-IP target-IP-mask} mac {any | host sender-MAC | sender-MAC sender-MAC-mask} [any | host target-MAC | target-MAC target-MAC-mask] [log]
```

**no** sequence-number

```
no permit ip {any | host sender-IP | sender-IP sender-IP-mask} mac {any | host sender-MAC | sender-MAC sender-MAC-mask} [log]
```

```
no permit request ip {any | host sender-IP | sender-IP sender-IP-mask} mac {any | host sender-MAC | sender-MAC sender-MAC-mask} [log]
```

```
no permit response ip {any | host sender-IP | sender-IP sender-IP-mask} {any | host target-IP | target-IP target-IP-mask} mac {any | host sender-MAC | sender-MAC sender-MAC-mask} [any | host target-MAC | target-MAC target-MAC-mask] [log]
```

### Syntax Description

<i>sequence-number</i>	(Optional) Sequence number of the <b>permit</b> command, which causes the device to insert the command in that numbered position in the access list. Sequence numbers maintain the order of rules within an ACL.  A sequence number can be any integer between 1 and 4294967295.  By default, the first rule in an ACL has a sequence number of 10.  If you do not specify a sequence number, the device adds the rule to the end of the ACL and assigns a sequence number that is 10 greater than the sequence number of the preceding rule.  Use the <b>resequence</b> command to reassign sequence numbers to rules.
<b>ip</b>	Introduces the IP address portion of the rule.
<b>any</b>	Specifies that any host matches the part of the rule that contains the <b>any</b> keyword. You can use <b>any</b> to specify the sender IP address, target IP address, sender MAC address, and target MAC address.
<b>host sender-IP</b>	Specifies that the rules matches ARP packets only when the sender IP address in the packet matches the value of the <i>sender-IP</i> argument. Valid values for the <i>sender-IP</i> argument are IPv4 addresses in dotted-decimal format.
<i>sender-IP</i> <i>sender-IP-mask</i>	IPv4 address and mask for the set of IPv4 addresses that the sender IP address in the packet can match. The <i>sender-IP</i> and <i>sender-IP-mask</i> argument must be in dotted-decimal format. Specifying 255.255.255.255 as the <i>sender-IP-mask</i> argument is the equivalent of using the <b>host</b> keyword.

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<b>mac</b>	Introduces the MAC address portion of the rule.
<b>host</b> <i>sender-MAC</i>	Specifies that the rule matches ARP packets only when the sender MAC address in the packet matches the value of the <i>sender-MAC</i> argument. Valid values for the <i>sender-MAC</i> argument are MAC addresses in dotted-hexadecimal format.
<i>sender-MAC</i> <i>sender-MAC-mask</i>	MAC address and mask for the set of MAC addresses that the sender MAC address in the packet can match. The <i>sender-MAC</i> and <i>sender-MAC-mask</i> argument must be in dotted-hexadecimal format. Specifying ffff.ffff.ffff as the <i>sender-MAC-mask</i> argument is the equivalent of using the <b>host</b> keyword.
<b>log</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the device logs ARP packets that match the rule.
<b>request</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the rule applies only to packets containing ARP request messages.  <b>Note</b> If you omit both the <b>request</b> and the <b>response</b> keywords, the rule applies to all ARP messages.
<b>response</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the rule applies only to packets containing ARP response messages.  <b>Note</b> If you omit both the <b>request</b> and the <b>response</b> keywords, the rule applies to all ARP messages.
<b>host</b> <i>target-IP</i>	Specifies that the rule matches ARP packets only when the target IP address in the packet matches the value of the <i>target-IP</i> argument. You can specify <b>host</b> <i>target-IP</i> only when you use the <b>response</b> keyword. Valid values for the <i>target-IP</i> argument are IPv4 addresses in dotted-decimal format.
<i>target-IP</i> <i>target-IP-mask</i>	IPv4 address and mask for the set of IPv4 addresses that the target IP address in the packet can match. You can specify <i>target-IP</i> <i>target-IP-mask</i> only when you use the <b>response</b> keyword. The <i>target-IP</i> and <i>target-IP-mask</i> argument must be in dotted-decimal format. Specifying 255.255.255.255 as the <i>target-IP-mask</i> argument is the equivalent of using the <b>host</b> keyword.
<b>host</b> <i>target-MAC</i>	Specifies that the rule matches ARP packets only when the target MAC address in the packet matches the value of the <i>target-MAC</i> argument. You can specify <b>host</b> <i>target-MAC</i> only when you use the <b>response</b> keyword. Valid values for the <i>target-MAC</i> argument are MAC addresses in dotted-hexadecimal format.
<i>target-MAC</i> <i>target-MAC-mask</i>	MAC address and mask for the set of MAC addresses that the target MAC address in the packet can match. You can specify <i>target-MAC</i> <i>target-MAC-mask</i> only when you use the <b>response</b> keyword. The <i>target-MAC</i> and <i>target-MAC-mask</i> argument must be in dotted-hexadecimal format. Specifying ffff.ffff.ffff as the <i>target-MAC-mask</i> argument is the equivalent of using the <b>host</b> keyword.

---

**Defaults**

ip

---

**Command Modes**

ARP ACL configuration

---

**SupportedUserRoles**
network-admin  
vdc-admin

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### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

A newly created ARP ACL contains no rules.

If you do not specify a sequence number, the device assigns to the rule a sequence number that is 10 greater than the last rule in the ACL.

When the device applies an ARP ACL to a packet, it evaluates the packet with every rule in the ACL. The device enforces the first rule that has conditions that are satisfied by the packet. When the conditions of more than one rule are satisfied, the device enforces the rule with the lowest sequence number.

If you do not specify either the **response** or **request** keyword, the rule applies to packets that contain any ARP message.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter ARP access list configuration mode for an ARP ACL named arp-acl-01 and add a rule that permits ARP request messages that contain a sender IP address that is within the 10.32.143.0 subnet:

```
switch# conf t
switch(config)# arp access-list arp-acl-01
switch(config-arp-acl)# permit request ip 10.32.143.0 255.255.255.0 mac any
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>deny (ARP)</b>	Configures a deny rule in an ARP ACL.
<b>arp access-list</b>	Configures an ARP ACL.
<b>ip arp inspection filter</b>	Applies an ARP ACL to a VLAN.
<b>remark</b>	Configures a remark in an ACL.
<b>show arp access-list</b>	Displays all ARP ACLs or one ARP ACL.

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## permit (IPv4)

To create an IPv4 access control list (ACL) rule that permits traffic matching its conditions, use the **permit** command. To remove a rule, use the **no** form of this command.

### General Syntax

```
[sequence-number] permit protocol source destination [dscp dscp | precedence precedence] [fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name] [packet-length operator packet-length [packet-length]]
```

```
no permit protocol source destination [dscp dscp | precedence precedence] [fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name] [packet-length operator packet-length [packet-length]]
```

```
no sequence-number
```

### Internet Control Message Protocol

```
[sequence-number] permit icmp source destination [icmp-message | icmp-type [icmp-code]] [dscp dscp | precedence precedence] [fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name] [packet-length operator packet-length [packet-length]]
```

### Internet Group Management Protocol

```
[sequence-number] permit igmp source destination [igmp-message] [dscp dscp | precedence precedence] [fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name] [packet-length operator packet-length [packet-length]]
```

### Internet Protocol v4

```
[sequence-number] permit ip source destination [dscp dscp | precedence precedence] [fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name] [packet-length operator packet-length [packet-length]]
```

### Transmission Control Protocol

```
[sequence-number] permit tcp source [operator port [port] | portgroup portgroup] destination [operator port [port] | portgroup portgroup] [dscp dscp | precedence precedence] [fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name] [flags] [established] [packet-length operator packet-length [packet-length]]
```

### User Datagram Protocol

```
[sequence-number] permit udp source [operator port [port] | portgroup portgroup] destination [operator port [port] | portgroup portgroup] [dscp dscp | precedence precedence] [fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name] [packet-length operator packet-length [packet-length]]
```

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Syntax Description	
<i>sequence-number</i>	<p>(Optional) Sequence number of the <b>permit</b> command, which causes the device to insert the command in that numbered position in the access list. Sequence numbers maintain the order of rules within an ACL.</p> <p>A sequence number can be any integer between 1 and 4294967295.</p> <p>By default, the first rule in an ACL has a sequence number of 10.</p> <p>If you do not specify a sequence number, the device adds the rule to the end of the ACL and assigns a sequence number that is 10 greater than the sequence number of the preceding rule.</p> <p>Use the <b>resequence</b> command to reassign sequence numbers to rules.</p>
<i>protocol</i>	<p>Name or number of the protocol of packets that the rule matches. For details about the methods that you can use to specify this argument, see “Protocol” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.</p>
<i>source</i>	<p>Source IPv4 addresses that the rule matches. For details about the methods that you can use to specify this argument, see “Source and Destination” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.</p>
<i>destination</i>	<p>Destination IPv4 addresses that the rule matches. For details about the methods that you can use to specify this argument, see “Source and Destination” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.</p>

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<b>dscp</b> <i>dscp</i>	<p>(Optional) Specifies that the rule matches only those packets with the specified 6-bit differentiated services value in the DSCP field of the IP header. The <i>dscp</i> argument can be one of the following numbers or keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 0–63—The decimal equivalent of the 6 bits of the DSCP field. For example, if you specify 10, the rule matches only those packets that have the following bits in the DSCP field: 001010.</li><li>• <b>af11</b>—Assured Forwarding (AF) class 1, low drop probability (001010)</li><li>• <b>af12</b>—AF class 1, medium drop probability (001100)</li><li>• <b>af13</b>—AF class 1, high drop probability (001110)</li><li>• <b>af21</b>—AF class 2, low drop probability (010010)</li><li>• <b>af22</b>—AF class 2, medium drop probability (010100)</li><li>• <b>af23</b>—AF class 2, high drop probability (010110)</li><li>• <b>af31</b>—AF class 3, low drop probability (011010)</li><li>• <b>af32</b>—AF class 3, medium drop probability (011100)</li><li>• <b>af33</b>—AF class 3, high drop probability (011110)</li><li>• <b>af41</b>—AF class 4, low drop probability (100010)</li><li>• <b>af42</b>—AF class 4, medium drop probability (100100)</li><li>• <b>af43</b>—AF class 4, high drop probability (100110)</li><li>• <b>cs1</b>—Class-selector (CS) 1, precedence 1 (001000)</li><li>• <b>cs2</b>—CS2, precedence 2 (010000)</li><li>• <b>cs3</b>—CS3, precedence 3 (011000)</li><li>• <b>cs4</b>—CS4, precedence 4 (100000)</li><li>• <b>cs5</b>—CS5, precedence 5 (101000)</li><li>• <b>cs6</b>—CS6, precedence 6 (110000)</li><li>• <b>cs7</b>—CS7, precedence 7 (111000)</li><li>• <b>default</b>—Default DSCP value (000000)</li><li>• <b>ef</b>—Expedited Forwarding (101110)</li></ul>
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<b>precedence</b> <i>precedence</i>	<p>(Optional) Specifies that the rule matches only packets that have an IP Precedence field with the value specified by the <i>precedence</i> argument. The <i>precedence</i> argument can be a number or a keyword, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0–7—Decimal equivalent of the 3 bits of the IP Precedence field. For example, if you specify 3, the rule matches only packets that have the following bits in the DSCP field: 011.</li> <li>• <b>critical</b>—Precedence 5 (101)</li> <li>• <b>flash</b>—Precedence 3 (011)</li> <li>• <b>flash-override</b>—Precedence 4 (100)</li> <li>• <b>immediate</b>—Precedence 2 (010)</li> <li>• <b>internet</b>—Precedence 6 (110)</li> <li>• <b>network</b>—Precedence 7 (111)</li> <li>• <b>priority</b>—Precedence 1 (001)</li> <li>• <b>routine</b>—Precedence 0 (000)</li> </ul>
<b>fragments</b>	<p>(Optional) Specifies that the rule matches only those packets that are noninitial fragments. You cannot specify this keyword in the same rule that you specify Layer 4 options, such as a TCP port number, because the information that the devices requires to evaluate those options is contained only in initial fragments.</p>
<b>log</b>	<p>(Optional) Specifies that the device generates an informational logging message about each packet that matches the rule. The message includes the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the protocol was TCP, UDP, ICMP or a number protocol</li> <li>• Source and destination addresses</li> <li>• Source and destination port numbers, if applicable</li> </ul>
<b>time-range</b> <i>time-range-name</i>	<p>(Optional) Specifies the time range that applies to this rule.</p> <p>Use the <b>time-range</b> command to a time range.</p>
<i>icmp-message</i>	<p>(ICMP only: Optional) ICMP message that the rule matches. This argument can be one of the keywords listed under “ICMP Message Types” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.</p>
<i>icmp-type</i> [ <i>icmp-code</i> ]	<p>(ICMP only: Optional) ICMP message type that the rule matches. Valid values for the <i>icmp-type</i> argument are an integer from 0 to 255. If the ICMP message type supports message codes, you can use the <i>icmp-code</i> argument to specify the code that the rule matches.</p> <p>For more information about ICMP message types and codes, see <a href="http://www.iana.org/assignments/icmp-parameters">http://www.iana.org/assignments/icmp-parameters</a>.</p>
<i>igmp-message</i>	<p>(IGMP only: Optional) IGMP message type that the rule matches. The <i>igmp-message</i> argument can be the IGMP message number, which is an integer from 0 to 15. It can also be one of the following keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>dvmp</b>—Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol</li> <li>• <b>host-query</b>—Host query</li> <li>• <b>host-report</b>—Host report</li> <li>• <b>pim</b>—Protocol Independent Multicast</li> <li>• <b>trace</b>—Multicast trace</li> </ul>

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<i>operator port</i> [ <i>port</i> ]	<p>(Optional; TCP and UDP only) Rule matches only packets that are from a source port or sent to a destination port that satisfies the conditions of the <i>operator</i> and <i>port</i> arguments. Whether these arguments apply to a source port or a destination port depends upon whether you specify them after the <i>source</i> argument or after the <i>destination</i> argument.</p> <p>The <i>port</i> argument can be the name or the number of a TCP or UDP port. Valid numbers are integers from 0 to 65535. For listings of valid port names, see “TCP Port Names” and “UDP Port Names” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.</p> <p>A second <i>port</i> argument is required only when the <i>operator</i> argument is a range. The <i>operator</i> argument must be one of the following keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>eq</b>—Matches only if the port in the packet is equal to the <i>port</i> argument.</li><li>• <b>gt</b>—Matches only if the port in the packet is greater than and not equal to the <i>port</i> argument.</li><li>• <b>lt</b>—Matches only if the port in the packet is less than and not equal to the <i>port</i> argument.</li><li>• <b>neq</b>—Matches only if the port in the packet is not equal to the <i>port</i> argument.</li><li>• <b>range</b>—Requires two <i>port</i> arguments and matches only if the port in the packet is equal to or greater than the first <i>port</i> argument and equal to or less than the second <i>port</i> argument.</li></ul>
<b>portgroup</b> <i>portgroup</i>	<p>(Optional; TCP and UDP only) Specifies that the rule matches only packets that are from a source port or to a destination port that is a member of the IP port object group specified by the <i>portgroup</i> argument, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters. Whether the IP port object group applies to a source port or a destination port depends upon whether you specify it after the <i>source</i> argument or after the <i>destination</i> argument.</p> <p>Use the <b>object-group ip port</b> command to create and change IP port object objects.</p>
<i>flags</i>	<p>(TCP only; Optional) TCP control bit flags that the rule matches. The value of the <i>flags</i> argument must be one or more of the following keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>ack</b></li><li>• <b>fin</b></li><li>• <b>psh</b></li><li>• <b>rst</b></li><li>• <b>syn</b></li><li>• <b>urg</b></li></ul>

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<b>established</b>	(TCP only; Optional) Specifies that the rule matches only packets that belong to an established TCP connection. The device considers TCP packets with the ACK or RST bits set to belong to an established connection.
<b>packet-length</b> <i>operator</i> <i>packet-length</i> [ <i>packet-length</i> ]	(Optional) Rule matches only packets that have a length in bytes that satisfies the condition specified by the <i>operator</i> and <i>packet-length</i> arguments.  Valid values for the <i>packet-length</i> argument are whole numbers from 20 to 9210.  The <i>operator</i> argument must be one of the following keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>eq</b>—Matches only if the packet length in bytes is equal to the <i>packet-length</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>gt</b>—Matches only if the packet length in bytes is greater than the <i>packet-length</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>lt</b>—Matches only if the packet length in bytes is less than the <i>packet-length</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>neq</b>—Matches only if the packet length in bytes is not equal to the <i>packet-length</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>range</b>—Requires two <i>packet-length</i> arguments and matches only if the packet length in bytes is equal to or greater than the first <i>packet-length</i> argument and equal to or less than the second <i>packet-length</i> argument.</li> </ul>

#### Defaults

A newly created IPv4 ACL contains no rules.

If you do not specify a sequence number, the device assigns to the rule a sequence number that is 10 greater than the last rule in the ACL.

#### Command Modes

IPv4 ACL configuration

#### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

#### Command History

Release	Modification
4.1(2)	Support was added for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>ahp</b>, <b>eigrp</b>, <b>esp</b>, <b>gre</b>, <b>nos</b>, <b>ospf</b>, <b>pcp</b>, and <b>pim</b> protocol keywords.</li> <li>• The <b>packet-length</b> keyword.</li> </ul>
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

#### Usage Guidelines

When the device applies an IPv4 ACL to a packet, it evaluates the packet with every rule in the ACL. The device enforces the first rule that has conditions that are satisfied by the packet. When the conditions of more than one rule are satisfied, the device enforces the rule with the lowest sequence number.

This command does not require a license.

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### Protocol

You can specify the protocol of packets that the rule applies to by the protocol name or the number of the protocol. If you want the rule to apply to all IPv4 traffic, use the **ip** keyword.

The protocol keyword that you specify affects the additional keywords and arguments that are available. Unless otherwise specified, only the other keywords that apply to all IPv4 protocols are available. Those keywords include the following:

- **dscp**
- **fragments**
- **log**
- **packet-length**
- **precedence**
- **time-range**

Valid protocol numbers are from 0 to 255.

Valid protocol names are the following keywords:

- **ahp**—Specifies that the rule applies to authentication header protocol (AHP) traffic only.
- **eigrp**—Specifies that the rule applies to Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) traffic only.
- **esp**—Specifies that the rule applies to Encapsulating Security Protocol (ESP) traffic only.
- **gre**—Specifies that the rule applies to General Routing Encapsulation (GRE) traffic only.
- **icmp**—Specifies that the rule applies to ICMP traffic only. When you use this keyword, the *icmp-message* argument is available, in addition to the keywords that are available for all valid values of the *protocol* argument.
- **igmp**—Specifies that the rule applies to IGMP traffic only. When you use this keyword, the *igmp-type* argument is available, in addition to the keywords that are available for all valid values of the *protocol* argument.
- **ip**—Specifies that the rule applies to all IPv4 traffic.
- **nos**—Specifies that the rule applies to KA9Q NOS-compatible IP-over-IP tunneling traffic only.
- **ospf**—Specifies that the rule applies to Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) traffic only.
- **pcp**—Specifies that the rule applies to payload compression protocol (PCP) traffic only.
- **pim**—Specifies that the rule applies to protocol-independent multicast (PIM) traffic only.
- **tcp**—Specifies that the rule applies to TCP traffic only. When you use this keyword, the *flags* and *operator* arguments and the **portgroup** and **established** keywords are available, in addition to the keywords that are available for all valid values of the *protocol* argument.
- **udp**—Specifies that the rule applies to UDP traffic only. When you use this keyword, the *operator* argument and the **portgroup** keyword are available, in addition to the keywords that are available for all valid values of the *protocol* argument.

### Source and Destination

You can specify the *source* and *destination* arguments in one of several ways. In each rule, the method you use to specify one of these arguments does not affect how you specify the other. When you configure a rule, use the following methods to specify the *source* and *destination* arguments:

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- IP address group object—You can use an IPv4 address group object to specify a *source* or *destination* argument. Use the **object-group ip address** command to create and change IPv4 address group objects. The syntax is as follows:

```
addrgroup address-group-name
```

The following example shows how to use an IPv4 address object group named lab-gateway-svrs to specify the *destination* argument:

```
switch(config-acl)# permit ip any addrgroup lab-gateway-svrs
```

- Address and network wildcard—You can use an IPv4 address followed by a network wildcard to specify a host or a network as a source or destination. The syntax is as follows:

```
IPv4-address network-wildcard
```

The following example shows how to specify the *source* argument with the IPv4 address and network wildcard for the 192.168.67.0 subnet:

```
switch(config-acl)# permit tcp 192.168.67.0 0.0.0.255 any
```

- Address and variable-length subnet mask—You can use an IPv4 address followed by a variable-length subnet mask (VLSM) to specify a host or a network as a source or destination. The syntax is as follows:

```
IPv4-address/prefix-len
```

The following example shows how to specify the *source* argument with the IPv4 address and VLSM for the 192.168.67.0 subnet:

```
switch(config-acl)# permit udp 192.168.67.0/24 any
```

- Host address—You can use the **host** keyword and an IPv4 address to specify a host as a source or destination. The syntax is as follows:

```
host IPv4-address
```

This syntax is equivalent to *IPv4-address/32* and *IPv4-address 0.0.0.0*.

The following example shows how to specify the *source* argument with the **host** keyword and the 192.168.67.132 IPv4 address:

```
switch(config-acl)# permit icmp host 192.168.67.132 any
```

- Any address—You can use the **any** keyword to specify that a source or destination is any IPv4 address. For examples of the use of the **any** keyword, see the examples in this section. Each example shows how to specify a source or destination by using the **any** keyword.

### ICMP Message Types

The *icmp-message* argument can be one of the following keywords:

- **administratively-prohibited**—Administratively prohibited
- **alternate-address**—Alternate address
- **conversion-error**—Datagram conversion
- **dod-host-prohibited**—Host prohibited
- **dod-net-prohibited**—Net prohibited
- **echo**—Echo (ping)
- **echo-reply**—Echo reply

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- **general-parameter-problem**—Parameter problem
- **host-isolated**—Host isolated
- **host-precedence-unreachable**—Host unreachable for precedence
- **host-redirect**—Host redirect
- **host-tos-redirect**—Host redirect for ToS
- **host-tos-unreachable**—Host unreachable for ToS
- **host-unknown**—Host unknown
- **host-unreachable**—Host unreachable
- **information-reply**—Information replies
- **information-request**—Information requests
- **mask-reply**—Mask replies
- **mask-request**—Mask requests
- **mobile-redirect**—Mobile host redirect
- **net-redirect**—Network redirect
- **net-tos-redirect**—Net redirect for ToS
- **net-tos-unreachable**—Network unreachable for ToS
- **net-unreachable**—Net unreachable
- **network-unknown**—Network unknown
- **no-room-for-option**—Parameter required but no room
- **option-missing**—Parameter required but not present
- **packet-too-big**—Fragmentation needed and DF set
- **parameter-problem**—All parameter problems
- **port-unreachable**—Port unreachable
- **precedence-unreachable**—Precedence cutoff
- **protocol-unreachable**—Protocol unreachable
- **reassembly-timeout**—Reassembly timeout
- **redirect**—All redirects
- **router-advertisement**—Router discovery advertisements
- **router-solicitation**—Router discovery solicitations
- **source-quench**—Source quenches
- **source-route-failed**—Source route failed
- **time-exceeded**—All time exceeded messages
- **timestamp-reply**—Timestamp replies
- **timestamp-request**—Timestamp requests
- **traceroute**—Traceroute
- **ttl-exceeded**—TTL exceeded
- **unreachable**—All unreachables

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### TCP Port Names

When you specify the *protocol* argument as **tcp**, the *port* argument can be a TCP port number, which is an integer from 0 to 65535. It can also be one of the following keywords:

**bgp**—Border Gateway Protocol (179)  
**chargen**—Character generator (19)  
**cmd**—Remote commands (rcmd, 514)  
**daytime**—Daytime (13)  
**discard**—Discard (9)  
**domain**—Domain Name Service (53)  
**drip**—Dynamic Routing Information Protocol (3949)  
**echo**—Echo (7)  
**exec**—Exec (rsh, 512)  
**finger**—Finger (79)  
**ftp**—File Transfer Protocol (21)  
**ftp-data**—FTP data connections (2)  
**gopher**—Gopher (7)  
**hostname**—NIC hostname server (11)  
**ident**—Ident Protocol (113)  
**irc**—Internet Relay Chat (194)  
**klogin**—Kerberos login (543)  
**kshell**—Kerberos shell (544)  
**login**—Login (rlogin, 513)  
**lpd**—Printer service (515)  
**nntp**—Network News Transport Protocol (119)  
**pim-auto-rp**—PIM Auto-RP (496)  
**pop2**—Post Office Protocol v2 (19)  
**pop3**—Post Office Protocol v3 (11)  
**smtp**—Simple Mail Transport Protocol (25)  
**sunrpc**—Sun Remote Procedure Call (111)  
**tacacs**—TAC Access Control System (49)  
**talk**—Talk (517)  
**telnet**—Telnet (23)  
**time**—Time (37)  
**uucp**—UNIX-to-UNIX Copy Program (54)  
**whois**—WHOIS/NICNAME (43)  
**www**—World Wide Web (HTTP, 8)

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### UDP Port Names

When you specify the *protocol* argument as **udp**, the *port* argument can be a UDP port number, which is an integer from 0 to 65535. It can also be one of the following keywords:

- biff**—Biff (mail notification, comsat, 512)
- bootpc**—Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) client (68)
- bootps**—Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) server (67)
- discard**—Discard (9)
- dnsix**—DNSIX security protocol auditing (195)
- domain**—Domain Name Service (DNS, 53)
- echo**—Echo (7)
- isakmp**—Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol (5)
- mobile-ip**—Mobile IP registration (434)
- nameserver**—IEN116 name service (obsolete, 42)
- netbios-dgm**—NetBIOS datagram service (138)
- netbios-ns**—NetBIOS name service (137)
- netbios-ss**—NetBIOS session service (139)
- non500-isakmp**—Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol (45)
- ntp**—Network Time Protocol (123)
- pim-auto-rp**—PIM Auto-RP (496)
- rip**—Routing Information Protocol (router, in.routed, 52)
- snmp**—Simple Network Management Protocol (161)
- snmptrap**—SNMP Traps (162)
- sunrpc**—Sun Remote Procedure Call (111)
- syslog**—System Logger (514)
- tacacs**—TAC Access Control System (49)
- talk**—Talk (517)
- tftp**—Trivial File Transfer Protocol (69)
- time**—Time (37)
- who**—Who service (rwho, 513)
- xdmcp**—X Display Manager Control Protocol (177)

### Examples

This example shows how to configure an IPv4 ACL named `acl-lab-01` with rules permitting all TCP and UDP traffic from the 10.23.0.0 and 192.168.37.0 networks to the 10.176.0.0 network:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# ip access-list acl-lab-01
switch(config-acl)# permit tcp 10.23.0.0/16 10.176.0.0/16
switch(config-acl)# permit udp 10.23.0.0/16 10.176.0.0/16
switch(config-acl)# permit tcp 192.168.37.0/16 10.176.0.0/16
switch(config-acl)# permit udp 192.168.37.0/16 10.176.0.0/16
```

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This example shows how to configure an IPv4 ACL named `acl-eng-to-marketing` with a rule that permits all IP traffic from an IP-address object group named `eng_workstations` to an IP-address object group named `marketing_group`:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# ip access-list acl-eng-to-marketing
switch(config-acl)# permit ip addrgroup eng_workstations addrgroup marketing_group
```

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>deny (IPv4)</b>	Configures a deny rule in an IPv4 ACL.
<b>fragments</b>	Configures how an IP ACL processes noninitial fragments.
<b>ip access-list</b>	Configures an IPv4 ACL.
<b>object-group ip address</b>	Configures an IPv4 address object group.
<b>object-group ip port</b>	Configures an IP port object group.
<b>remark</b>	Configures a remark in an ACL.
<b>show ip access-list</b>	Displays all IPv4 ACLs or one IPv4 ACL.
<b>statistics per-entry</b>	Enables collection of statistics for each entry in an ACL.
<b>time-range</b>	Configures a time range.

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## permit (IPv6)

To create an IPv6 ACL rule that permits traffic matching its conditions, use the **permit** command. To remove a rule, use the **no** form of this command.

### General Syntax

```
[sequence-number] permit protocol source destination [dscp dscp] [flow-label flow-label-value]
[fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name] [packet-length operator packet-length
[packet-length]]

no permit protocol source destination [dscp dscp] [flow-label flow-label-value] [fragments] [log]
[time-range time-range-name] [packet-length operator packet-length [packet-length]]

no sequence-number
```

### Internet Control Message Protocol

```
[sequence-number | no] permit icmp source destination [icmp-message | icmp-type [icmp-code]]
[dscp dscp] [flow-label flow-label-value] [fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name]
[packet-length operator packet-length [packet-length]]
```

### Internet Protocol v6

```
[sequence-number] permit ipv6 source destination [dscp dscp] [flow-label flow-label-value]
[fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name] [packet-length operator packet-length
[packet-length]]
```

### Stream Control Transmission Protocol

```
[sequence-number | no] permit sctp source [operator port [port] | portgroup portgroup]
destination [operator port [port] | portgroup portgroup] [dscp dscp]
[flow-label flow-label-value] [fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name]
[packet-length operator packet-length [packet-length]]
```

### Transmission Control Protocol

```
[sequence-number] permit tcp source [operator port [port] | portgroup portgroup] destination
[operator port [port] | portgroup portgroup] [dscp dscp] [flow-label flow-label-value]
[fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name] [flags] [established] [packet-length
operator packet-length [packet-length]]
```

### User Datagram Protocol

```
[sequence-number | no] permit udp source [operator port [port] | portgroup portgroup]
destination [operator port [port] | portgroup portgroup] [dscp dscp]
[flow-label flow-label-value] [fragments] [log] [time-range time-range-name]
[packet-length operator packet-length [packet-length]]
```

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<b>Syntax Description</b>	<p><i>sequence-number</i> (Optional) Sequence number of the <b>permit</b> command, which causes the device to insert the command in that numbered position in the access list. Sequence numbers maintain the order of rules within an ACL.</p> <p>A sequence number can be any integer between 1 and 4294967295.</p> <p>By default, the first rule in an ACL has a sequence number of 10.</p> <p>If you do not specify a sequence number, the device adds the rule to the end of the ACL and assigns a sequence number that is 10 greater than the sequence number of the preceding rule.</p> <p>Use the <b>resequence</b> command to reassign sequence numbers to rules.</p>
<i>protocol</i>	<p>Name or number of the protocol of packets that the rule matches. Valid numbers are from 0 to 255. Valid protocol names are the following keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ahp</b>—Specifies that the rule applies to Authentication Header Protocol (AHP) traffic only. When you use this keyword, only the other keywords and arguments that apply to all IPv6 protocols are available.</li> <li>• <b>esp</b>—Specifies that the rule applies to Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) traffic only. When you use this keyword, only the other keywords and arguments that apply to all IPv6 protocols are available.</li> <li>• <b>icmp</b>—Specifies that the rule applies to ICMP traffic only. When you use this keyword, the <i>icmp-message</i> argument is available, in addition to the keywords that are available for all valid values of the <i>protocol</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>ipv6</b>—Specifies that the rule applies to all IPv6 traffic. When you use this keyword, only the other keywords and arguments that apply to all IPv6 protocols are available.</li> <li>• <b>pcp</b>—Specifies that the rule applies to Payload Compression Protocol (PCP) traffic only. When you use this keyword, only the other keywords and arguments that apply to all IPv6 protocols are available.</li> <li>• <b>sctp</b>—Specifies that the rule applies to Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP) traffic only. When you use this keyword, the <i>operator</i> argument and the <b>portgroup</b> keyword are available, in addition to the keywords that are available for all valid values of the <i>protocol</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>tcp</b>—Specifies that the rule applies to TCP traffic only. When you use this keyword, the <i>flags</i> and <i>operator</i> arguments and the <b>portgroup</b> and <b>established</b> keywords are available, in addition to the keywords that are available for all valid values of the <i>protocol</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>udp</b>—Specifies that the rule applies to UDP traffic only. When you use this keyword, the <i>operator</i> argument and the <b>portgroup</b> keyword are available, in addition to the keywords that are available for all valid values of the <i>protocol</i> argument.</li> </ul>
<i>source</i>	<p>Source IPv6 addresses that the rule matches. For details about the methods that you can use to specify this argument, see “Source and Destination” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.</p>
<i>destination</i>	<p>Destination IPv6 addresses that the rule matches. For details about the methods that you can use to specify this argument, see “Source and Destination” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.</p>

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<b>dscp</b> <i>dscp</i>	<p>(Optional) Specifies that the rule matches only packets with the specified 6-bit differentiated services value in the DSCP field of the IPv6 header. The <i>dscp</i> argument can be one of the following numbers or keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0–63—The decimal equivalent of the 6 bits of the DSCP field. For example, if you specify 10, the rule matches only packets that have the following bits in the DSCP field: 001010.</li> <li>• <b>af11</b>—Assured Forwarding (AF) class 1, low drop probability (001010)</li> <li>• <b>af12</b>—AF class 1, medium drop probability (001100)</li> <li>• <b>af13</b>—AF class 1, high drop probability (001110)</li> <li>• <b>af21</b>—AF class 2, low drop probability (010010)</li> <li>• <b>af22</b>—AF class 2, medium drop probability (010100)</li> <li>• <b>af23</b>—AF class 2, high drop probability (010110)</li> <li>• <b>af31</b>—AF class 3, low drop probability (011010)</li> <li>• <b>af32</b>—AF class 3, medium drop probability (011100)</li> <li>• <b>af33</b>—AF class 3, high drop probability (011110)</li> <li>• <b>af41</b>—AF class 4, low drop probability (100010)</li> <li>• <b>af42</b>—AF class 4, medium drop probability (100100)</li> <li>• <b>af43</b>—AF class 4, high drop probability (100110)</li> <li>• <b>cs1</b>—Class-selector (CS) 1, precedence 1 (001000)</li> <li>• <b>cs2</b>—CS2, precedence 2 (010000)</li> <li>• <b>cs3</b>—CS3, precedence 3 (011000)</li> <li>• <b>cs4</b>—CS4, precedence 4 (100000)</li> <li>• <b>cs5</b>—CS5, precedence 5 (101000)</li> <li>• <b>cs6</b>—CS6, precedence 6 (110000)</li> <li>• <b>cs7</b>—CS7, precedence 7 (111000)</li> <li>• <b>default</b>—Default DSCP value (000000)</li> <li>• <b>ef</b>—Expedited Forwarding (101110)</li> </ul>
<b>flow-label</b> <i>flow-label-value</i>	<p>(Optional) Specifies that the rule matches only IPv6 packets whose Flow Label header field has the value specified by the <i>flow-label-value</i> argument. The <i>flow-label-value</i> argument can be an integer from 0 to 1048575.</p>
<b>fragments</b>	<p>(Optional) Specifies that the rule matches noninitial fragmented packets only. The device considers noninitial fragmented packets to be packets with a fragment extension header that contains a fragment offset that is not equal to zero. You cannot specify this keyword in the same rule that you specify Layer 4 options, such as a TCP port number, because the information that the devices requires to evaluate those options is contained only in initial fragments.</p>

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<b>log</b>	<p>(Optional) Specifies that the device generates an informational logging message about each packet that matches the rule. The message includes the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the protocol was TCP, UDP, ICMP or a number protocol</li> <li>• Source and destination addresses</li> <li>• Source and destination port numbers, if applicable</li> </ul>
<b>time-range</b> <i>time-range-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the time range that applies to this rule. You can configure a time range by using the <b>time-range</b> command.
<i>icmp-message</i>	(ICMP only: Optional) ICMPv6 message type that the rule matches. This argument can be an integer from 0 to 255 or one of the keywords listed under “ICMPv6 Message Types” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.
<i>icmp-type</i> [ <i>icmp-code</i> ]	<p>(ICMP only: Optional) ICMP message type that the rule matches. Valid values for the <i>icmp-type</i> argument are an integer from 0 to 255. If the ICMP message type supports message codes, you can use the <i>icmp-code</i> argument to specify the code that the rule matches.</p> <p>For more information about ICMP message types and codes, see <a href="http://www.iana.org/assignments/icmp-parameters">http://www.iana.org/assignments/icmp-parameters</a>.</p>
<i>operator port</i> [ <i>port</i> ]	<p>(Optional; TCP, UDP, and SCTP only) Rule matches only packets that are from a source port or sent to a destination port that satisfies the conditions of the <i>operator</i> and <i>port</i> arguments. Whether these arguments apply to a source port or a destination port depends upon whether you specify them after the <i>source</i> argument or after the <i>destination</i> argument.</p> <p>The <i>port</i> argument can be the name or the number of a TCP or UDP port. Valid numbers are integers from 0 to 65535. For listings of valid port names, see “TCP Port Names” and “UDP Port Names” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.</p> <p>A second <i>port</i> argument is required only when the <i>operator</i> argument is a range. The <i>operator</i> argument must be one of the following keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>eq</b>—Matches only if the port in the packet is equal to the <i>port</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>gt</b>—Matches only if the port in the packet is greater than and not equal to the <i>port</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>lt</b>—Matches only if the port in the packet is less than and not equal to the <i>port</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>neq</b>—Matches only if the port in the packet is not equal to the <i>port</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>range</b>—Requires two <i>port</i> arguments and matches only if the port in the packet is equal to or greater than the first <i>port</i> argument and equal to or less than the second <i>port</i> argument.</li> </ul>
<b>portgroup</b> <i>portgroup</i>	<p>(Optional; TCP, UDP, and SCTP only) Specifies that the rule matches only packets that are from a source port or to a destination port that is a member of the IP port-group object specified by the <i>portgroup</i> argument. Whether the port-group object applies to a source port or a destination port depends upon whether you specify it after the <i>source</i> argument or after the <i>destination</i> argument.</p> <p>Use the <b>object-group ip port</b> command to create and change IP port-group objects.</p>

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<b>established</b>	(TCP only; Optional) Specifies that the rule matches only packets that belong to an established TCP connection. The device considers TCP packets with the ACK or RST bits set to belong to an established connection.
<i>flags</i>	(TCP only; Optional) Rule matches only packets that have specific TCP control bit flags set. The value of the <i>flags</i> argument must be one or more of the following keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ack</b></li> <li>• <b>fin</b></li> <li>• <b>psh</b></li> <li>• <b>rst</b></li> <li>• <b>syn</b></li> <li>• <b>urg</b></li> </ul>
<b>packet-length</b> <i>operator</i> <i>packet-length</i> [ <i>packet-length</i> ]	(Optional) Rule matches only packets that have a length in bytes that satisfies the condition specified by the <i>operator</i> and <i>packet-length</i> arguments. Valid values for the <i>packet-length</i> argument are whole numbers from 20 to 9210. The <i>operator</i> argument must be one of the following keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>eq</b>—Matches only if the packet length in bytes is equal to the <i>packet-length</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>gt</b>—Matches only if the packet length in bytes is greater than the <i>packet-length</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>lt</b>—Matches only if the packet length in bytes is less than the <i>packet-length</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>neq</b>—Matches only if the packet length in bytes is not equal to the <i>packet-length</i> argument.</li> <li>• <b>range</b>—Requires two <i>packet-length</i> arguments and matches only if the packet length in bytes is equal to or greater than the first <i>packet-length</i> argument and equal to or less than the second <i>packet-length</i> argument.</li> </ul>

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** IPv6 ACL configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

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### Usage Guidelines

A newly created IPv6 ACL contains no rules.

When the device applies an IPv6 ACL to a packet, it evaluates the packet with every rule in the ACL. The device enforces the first rule whose conditions are satisfied by the packet. When the conditions of more than one rule are satisfied, the device enforces the rule with the lowest sequence number.

This command does not require a license.

### Source and Destination

You can specify the *source* and *destination* arguments in one of several ways. In each rule, the method you use to specify one of these arguments does not affect how you specify the other. When you configure a rule, use the following methods to specify the *source* and *destination* arguments:

- IPv6 address group object—You can use an IPv6 address group object to specify a *source* or *destination* argument. Use the **object-group ipv6 address** command to create and change IPv6 address group objects. The syntax is as follows:

```
addrgroup address-group-name
```

The following example shows how to use an IPv6 address object group named lab-svrs-1301 to specify the *destination* argument:

```
switch(config-acl)# permit ipv6 any addrgroup lab-svrs-1301
```

- Address and variable-length subnet mask—You can use an IPv6 address followed by a variable-length subnet mask (VLSM) to specify a host or a network as a source or destination. The syntax is as follows:

```
IPv6-address/prefix-len
```

The following example shows how to specify the *source* argument with the IPv6 address and VLSM for the 2001:0db8:85a3:: network:

```
switch(config-acl)# permit udp 2001:0db8:85a3::/48 any
```

- Host address—You can use the **host** keyword and an IPv6 address to specify a host as a source or destination. The syntax is as follows:

```
host IPv6-address
```

This syntax is equivalent to *IPv6-address/128*.

The following example shows how to specify the *source* argument with the **host** keyword and the 2001:0db8:85a3:08d3:1319:8a2e:0370:7344 IPv6 address:

```
switch(config-acl)# permit icmp host 2001:0db8:85a3:08d3:1319:8a2e:0370:7344 any
```

- Any address—You can use the **any** keyword to specify that a source or destination is any IPv6 address. For examples of the use of the **any** keyword, see the examples in this section. Each example shows how to specify a source or destination by using the **any** keyword.

### ICMPv6 Message Types

The *icmp-message* argument can be one of the following keywords:

- **beyond-scope**—Destination beyond scope
- **destination-unreachable**—Destination address is unreachable
- **echo-reply**—Echo reply
- **echo-request**—Echo request (ping)
- **header**—Parameter header problems

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- **hop-limit**—Hop limit exceeded in transit
- **mld-query**—Multicast Listener Discovery Query
- **mld-reduction**—Multicast Listener Discovery Reduction
- **mld-report**—Multicast Listener Discovery Report
- **nd-na**—Neighbor discovery neighbor advertisements
- **nd-ns**—Neighbor discovery neighbor solicitations
- **next-header**—Parameter next header problems
- **no-admin**—Administration prohibited destination
- **no-route**—No route to destination
- **packet-too-big**—Packet too big
- **parameter-option**—Parameter option problems
- **parameter-problem**—All parameter problems
- **port-unreachable**—Port unreachable
- **reassembly-timeout**—Reassembly timeout
- **redirect**—Neighbor redirect
- **renum-command**—Router renumbering command
- **renum-result**—Router renumbering result
- **renum-seq-number**—Router renumbering sequence number reset
- **router-advertisement**—Neighbor discovery router advertisements
- **router-renumbering**—All router renumbering
- **router-solicitation**—Neighbor discovery router solicitations
- **time-exceeded**—All time exceeded messages
- **unreachable**—All unreachable

#### TCP Port Names

When you specify the *protocol* argument as **tcp**, the *port* argument can be a TCP port number, which is an integer from 0 to 65535. It can also be one of the following keywords:

- bgp**—Border Gateway Protocol (179)
- chargen**—Character generator (19)
- cmd**—Remote commands (rcmd, 514)
- daytime**—Daytime (13)
- discard**—Discard (9)
- domain**—Domain Name Service (53)
- drip**—Dynamic Routing Information Protocol (3949)
- echo**—Echo (7)
- exec**—Exec (rsh, 512)
- finger**—Finger (79)
- ftp**—File Transfer Protocol (21)

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**ftp-data**—FTP data connections (2)  
**gopher**—Gopher (7)  
**hostname**—NIC hostname server (11)  
**ident**—Ident Protocol (113)  
**irc**—Internet Relay Chat (194)  
**klogin**—Kerberos login (543)  
**kshell**—Kerberos shell (544)  
**login**—Login (rlogin, 513)  
**lpd**—Printer service (515)  
**nntp**—Network News Transport Protocol (119)  
**pim-auto-rp**—PIM Auto-RP (496)  
**pop2**—Post Office Protocol v2 (19)  
**pop3**—Post Office Protocol v3 (11)  
**smtp**—Simple Mail Transport Protocol (25)  
**sunrpc**—Sun Remote Procedure Call (111)  
**tacacs**—TAC Access Control System (49)  
**talk**—Talk (517)  
**telnet**—Telnet (23)  
**time**—Time (37)  
**uucp**—Unix-to-Unix Copy Program (54)  
**whois**—WHOIS/NICNAME (43)  
**www**—World Wide Web (HTTP, 8)

#### **UDP Port Names**

When you specify the *protocol* argument as **udp**, the *port* argument can be a UDP port number, which is an integer from 0 to 65535. It can also be one of the following keywords:

**biff**—Biff (mail notification, comsat, 512)  
**bootpc**—Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) client (68)  
**bootps**—Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) server (67)  
**discard**—Discard (9)  
**dnsix**—DNSIX security protocol auditing (195)  
**domain**—Domain Name Service (DNS, 53)  
**echo**—Echo (7)  
**isakmp**—Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol (5)  
**mobile-ip**—Mobile IP registration (434)  
**nameserver**—IEN116 name service (obsolete, 42)  
**netbios-dgm**—NetBIOS datagram service (138)  
**netbios-ns**—NetBIOS name service (137)

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**netbios-ss**—NetBIOS session service (139)  
**non500-isakmp**—Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol (45)  
**ntp**—Network Time Protocol (123)  
**pim-auto-rp**—PIM Auto-RP (496)  
**rip**—Routing Information Protocol (router, in.routed, 52)  
**snmp**—Simple Network Management Protocol (161)  
**snmptrap**—SNMP Traps (162)  
**sunrpc**—Sun Remote Procedure Call (111)  
**syslog**—System Logger (514)  
**tacacs**—TAC Access Control System (49)  
**talk**—Talk (517)  
**tftp**—Trivial File Transfer Protocol (69)  
**time**—Time (37)  
**who**—Who service (rwho, 513)  
**xdmcp**—X Display Manager Control Protocol (177)

### Examples

This example shows how to configure an IPv6 ACL named `acl-lab13-ipv6` with rules permitting all TCP and UDP traffic from the `2001:0db8:85a3::` and `2001:0db8:69f2::` networks to the `2001:0db8:be03:2112::` network:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# ipv6 access-list acl-lab13-ipv6
switch(config-ipv6-acl)# permit tcp 2001:0db8:85a3::/48 2001:0db8:be03:2112::/64
switch(config-ipv6-acl)# permit udp 2001:0db8:85a3::/48 2001:0db8:be03:2112::/64
switch(config-ipv6-acl)# permit tcp 2001:0db8:69f2::/48 2001:0db8:be03:2112::/64
switch(config-ipv6-acl)# permit udp 2001:0db8:69f2::/48 2001:0db8:be03:2112::/64
```

This example shows how to configure an IPv6 ACL named `ipv6-eng-to-marketing` with a rule that permits all IPv6 traffic from an IPv6-address object group named `eng_ipv6` to an IPv6-address object group named `marketing_group`:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# ipv6 access-list ipv6-eng-to-marketing
switch(config-ipv6-acl)# permit ipv6 addrgroup eng_ipv6 addrgroup marketing_group
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>deny (IPv6)</b>	Configures a deny rule in an IPv6 ACL.
<b>fragments</b>	Configures how an IP ACL processes noninitial fragments.
<b>ipv6 access-list</b>	Configures an IPv6 ACL.
<b>object-group ipv6 address</b>	Configures an IPv6-address object group.
<b>object-group ip port</b>	Configures an IP-port object group.
<b>remark</b>	Configures a remark in an ACL.
<b>show ipv6 access-list</b>	Displays all IPv6 ACLs or one IPv6 ACL.

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<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>statistics per-entry</b>	Enables collection of statistics for each entry in an ACL.
<b>time-range</b>	Configures a time range.

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## permit (MAC)

To create a MAC ACL rule that permits traffic matching its conditions, use the **permit** command. To remove a rule, use the **no** form of this command.

```
[sequence-number] permit source destination [protocol] [cos cos-value] [vlan VLAN-ID]
[time-range time-range-name]
```

```
no permit source destination [protocol] [cos cos-value] [vlan VLAN-ID] [time-range
time-range-name]
```

```
no sequence-number
```

### Syntax Description

<i>sequence-number</i>	(Optional) Sequence number of the <b>permit</b> command, which causes the device to insert the command in that numbered position in the access list. Sequence numbers maintain the order of rules within an ACL.  A sequence number can be any integer between 1 and 4294967295.  By default, the first rule in an ACL has a sequence number of 10.  If you do not specify a sequence number, the device adds the rule to the end of the ACL and assigns a sequence number that is 10 greater than the sequence number of the preceding rule.  Use the <b>resequence</b> command to reassign sequence numbers to rules.
<i>source</i>	Source MAC addresses that the rule matches. For details about the methods that you can use to specify this argument, see “Source and Destination” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.
<i>destination</i>	Destination MAC addresses that the rule matches. For details about the methods that you can use to specify this argument, see “Source and Destination” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.
<i>protocol</i>	(Optional) Protocol number that the rule matches. Valid protocol numbers are 0x0 to 0xffff. For listings of valid protocol names, see “MAC Protocols” in the “Usage Guidelines” section.
<b>cos</b> <i>cos-value</i>	(Optional) Specifies that the rule matches only packets with an IEEE 802.1Q header that contains the Class of Service (CoS) value given in the <i>cos-value</i> argument. The <i>cos-value</i> argument can be an integer from 0 to 7.
<b>vlan</b> <i>VLAN-ID</i>	(Optional) Specifies that the rule matches only packets with an IEEE 802.1Q header that contains the VLAN ID given. The <i>VLAN-ID</i> argument can be an integer from 1 to 4094.
<b>time-range</b> <i>time-range-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the time range that applies to this rule. You can configure a time range by using the <b>time-range</b> command.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

MAC ACL configuration

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**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** A newly created MAC ACL contains no rules.

If you do not specify a sequence number, the device assigns a sequence number that is 10 greater than the last rule in the ACL.

When the device applies a MAC ACL to a packet, it evaluates the packet with every rule in the ACL. The device enforces the first rule that has conditions that are satisfied by the packet. When the conditions of more than one rule are satisfied, the device enforces the rule with the lowest sequence number.

This command does not require a license.

#### Source and Destination

You can specify the *source* and *destination* arguments in one of two ways. In each rule, the method you use to specify one of these arguments does not affect how you specify the other. When you configure a rule, use the following methods to specify the *source* and *destination* arguments:

- Address and mask—You can use a MAC address followed by a mask to specify a single address or a group of addresses. The syntax is as follows:

*MAC-address* *MAC-mask*

The following example specifies the *source* argument with the MAC address 00c0.4f03.0a72:

```
switch(config-acl)# permit 00c0.4f03.0a72 0000.0000.0000 any
```

The following example specifies the *destination* argument with a MAC address for all hosts with a MAC vendor code of 00603e:

```
switch(config-acl)# permit any 0060.3e00.0000 0000.0000.0000
```

- Any address—You can use the **any** keyword to specify that a source or destination is any MAC address. For examples of the use of the **any** keyword, see the examples in this section. Each of the examples shows how to specify a source or destination by using the **any** keyword.

#### MAC Protocols

The *protocol* argument can be the MAC protocol number or a keyword. The protocol number is a four-byte hexadecimal number prefixed with 0x. Valid protocol numbers are from 0x0 to 0xffff. Valid keywords are the following:

- **aarp**—Appletalk ARP (0x80f3)
- **appletalk**—Appletalk (0x809b)
- **decnet-iv**—DECnet Phase IV (0x6003)
- **diagnostic**—DEC Diagnostic Protocol (0x6005)
- **etype-6000**—Ethertype 0x6000 (0x6000)
- **etype-8042**—Ethertype 0x8042 (0x8042)
- **ip**—Internet Protocol v4 (0x0800)

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- **lat**—DEC LAT (0x6004)
- **lavc-sca**—DEC LAVC, SCA (0x6007)
- **mop-console**—DEC MOP Remote console (0x6002)
- **mop-dump**—DEC MOP dump (0x6001)
- **vines-echo**—VINES Echo (0x0baf)

### Examples

This example shows how to configure a MAC ACL named mac-filter with a rule that permits traffic between two groups of MAC addresses:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# mac access-list mac-filter
switch(config-mac-acl)# permit 00c0.4f00.0000 0000.00ff.ffff 0060.3e00.0000 0000.00ff.ffff
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>deny (MAC)</b>	Configures a deny rule in a MAC ACL.
<b>mac access-list</b>	Configures a MAC ACL.
<b>remark</b>	Configures a remark in an ACL.
<b>statistics per-entry</b>	Enables collection of statistics for each entry in an ACL.
<b>show mac access-list</b>	Displays all MAC ACLs or one MAC ACL.
<b>time-range</b>	Configures a time range.

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## permit (role-based access control list)

To configure a permit action in a security group access control list (SGACL), use the **permit** command. To remove the action, use the **no** form of this command.

```
permit {all | icmp | igmp | ip | {{tcp | udp} [src | dst] {{eq | gt | lt | neq} port-number} | range port-number1 port-number2}} [log]
```

```
no permit {all | icmp | igmp | ip | {{tcp | udp} [src | dst] {{eq | gt | lt | neq} port-number} | range port-number1 port-number2}} [log]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>all</b>		Specifies all traffic.
<b>icmp</b>		Specifies Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) traffic.
<b>igmp</b>		Specifies Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) traffic.
<b>ip</b>		Specifies IP traffic.
<b>tcp</b>		Specifies TCP traffic.
<b>udp</b>		Specifies User Datagram Protocol (UDP) traffic.
<b>src</b>		Specifies the source port number.
<b>dst</b>		Specifies the destination port number.
<b>eq</b>		Specifies equal to the port number.
<b>gt</b>		Specifies greater than the port number.
<b>lt</b>		Specifies less than the port number.
<b>neq</b>		Specifies not equal to the port number.
<i>port-number</i>		Port number for TCP or UDP. The range is from 0 to 65535.
<b>range</b>		Specifies a port range for TCP or UDP.
<i>port-number1</i>		First port in the range. The range is from 0 to 65535.
<i>port-number2</i>		Last port in the range. The range is from 0 to 65535.
<b>log</b>		(Optional) Specifies that packets matching this configuration be logged.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** role-based access control list

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	The <b>log</b> keyword was added to support the enabling of role-based access control list (RBACL) logging.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command.

To enable RBACL logging, you must enable RBACL policy enforcement on the VLAN and VRF.

To enable RBACL logging, you must set the logging level of ACLLOG syslogs to 6 and the logging level of CTS manager syslogs to 5.

This command requires the Advanced Services license.

### Examples

This example shows how to add a permit action to an SGACL and enable RBACL logging:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# cts role-based access-list MySGACL
switch(config-rbacl)# permit icmp log
```

This example shows how to remove a permit action from an SGACL:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# cts role-based access-list MySGACL
switch(config-rbacl)# no permit icmp log
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>cts role-based access-list</b>	Configures Cisco TrustSec SGACLs.
<b>deny (role-based access control list)</b>	Configures deny actions in an SGACL.
<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
<b>show cts role-based access-list</b>	Displays the Cisco TrustSec SGACL configuration.

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## permit interface

To permit interfaces for a user role interface policy, use the **permit interface** command. To deny interfaces, use the **no** form of this command.

```
permit interface {ethernet slot/port[- port2]| interface-list}
```

```
no permit interface
```

Syntax Description		
<b>ethernet</b> <i>slot/port</i>		Specifies the Ethernet interface identifier.
<b>- port</b>		Last interface in a range of interfaces on a module.
<i>interface-list</i>		Comma-separated list of Ethernet interface identifiers.

Defaults	
All interfaces	

Command Modes	
User role interface policy configuration	

Supported User Roles	
network-admin vdc-admin	

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

Usage Guidelines	
The <b>interface policy deny</b> command denies a user role access to all interfaces except for those that you allow with the <b>permit interface</b> command.	
This command does not require a license.	

Examples	
This example shows how to permit a range of interfaces for a user role interface policy:	

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# role name MyRole
switch(config-role)# interface policy deny
switch(config-role-interface)# permit interface ethernet 2/1 - 8
```

This example shows how to permit a list of interfaces for a user role interface policy:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# role name MyRole
switch(config-role)# interface policy deny
switch(config-role-interface)# permit interface ethernet 1/1, ethernet 1/3, ethernet 1/5, ethernet 1/7
```

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This example shows how to deny an interface in a user role interface policy:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# role name MyRole
switch(config-role)# interface policy deny
switch(config-role-interface)# no permit interface ethernet 2/1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>interface policy deny</b>	Enters interface policy configuration mode for a user role.
	<b>role name</b>	Creates or specifies a user role and enters user role configuration mode.
	<b>show role</b>	Displays user role information.

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## permit vlan

To permit VLANs for a user role VLAN policy, use the **permit vlan** command. To remove VLANs, use the **no** form of this command.

```
permit vlan {vlan-id[- vlan-id2] | vlan-list}
```

```
no permit vlan
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>vlan-id</i>	VLAN identifier. The range is 1-3967 and 4048-4093.
	- <i>vlan-id2</i>	Last VLAN identifier in a range. The VLAN identifier must be greater than the first VLAN identifier in the range.
	<i>vlan-list</i>	Comma-separated list of VLAN identifiers.

**Defaults** All VLANs

**Command Modes** User role VLAN policy configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** The **vlan policy deny** command denies a user role access to all VLANs except for those that you allow with the **permit vlan** command.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to permit a VLAN identifier for a user role VLAN policy:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# role name MyRole
switch(config-role)# vlan policy deny
switch(config-role-vlan)# permit vlan 8
```

This example shows how to permit a range of VLAN identifiers for a user role VLAN policy:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# role name MyRole
switch(config-role)# vlan policy deny
switch(config-role-vlan)# permit vlan 1-8
```

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This example shows how to permit a list of VLAN identifiers for a user role VLAN policy:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# role name MyRole
switch(config-role)# vlan policy deny
switch(config-role-vlan)# permit vlan 1, 10, 12, 20
```

This example shows how to deny a VLAN from a user role VLAN policy:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# role name MyRole
switch(config-role)# vlan policy deny
switch(config-role-vlan)# no permit vlan 2
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>vlan policy deny</b>	Enters VLAN policy configuration mode for a user role.
<b>role name</b>	Creates or specifies a user role and enters user role configuration mode.
<b>show role</b>	Displays user role information.

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## permit vrf

To permit virtual routing and forwarding instances (VRFs) for a user role VRF policy, use the **permit vrf** command. To remove VRFs, use the **no** form of this command.

**permit vrf** *vrf-name*

**no permit vrf** *vrf-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>vrf-name</i>	VRF name. The name is case sensitive.
---------------------------	-----------------	---------------------------------------

<b>Defaults</b>	All VRFs
-----------------	----------

<b>Command Modes</b>	User role VRF policy configuration
----------------------	------------------------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

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

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The <b>vrf policy deny</b> command denies a user role access to all VRFs except for those that you allow with the <b>permit vrf</b> command.
-------------------------	--

You can repeat this command to allow more than one VRF name for the user role.

This command does not require a license.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to permit a VRF name for a user role VRF policy:
-----------------	---

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# role name MyRole
switch(config-role)# vrf policy deny
switch(config-role-vrf)# permit vrf management
```

This example shows how to permit a VRF name from a user role VRF policy:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# role name MyRole
switch(config-role)# vrf policy deny
switch(config-role-vrf)# no permit vrf engineering
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>vrf policy deny</b>	Enters VRF policy configuration mode for a user role.
	<b>role name</b>	Creates or specifies a user role and enters user role configuration mode.
	<b>show role</b>	Displays user role information.

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## platform access-list update

To configure how supervisor modules update I/O modules with changes to access control lists (ACLs), use the **platform access-list update** command. To disable atomic updates, use the **no** form of this command.

**platform access-list update** {**atomic** | **default-result permit**}

**no platform access-list update** {**atomic** | **default-result permit**}

Syntax Description	atomic	default-result permit
	Specifies that the device performs atomic updates, which do not disrupt traffic during the update. By default, a Cisco NX-OS device performs atomic ACL updates.	Specifies that, during non-atomic updates, the device permits traffic that the updated ACL applies to.

**Defaults** atomic

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was deprecated and replaced with the <b>hardware access-list update</b> command.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** By default, a Cisco NX-OS device performs atomic ACL updates, which do not disrupt traffic that the updated ACL applies to; however, atomic updates require that the I/O modules that receive the updates have enough available resources to store each of the updated entries in the affected ACL. After the update occurs, the additional resources used for the update are freed. If the I/O module lacks the required resources, the device generates an error message and the ACL update to the I/O module fails.

If an I/O module lacks required resources, you can disable atomic updates by using the **no platform access-list update atomic** command; however, during the brief time required for the device to remove the old ACL and implement the updated ACL, traffic that the ACL applies to is dropped by default.

If you want to permit all traffic that the updated ACL applies during a non-atomic update, use the **platform access-list update default-result permit** command.

This command does not require a license.

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**Examples**

This example shows how to disable atomic updates to ACLs:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no platform access-list update atomic
```

This example shows how to permit affected traffic during a non-atomic ACL update:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# platform access-list update default-result permit
```

This example shows how to revert to the atomic update method:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no platform access-list update default-result permit
switch(config)# platform access-list update atomic
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show running-config all</b>	Displays the running configuration, including the default configuration.

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## platform rate-limit

To configure rate limits in packets per second on supervisor-bound traffic, use the **platform rate-limit** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
platform rate-limit {access-list-log | copy | layer-2 {port-security | storm-control} | layer-3
                    {control | glean | mtu | multicast {directly-connect | local-groups | rpf-leak} | ttl} | receive}
                    packets
```

```
no platform rate-limit {access-list-log | copy | layer-2 {port-security | storm-control} | layer-3
                       {control | glean | mtu | multicast {directly-connect | local-groups | rpf-leak} | ttl} | receive}
                       [packets]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>access-list-log</b>	Specifies packets copied to the supervisor module for access list logging. The default rate is 100 packets per second.
<b>copy</b>	Specifies data and control packets copied to the supervisor module. The default rate is 30000 packets per second.
<b>layer-2</b>	Specifies Layer 2 packets rate limits.
<b>port-security</b>	Specifies port security packets. The default is disabled.
<b>storm-control</b>	Specifies storm control packets. The default is disabled.
<b>layer-3</b>	Specifies Layer 3 packets.
<b>control</b>	Specifies Layer-3 control packets. The default rate is 10000 packets per second.
<b>glean</b>	Specifies Layer-3 glean packets. The default rate is 100 packets per second.
<b>mtu</b>	Specifies Layer-3 MTU failure redirected packets. The default rate is 500 packets per second.
<b>multicast</b>	Specifies Layer-3 multicast packets per second.
<b>directly-connect</b>	Specifies directly connected multicast packets. The default rate is 10000 packets per second.
<b>local-groups</b>	Specifies local groups multicast packets. The default rate is 10000 packets per second.
<b>rpf-leak</b>	Specifies Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF) leak packets. The default rate is 500 packets per second.
<b>ttl</b>	Specifies Layer-3 failed time-to-live redirected packets. The default rate is 500 packets per second.
<b>receive</b>	Specifies packets redirected to the supervisor module. The default rate is 30000 packets per second.
<i>packets</i>	Number of packets per second. The range is from 1 to 33554431.

### Defaults

See Syntax Description for the default rate limits.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

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**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was deprecated and replaced with the <b>hardware rate-limiter</b> command.
	4.0(3)	Added the <b>port-security</b> keyword.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure a rate limit for control packets:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# platform rate-limit layer-3 control 20000
```

This example shows how to revert to the default rate limit for control packets:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no platform rate-limit layer-3 control
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the running configuration.

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## police (policy map)

To configure policing for a class map in a control plane policy map, use the **police** command. To remove policing for a class map in a control plane policy map, use the **no** form of this command.

```
police [cir] cir-rate [bps | gbps | kbps | mbps | pps]
```

```
police [cir] cir-rate [bps | gbps | kbps | mbps] [bc] burst-size [bytes | kbytes | mbytes | ms | packets | us]
```

```
police [cir] cir-rate [bps | gbps | kbps | mbps | pps]
conform {drop | set-cos-transmit cos-value | set-dscp-transmit dscp-value |
set-prec-transmit prec-value | transmit} [exceed {drop | set dscp dscp table
cir-markdown-map | transmit}] [violate {drop | set dscp dscp table pir-markdown-map |
transmit}]
```

```
police [cir] cir-rate [bps | gbps | kbps | mbps | pps]
pir pir-rate [bps | gbps | kbps | mbps] [[be] extended-burst-size [bytes | kbytes | mbytes | ms
| packets | us]]
```

```
no police [cir] cir-rate [bps | gbps | kbps | mbps | pps]
```

```
no police [cir] cir-rate [bps | gbps | kbps | mbps | pps] [bc] burst-size [bytes | kbytes | mbytes |
ms | packets | us]
```

```
no police [cir] cir-rate [bps | gbps | kbps | mbps | pps]
conform {drop | set-cos-transmit cos-value | set-dscp-transmit dscp-value |
set-prec-transmit prec-value | transmit} [exceed {drop | set dscp dscp table
cir-markdown-map | transmit}] [violate {drop | set dscp dscp table pir-markdown-map |
transmit}]
```

```
no police [cir] cir-rate [bps | gbps | kbps | mbps | pps]
pir pir-rate [bps | gbps | kbps | mbps | pps] [[be] extended-burst-size [bytes | kbytes | mbytes
| ms | packets | us]]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>cir</b>	(Optional) Specifies the committed information rate (CIR).
<i>cir-rate</i>	CIR rate. The range is from 0 to 8000000000.
<b>bps</b>	(Optional) Specifies units for traffic rates bytes per second in bits per second.
<b>gbps</b>	(Optional) Specifies units for traffic rates in gigabits per second.
<b>kbps</b>	(Optional) Specifies units for traffic rates in kilobits per second.
<b>mbps</b>	(Optional) Specifies units for traffic rates in megabits per second.
<b>pps</b>	(Optional) Specifies units for traffic rates in packets per second.
<b>bc</b>	(Optional) Specifies the committed burst size.
<i>burst-size</i>	Committed burst size. The range is from 1 to 512000000.
<b>bytes</b>	(Optional) Specifies the units for a burst in bytes.
<b>kbytes</b>	(Optional) Specifies the units for a burst in kilobytes.
<b>mbytes</b>	(Optional) Specifies the units for a burst in megabytes.
<b>ms</b>	(Optional) Specifies the units for a burst in milliseconds.

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<b>packets</b>	(Optional) Specifies the units for a burst in packets.
<b>us</b>	(Optional) Specifies the units for a burst in microseconds.
<b>conform</b>	Configures an action when the traffic conforms to the specified rates and bursts.
<b>drop</b>	Specifies the drop action.
<b>set-cos-transmit</b> <i>cos-value</i>	Specifies setting the class of service (CoS) value. The range is from 0 to 7.
<b>set-dscp-transmit</b> <i>dscp-value</i>	Specifies the differentiated services code point (DSCP) value for IPv4 and IPv6 packets. The range is from 0 to 63.
<b>set-prec-transmit</b> <i>prec-value</i>	Specifies the precedence value for IPv4 and IPv6 packets. The range is from 0 to 7.
<b>transmit</b>	Specifies the transmit action.
<b>exceed</b>	Configures an action when the traffic exceeds the specified rates and bursts.
<b>set dscp dscp table cir-markdown-map</b>	Flags the packet on the CIR markdown map.
<b>violate</b>	(Optional) Configures an action when the traffic violates the specified rates and bursts.
<b>set dscp dscp table pir-markdown-map</b>	Flags the packet on the PIR markdown map.
<b>pir</b> <i>pir-rate</i>	Specifies the PIR rate.
<b>be</b>	(Optional) Specifies the extended burst size.
<i>extended-burst-size</i>	Extended burst size. The range is from 1 to 512000000.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Policy map configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can use this command only in the default VDC.  
This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to specify a control plane policy map and enter policy map configuration mode:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# policy-map type control-plane PolicyMapA
switch(config-pmap)# class ClassMapA
switch(config-pmap-c)# police cir 2000 kbps
```

This example shows how to delete a control plane policy map:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# policy-map type control-plane PolicyMapA
switch(config-pmap)# class ClassMapA
switch(config-pmap-c)# no police 2000 kbps
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>class (policy map)</b>	Specifies a control plane class map for a control plane policy map and enters policy map class configuration mode.
<b>show policy-map type control-plane</b>	Displays configuration information for control plane policy maps.

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## policy

To manually configure a Cisco TrustSec authentication policy on an interface with either a Cisco TrustSec device identifier or security group tag (SGT), use the **policy** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
policy {dynamic identity device-id | static sgt sgt-value [trusted]}
```

```
no policy {dynamic | static}
```

Syntax Description	dynamic identity	Specifies a dynamic policy using a Cisco TrustSec device identifier.
	<i>device-id</i>	Cisco TrustSec device identifier. The device identifier is case sensitive.
	<b>static sgt</b>	Specifies a static policy using an SGT.
	<i>sgt-value</i>	Cisco TrustSec SGT. The format is <b>0xhhhh</b> . The range is 0x1 to 0xffffd.
	<b>trusted</b>	(Optional) Specifies that traffic coming on the interface with the SGT should not have its tag overridden.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Cisco TrustSec manual configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(3)	Removed the keywords and options following <b>dynamic</b> and <b>static</b> in the <b>no</b> form of this command.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command.

After using this command, you must enable and disable the interface using the **shutdown/no shutdown** command sequence for the configuration to take effect.

This command requires the Advanced Services license.

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## Examples

This example shows how to manually configure a dynamic Cisco TrustSec policy on an interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/3
switch(config-if)# cts manual
switch(config-if-cts-manual)# policy dynamic identity DeviceB
switch(config-if-cts-manual)# exit
switch(config-if)# shutdown
switch(config-if)# no shutdown
```

This example shows how to remove a manually configured dynamic Cisco TrustSec policy from an interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/3
switch(config-if)# cts manual
switch(config-if-cts-manual)# no policy dynamic identity DeviceB
switch(config-if-cts-manual)# exit
switch(config-if)# shutdown
switch(config-if)# no shutdown
```

This example shows how to manually configure a static Cisco TrustSec policy on an interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/4
switch(config-if)# cts manual
switch(config-if-cts-manual)# policy static sgt 0x100
switch(config-if-cts-manual)# exit
switch(config-if)# shutdown
switch(config-if)# no shutdown
```

This example shows how to remove a manually configured static Cisco TrustSec policy on an interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/4
switch(config-if)# cts manual
switch(config-if-cts-manual)# no policy static sgt 0x100
switch(config-if-cts-manual)# exit
switch(config-if)# shutdown
switch(config-if)# no shutdown
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>cts manual</b>	Enters Cisco TrustSec manual configuration mode for an interface.
<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
<b>show cts interface</b>	Displays the Cisco TrustSec configuration for interfaces.

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## policy-map type control-plane

To create or specify a control plane policy map and enter policy map configuration mode, use the **policy-map type control-plane** command. To delete a control plane policy map, use the **no** form of this command.

**policy-map type control-plane** *policy-map-name*

**no policy-map type control-plane** *policy-map-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>policy-map-name</i>	Name of the class map. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 64 characters.
---------------------------	------------------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You can use this command only in the default VDC. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	---

**Examples** This example shows how to specify a control plane policy map and enter policy map configuration mode:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# policy-map type control-plane PolicyMapA
switch(config-pmap)#
```

This example shows how to delete a control plane policy map:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no policy-map type control-plane PolicyMapA
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show policy-map type control-plane</b>	Displays configuration information for control plane policy maps.

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## propagate-sgt

To enable SGT propagation on Layer 2 Cisco TrustSec interfaces, use the **propagate-sgt** command. To disable SGT propagation, use the **no** form of this command.

**propagate-sgt**

**no propagate-sgt**

---

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

---

**Defaults** Enabled

---

**Command Modes** Global configuration

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(3)	This command was introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** You can disable the SGT propagation feature on an interface if the peer device connected to the interface can not handle Cisco TrustSec packets tagged with an SGT.

To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command.

After using this command, you must enable and disable the interface using the **shutdown/no shutdown** command sequence for the configuration to take effect.

This command requires the Advanced Services license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to disable SGT propagation:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# cts dot1x
switch(config-if-cts-dot1x)# no propagate-sgt
switch(config-if-cts-dot1x)# exit
switch(config-if)# shutdown
switch(config-if)# no shutdown
```

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This example shows how to enable SGT propagation:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# cts dot1x
switch(config-if-cts-dot1x)# propagate-sgt
switch(config-if-cts-dot1x)# exit
switch(config-if)# shutdown
switch(config-if)# no shutdown
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>cts dot1x</b>	Enters Cisco TrustSec 802.1X configuration mode for an interface.
<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
<b>show cts interface</b>	Displays the Cisco TrustSec configuration for interfaces.

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## R Commands

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This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with R.

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## radius abort

To discard a RADIUS Cisco Fabric Services distribution session in progress, use the **radius abort** command.

**radius abort**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to discard a RADIUS Cisco Fabric Services distribution session in progress:

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show radius</b>	Displays the RADIUS Cisco Fabric Services distribution status and other details.

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## radius commit

To apply the pending configuration pertaining to the RADIUS Cisco Fabric Services (CFS) distribution session in progress in the fabric, use the **radius commit** command.

### radius commit

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Before committing the RADIUS configuration to the fabric, all switches in the fabric must have distribution enabled using the **radius distribute** command.

CFS does not distribute the RADIUS server group configurations, periodic RADIUS server testing configurations, or server and global keys. The keys are unique to the Cisco NX-OS device and are not shared with other Cisco NX-OS devices.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to initiate distribution of a RADIUS configuration to the switches in the fabric:

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>radius distribute</b>	Enables Cisco Fabric Services distribution for RADIUS.
	<b>show radius</b>	Displays the RADIUS Cisco Fabric Services distribution status and other details.

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## radius distribute

To enable Cisco Fabric Services distribution for RADIUS, use the **radius distribute** command. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of the command.

**radius distribute**

**no radius distribute**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** CFS does not distribute the RADIUS server group configurations, periodic RADIUS server testing configurations, or server and global keys. The keys are unique to the Cisco NX-OS device and are not shared with other Cisco NX-OS devices.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable RADIUS fabric distribution:

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

This example shows how to disable RADIUS fabric distribution:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no radius distribute
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show radius distribution status</b>	Displays the RADIUS Cisco Fabric Services distribution status.

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## radius-server deadtime

To configure the dead-time interval for all RADIUS servers on a Cisco NX-OS 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.
--------------------	----------------	--

Defaults	0 minutes
----------	-----------

Command Modes	Global configuration
---------------	----------------------

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin
--------------------	----------------------------

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

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



### Note

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

The command does not require a license.

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

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# radius-server deadtime 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:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no radius-server deadtime 5
```

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---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<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**

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

**Defaults** Sends the authentication request to the configured RADIUS server group

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You can specify the *username@vrfname:hostname* during login, where *vrfname* is the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance to use and *hostname* is the name of a configured RADIUS server. The username is sent to the RADIUS server for authentication.

This command does not require a license.

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

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# radius-server directed-request
```

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

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(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 name 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

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

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
 vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

When the idle time interval is 0 minutes, periodic RADIUS server monitoring is not performed.  
 This command does not require a license.

### Examples

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

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

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---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show radius-server</b>	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** | **6** | **7**] *shared-secret*

**no radius-server key** [**0** | **6** | **7**] *shared-secret*

Syntax Description		
	<b>0</b>	(Optional) Configures a preshared key specified in clear text to authenticate communication between the RADIUS client and server.
	<b>6</b>	(Optional) Configures a preshared key specified in type6 encrypted text to authenticate communication between the RADIUS client and server.
	<b>7</b>	(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

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)	Added the
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must configure the RADIUS preshared key to authenticate the switch to 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 by using the **key** keyword in the **radius-server host** command.

This command does not require a license.

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to provide various scenarios to configure RADIUS authentication:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# radius-server key AnyWord
switch(config)# radius-server key 0 AnyWord
switch(config)# radius-server key 7 public pac
```

---

**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	
<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.	
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to configure the number of retransmissions to RADIUS servers:</p> <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)# radius-server retransmit 3</pre> <p>This example shows how to revert to the default number of retransmissions to RADIUS servers:</p> <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)# no radius-server retransmit 3</pre>	
<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 test

To monitor the availability of all RADIUS servers without having to configure the test parameters for each server individually, use the **radius-server test** command. To disable this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**radius-server test** {*idle-time time* | **password** *password* | **username** *name*}

**no radius-server test** {*idle-time time* | **password** *password* | **username** *name*}

### Syntax Description

<b>test</b>	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>Note</b> When the idle time interval is 0 minutes, periodic RADIUS server monitoring is not performed.
<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.
<b>username</b> <i>name</i>	Specifies a username in the test packets. The name is alphanumeric, not case sensitive, and has a maximum of 32 characters.  <b>Note</b> To protect network security, we recommend that you use a username that is not the same as an existing username in the RADIUS database.

### Defaults

Server monitoring: Disabled  
Idle time: 0 minutes  
Test username: test  
Test password: test

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must enable RADIUS authentication.

Any servers for which test parameters are not configured are monitored using the global level parameters.

Test parameters that are configured for individual servers take precedence over global test parameters.

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

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This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure the parameters for global RADIUS server monitoring:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# radius-server test username user1 password Ur2Gd2BH idle-time 3
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<code>show radius-server</code>	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>	1 second	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration	
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.	
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to configure the timeout interval:</p> <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)# radius-server timeout 30</pre> <p>This example shows how to revert to the default interval:</p> <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(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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## range

To specify a range of ports as a group member in an IP port object group, use the **range** command. To remove a port range group member from port object group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
[sequence-number] range starting-port-number ending-port-number
```

```
no {sequence-number | range starting-port-number ending-port-number}
```

Syntax Description		
<i>sequence-number</i>	(Optional) Sequence number for this group member. Sequence numbers maintain the order of group members within an object group. Valid sequence numbers are from 1 to 4294967295. If you do not specify a sequence number, the device assigns a number that is 10 greater than the largest sequence number in the current object group.	
<i>starting-port-number</i>	Lowest port number that this group member matches. Valid values are from 0 to 65535.	
<i>ending-port-number</i>	Highest port number that this group member matches. Valid values are from 0 to 65535.	

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** IP port object group configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** IP port object groups are not directional. Whether a **range** command matches a source or destination port or whether it applies to inbound or outbound traffic depends upon how you use the object group in an ACL.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure an IP port object group named port-group-05 with a group member that matches traffic sent to or from port 137 through port 139:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# object-group ip port port-group-05
switch(config-port-ogroup)# range 137 139
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>eq</b>	Specifies an equal-to group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>gt</b>	Specifies a greater-than group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>lt</b>	Specifies a less-than group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>neq</b>	Specifies a not-equal-to group member in an IP port object group.
	<b>object-group ip port</b>	Configures an IP port object group.
	<b>show object-group</b>	Displays object groups.

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## rate-limit cpu direction

To configure rate limits globally on the device for packets that reach the supervisor module, use the **rate-limit cpu direction** command. To remove the rate limit configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**rate-limit cpu direction** {input | output | both} pps *packets* action log

**no rate-limit cpu direction** {input | output | both} pps *packets* action log

### Syntax Description

<b>input</b>	Specifies the maximum incoming packet rate.
<b>output</b>	Specifies the maximum outgoing packet rate.
<b>both</b>	Specifies the maximum incoming and outgoing packet rate.
<b>pps</b>	Specifies packets per second.
<i>packets</i>	Packets that reach the supervisor module. The range is from 1 to 100000.
<b>action</b>	Specifies the action to be taken when the rate of incoming or outgoing packets exceeds the configured rate limit.
<b>log</b>	Logs a system message when the rate of incoming or outgoing packets exceeds the configured rate limit.

### Defaults

10000 packets per second

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
network-operator

### Command History

Release	Modification
5.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

If the rate of incoming or outgoing packets exceeds the configured rate limit, the device logs a system message but does not drop any packets.

F1 Series modules support up to five rate limiters shared among all control traffic sent to the Supervisor module.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure rate limits globally on the device for packets that reach the supervisor module:

```
switch# configure terminal
```

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```
switch(config)# rate-limit cpu direction both pps 10000 action log
switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to remove the global rate limit configuration:

```
witch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no rate-limit cpu direction both pps 10000 action log
switch(config)#
```

---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show system internal pktmgr internal control sw-rate-limit</b>	Displays the inband and outband global rate limit configuration for packets that reach the supervisor module.

---

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## remark

To enter a comment into an IPv4, IPv6, or MAC access control list (ACL), use the **remark** command. To remove a **remark** command, use the **no** form of this command.

```
[sequence-number] remark remark
```

```
no {sequence-number | remark remark}
```

### Syntax Description

<i>sequence-number</i>	(Optional) Sequence number of the <b>remark</b> command, which causes the device to insert the command in that numbered position in the access list. Sequence numbers maintain the order of rules within an ACL.  A sequence number can be any integer between 1 and 4294967295.  By default, the first rule in an ACL has a sequence number of 10.  If you do not specify a sequence number, the device adds the rule to the end of the ACL and assigns to it a sequence number that is 10 greater than the sequence number of the preceding rule.  Use the <b>resequence</b> command to reassign sequence numbers to remarks and rules.
<i>remark</i>	Text of the remark. This argument can be up to 100 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.

### Defaults

No ACL contains a remark by default.

### Command Modes

IP access-list configuration  
IPv6 access-list configuration  
MAC access-list configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.1(2)	Support for the IPv6 access-list configuration mode was added.
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

The *remark* argument can be up to 100 characters. If you enter more than 100 characters for the *remark* argument, the device accepts the first 100 characters and drops any additional characters.

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to create a remark in an IPv4 ACL and display the results:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip access-list acl-ipv4-01
switch(config-acl)# 100 remark this ACL denies the marketing department access to the lab
switch(config-acl)# show access-list acl-ipv4-01
```

```
IP access list acl-ipv4-01
    100 remark this ACL denies the marketing department access to the lab
ciscobox(config-acl)#
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>ip access-list</b>	Configures an IPv4 ACL.
<b>mac access-list</b>	Configures a MAC ACL.
<b>show access-list</b>	Displays all ACLs or one ACL.
<b>statistics per-entry</b>	Enables collection of statistics for each entry in an ACL.

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## replay-protection

To enable the data-path replay protection feature for Cisco TrustSec authentication on an interface, use the **replay-protection** command. To disable the data-path replay protection feature, use the **no** form of this command.

**replay-protection**

**no replay-protection**

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

**Defaults** Enabled

**Command Modes** Cisco TrustSec 802.1X configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines**

This command is not supported for F1 Series modules.

To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command.

After using this command, you must enable and disable the interface using the **shutdown/no shutdown** command sequence for the configuration to take effect.

This command requires the Advanced Services license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable data-path protect for Cisco TrustSec authentication on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/3
switch(config-if)# cts dot1x
switch(config-if-cts-dot1x)# replay-protection
switch(config-if-cts-dot1x)# exit
switch(config-if)# shutdown
switch(config-if)# no shutdown
```

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This example shows how to disable data-path protect for Cisco TrustSec authentication on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/3
switch(config-if)# cts dot1x
switch(config-if-cts-dot1x)# no replay-protection
switch(config-if-cts-dot1x)# exit
switch(config-if)# shutdown
switch(config-if)# no shutdown
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>cts dot1x</b>	Enters Cisco TrustSec 802.1X configuration mode for an interface.
<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
<b>show cts interface</b>	Displays the Cisco TrustSec configuration for interfaces.

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## resequence

To reassign sequence numbers to all rules in an access control list (ACL) or a time range, use the **resequence** command.

```
resequence access-list-type access-list access-list-name starting-sequence-number increment
```

```
resequence time-range time-range-name starting-sequence-number increment
```

Syntax Description		
<i>access-list-type</i>	Type of the ACL. Valid values for this argument are the following keywords:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>arp</b></li> <li>• <b>ip</b></li> <li>• <b>ipv6</b></li> <li>• <b>mac</b></li> </ul>
<b>access-list</b> <i>access-list-name</i>	Specifies the name of the ACL, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.	
<b>time-range</b> <i>time-range-name</i>	Specifies the name of the time range, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.	
<i>starting-sequence-number</i>	Sequence number for the first rule in the ACL or time range.	
<i>increment</i>	Number that the device adds to each subsequent sequence number.	

Defaults	
None	

Command Modes	
Global configuration	

Supported User Roles	
network-admin vdc-admin	

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	Support for IPv6 ACLs was added.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

The **resequence** command allows you to reassign sequence numbers to the rules of an ACL or time range. The new sequence number for the first rule is determined by the *starting-sequence-number* argument. Each additional rule receives a new sequence number determined by the *increment* argument. If the highest sequence number would exceed the maximum possible sequence number, then no sequencing occurs and the following message appears:

```
ERROR: Exceeded maximum sequence number.
```

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The maximum sequence number is 4294967295.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to resequence an IPv4 ACL named ip-acl-01 with a starting sequence number of 100 and an increment of 10, using the **show ip access-lists** command to verify sequence numbering before and after the use of the **resequence** command:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# show ip access-lists ip-acl-01

IP access list ip-acl-01
  7 permit tcp addrgroup lab-machines any
 10 permit udp addrgroup lab-machines any
 13 permit icmp addrgroup lab-machines any
 17 deny igmp any any
switch(config)# resequence ip access-list ip-acl-01 100 10
switch(config)# show ip access-lists ip-acl-01

IP access list ip-acl-01
 100 permit tcp addrgroup lab-machines any
 110 permit udp addrgroup lab-machines any
 120 permit icmp addrgroup lab-machines any
 130 deny igmp any any
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>arp access-list</b>	Configures an ARP ACL.
<b>ip access-list</b>	Configures an IPv4 ACL.
<b>mac access-list</b>	Configures a MAC ACL.
<b>show access-lists</b>	Displays all ACLs or a specific ACL.

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## revocation-check

To configure trustpoint revocation check methods, use the **revocation-check** command. To discard the revocation check configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
revocation-check {crl [none] | none}
```

```
no revocation-check {crl [none] | none}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>crl</b>	Specifies the locally stored certificate revocation list (CRL) as the place to check for revoked certificates.
<b>none</b>	(Optional) Specifies that no checking is performed for revoked certificates.

### Defaults

By default, the revocation checking method for a trustpoint is CRL.

### Command Modes

Trustpoint configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

A revocation check can perform one or more of the methods which you specify as an ordered list. During peer certificate verification, each method is tried in the specified order until one method succeeds by providing the revocation status. When you specify **none** as the method, it means that there is no need to check the revocation status, and the peer certificate is not revoked. If **none** is the first method that you specify in the method list, you cannot specify subsequent methods because checking is not required.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to check for revoked certificates in the locally stored CRL:

```
switch(config-trustpoint)# revocation-check crl
```

This example shows how to do no checking for revoked certificates:

```
switch(config-trustpoint)# revocation-check none
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>crypto ca crl-request</b>	Configures a CRL or overwrites the existing one for the trustpoint CA.
<b>show crypto ca crl</b>	Displays configured CRLs.

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## role abort

To discard a user role Cisco Fabric Services distribution session in progress, use the **role abort** command.

**role abort**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to discard a user role Cisco Fabric Services distribution session in progress:

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show role</b>	Displays the user role Cisco Fabric Services distribution status and other details.

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## role commit

To apply the pending configuration pertaining to the user role Cisco Fabric Services distribution session in progress in the fabric, use the **role commit** command.

**role commit**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Before committing the user role configuration to the fabric, all switches in the fabric must have distribution enabled using the **role distribute** command.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to initiate distribution of a user role configuration to the switches in the fabric:

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>role distribute</b>	Enables Cisco Fabric Services distribution for user roles.
	<b>show role</b>	Displays the user role Cisco Fabric Services distribution status and other details.

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## role distribute

To enable Cisco Fabric Services distribution for user roles, use the **role distribute** command. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of the command.

**role distribute**

**no role distribute**

---

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

---

**Defaults** Disabled

---

**Command Modes** Global configuration

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to enable role fabric distribution:

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

This example shows how to disable role fabric distribution:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no role distribute
```

---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show role distribution status</b>	Displays role Cisco Fabric Services distribution status.

---

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## role feature-group name

To create or specify a user role feature group and enter user role feature group configuration mode, use the **role feature-group name** command. To delete a user role feature group, use the **no** form of this command.

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

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

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>group-name</i>	User role feature group name. The <i>group-name</i> has a maximum length of 32 characters and is a case-sensitive, alphanumeric character string.
---------------------------	-------------------	---

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>The Cisco NX-OS software provides the default user role feature group L3 for Layer 3 features. You cannot modify or delete the L3 user role feature group.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to create a user role feature group and enter user role feature group configuration mode:</p>
-----------------	---

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# role feature-group name MyGroup
switch(config-role-featuregrp)#
```

This example shows how to remove a user role feature group:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no role feature-group name MyGroup
```

■ role feature-group name

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature-group name</b>	Specifies or creates a user role feature group and enters user role feature group configuration mode.
	<b>show role feature-group</b>	Displays the user role feature groups.

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## role name

To create or modify a user role or privilege role and enter user role configuration mode, use the **role name** command. To delete a user role, use the **no** form of this command.

**role name** {*role-name* | **priv-n**}

**no role name** {*role-name* | **priv-n**}

Syntax Description		
	<i>role-name</i>	User role name. The <i>role-name</i> argument has a maximum length of 16 characters and is a case-sensitive, alphanumeric character string.
	<b>priv-n</b>	Specifies the privilege level. The <i>n</i> argument is a number between 0 and 13.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	The <b>priv-n</b> keyword was added.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The Cisco NX-OS software provides four default user roles:

- network-admin—Complete read-and-write access to the entire Cisco NX-OS device (only available in the default VDC)
- network-operator—Complete read access to the entire Cisco NX-OS device (only available in the default VDC)
- vdc-admin—Read-and-write access limited to a VDC
- vdc-operator—Read access limited to a VDC

You cannot change or remove the default user roles.

You must follow these guidelines when changing the rules of privilege roles:

- You cannot modify the priv-14 and priv-15 roles.
- You can add deny rules only to the priv-0 role.
- These commands are always permitted for the priv-0 role: **configure**, **copy**, **dir**, **enable**, **ping**, **show**, **ssh**, **telnet**, **terminal**, **traceroute**, **end**, and **exit**.

■ role name

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This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to create a user role and enter user role configuration mode:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# role name MyRole
switch(config-role)#
```

This example shows how to remove a user role:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no role name MyRole
```

This example shows how to enable privilege level 5 for users:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# role name priv-5
switch(config-role)#
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>rule</b>	Configure rules for a user role or for users of privilege roles.
<b>show role</b>	Displays the user roles.

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## rsakeypair

To configure and associate the RSA key pair details to a trustpoint, use the **rsakeypair** command. To disassociate the RSA key pair from the trustpoint, use the **no** form of this command.

**rsakeypair** *key-pair-label* [*key-pair-size*]

**no rsakeypair** *key-pair-label* [*key-pair-size*]

### Syntax Description

<i>key-pair-label</i>	Name for the RSA key pair. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 64 characters.
<i>key-pair-size</i>	(Optional) Size for the RSA key pair. The size values are 512, 768, 1024, 1536, and 2048 bits.

### Defaults

The default key pair size is 512 if the key pair is not already generated.

### Command Modes

Trustpoint configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You can associate only one RSA key pair with a trustpoint CA, even though you can associate the same key pair with many trustpoint CAs. This association must occur before you enroll with the CA to obtain an identity certificate. If the key pair was previously generated (using the **crypto key generate** command), then the key pair size, if specified, should be the same size as that was used during the generation. If the specified key pair is not yet generated, you can enter the **crypto ca enroll** command to generate the RSA key pair during the enrollment.



#### Note

The **no** form of the **rsakeypair** command disassociates the key pair from the trustpoint. Before you enter the **no rsakeypair** command, first remove the identity certificate, if present, from the trustpoint CA to ensure that the association between the identity certificate and the key pair for a trustpoint is consistent.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to associate an RSA key pair to a trustpoint:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# crypto ca trustpoint admin-ca
switch(config-trustpoint)# rsakeypair adminid-key
```

This example shows how to disassociate an RSA key pair from a trustpoint:

```
switch(config-trustpoint)# no rsakeypair adminid-key
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>crypto ca enroll</b>	Requests certificates for the switch's RSA key pair created for the trustpoint CA.
	<b>crypto key generate rsa</b>	Configures RSA key pair information.
	<b>show crypto key mypubkey rsa</b>	Displays information about configured RSA key pairs.

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## rule

To configure rules for a user role or for users of privilege roles, use the **rule** command. To delete a rule, use the **no** form of this command.

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

```
no rule number
```

### Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Sequence number for the rule. The Cisco NX-OS software applies the rule with the highest value first and then the rest in descending order. The range is 1 to 256.
<b>deny</b>	Denies access to commands or features.
<b>permit</b>	Permits access to commands or features.
<b>command</b> <i>command-string</i>	Specifies a command string.
<b>read</b>	Specifies read access.
<b>read-write</b>	Specifies read and write access.
<b>feature</b> <i>feature-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies a feature name. Use the <b>show role feature</b> command to list the Cisco NX-OS feature names.
<b>feature-group</b> <i>group-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies a feature group.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

User role configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You can configure up to 256 rules for each role.

The rule number that you specify determines the order in which the rules are applied. Rules are applied in descending order. For example, if a role has three rules, rule 3 is applied before rule 2, which is applied before rule 1.

This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to add rules to a user role:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# role MyRole
switch(config-role)# rule 1 deny command clear users
switch(config-role)# rule 1 permit read-write feature-group L3
```

This example shows how to remove rule from a user role:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# role MyRole
switch(config-role)# no rule 10
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>role name</b>	Creates or specifies a user role name and enters user role configuration mode.
<b>show role</b>	Displays the user roles.

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## S Commands

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This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with S, except for **show** commands, which are in [Chapter 2, “Show Commands.”](#)

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## sap modelist

To configure the Cisco TrustSec Security Association Protocol (SAP) operation mode, use the **sap modelist** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
sap modelist {gcm-encrypt | gmac | no-encap | none}
```

```
no sap modelist {gcm-encrypt | gmac | no-encap | none}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>gcm-encrypt</b>	Specifies Galois/Counter Mode (GCM) encryption and authentication mode.
<b>gmac</b>	Specifies GCM authentication mode.
<b>no-encap</b>	Specifies no encapsulation and no security group tag (SGT) insertion.
<b>none</b>	Specifies the encapsulation of the SGT without authentication or encryption.

### Defaults

**gcm-encrypt**

### Command Modes

Cisco TrustSec 802.1X configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command.

After using this command, you must enable and disable the interface using the **shutdown/no shutdown** command sequence for the configuration to take effect.

This command requires the Advanced Services license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure Cisco TrustSec SAP operation mode on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/3
switch(config-if)# cts dot1x
switch(config-if-cts-dot1x)# sap modelist gmac
switch(config-if-cts-dot1x)# exit
switch(config-if)# shutdown
switch(config-if)# no shutdown
```

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This example shows how to revert to the default Cisco TrustSec SAP operation mode on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/3
switch(config-if)# cts dot1x
switch(config-if-cts-dot1x)# no sap modelist gmac
switch(config-if-cts-dot1x)# exit
switch(config-if)# shutdown
switch(config-if)# no shutdown
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>cts dot1x</b>	Enters Cisco TrustSec 802.1X configuration mode for an interface.
<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
<b>show cts interface</b>	Displays the Cisco TrustSec configuration for interfaces.

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## sap pmk

To manually configure the Cisco TrustSec Security Association Protocol (SAP) pairwise master key (PMK), use the **sap pmk** command. To remove the SAP configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
sap pmk [key | use-dot1x] [modelist {gcm-encrypt | gmac | no-encap | none}]
```

```
no sap
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>key</i>	Key value. This is a hexadecimal string with an even number of characters. The maximum length is 32 characters.
	<b>use-dot1x</b>	Specifies that the peer device does not support Cisco TrustSec 802.1X authentication or authorization but does support SAP data path encryption and authentication.
	<b>modelist</b>	(Optional) Specifies the SAP operation mode.
	<b>gcm-encrypt</b>	Specifies Galois/Counter Mode (GCM) encryption and authentication mode.
	<b>gmac</b>	Specifies GCM authentication mode.
	<b>no-encap</b>	Specifies no encapsulation and no security group tag (SGT) insertion.
	<b>none</b>	Specifies the encapsulation of the SGT without authentication or encryption.

Defaults	
	<b>gcm-encrypt</b>

Command Modes	
	Cisco TrustSec manual configuration

Supported User Roles	
	network-admin vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(3)	The <b>use-dot1x</b> keyword was added.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	
	This command is not supported for F1 Series modules.
	To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the <b>feature cts</b> command.
	After using this command, you must enable and disable the interface using the <b>shutdown/no shutdown</b> command sequence for the configuration to take effect.
	This command requires the Advanced Services license.

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to manually configure Cisco TrustSec SAP on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/3
switch(config-if)# cts manual
switch(config-if-cts-manual)# sap pmk fedbaa modelist gmac
switch(config-if-cts-manual)# exit
switch(config-if)# shutdown
switch(config-if)# no shutdown
```

This example shows how to remove a manual Cisco TrustSec SAP configuration from an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/3
switch(config-if)# cts manual
switch(config-if-cts-manual)# no sap
switch(config-if-cts-manual)# exit
switch(config-if)# shutdown
switch(config-if)# no shutdown
```

---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>cts manual</b>	Enters Cisco TrustSec manual configuration mode for an interface.
<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
<b>show cts interface</b>	Displays the Cisco TrustSec configuration for interfaces.

**Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).**

## send-lifetime

To specify the time interval within which the device sends the key during key exchange with another device, use the **send-lifetime** command. To remove the time interval, use the **no** form of this command.

**send-lifetime** [**local**] *start-time* [**duration** *duration-value* | **infinite** | *end-time*]

Syntax Description	local	(Optional) Specifies that the device treats the configured times as local times. By default, the device treats the <i>start-time</i> and <i>end-time</i> arguments as UTC.
	<i>start-time</i>	Time of day and date that the key becomes active.  For information about the values for the <i>start-time</i> argument, see the “Usage Guidelines” section.
	<b>duration</b> <i>duration-value</i>	(Optional) Specifies the length of the lifetime in seconds. The maximum length is 2147483646 seconds (approximately 68 years).
	<b>infinite</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the key never expires.
	<i>end-time</i>	(Optional) Time of day and date that the key becomes inactive.  For information about valid values for the <i>end-time</i> argument, see the “Usage Guidelines” section.

**Defaults** infinite

**Command Modes** Key configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines**

This command does not require a license.

By default, the device interprets all time range rules as UTC.

By default, the time interval within which the device sends a key during key exchange with another device—the send lifetime—is infinite, which means that the key is always valid.

The *start-time* and *end-time* arguments both require time and date components, in the following format:

*hour[:minute[:second]] month day year*

You specify the hour in 24-hour notation. For example, in 24-hour notation, 8:00 a.m. is 8:00 and 8:00 p.m. is 20:00. The minimum valid *start-time* is 00:00:00 Jan 1 1970, and the maximum valid *start-time* is 23:59:59 Dec 31 2037.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*****Examples**

This example shows how to create a send lifetime that begins at midnight on June 13, 2008, and ends at 11:59:59 p.m. on August 12, 2008:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# key chain glbp-keys
switch(config-keychain)# key 13
switch(config-keychain-key)# send-lifetime 00:00:00 Jun 13 2008 23:59:59 Aug 12 2008
switch(config-keychain-key)#
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>accept-lifetime</b>	Configures an accept lifetime for a key.
<b>key</b>	Configures a key.
<b>key chain</b>	Configures a keychain.
<b>key-string</b>	Configures a key string.
<b>show key chain</b>	Displays keychain configuration.

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## server

To add a server to a RADIUS, TACACS+, or Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server group, use the **server** command. To delete a server from a server group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
server {ipv4-address | ipv6-address | hostname}
```

```
no server {ipv4-address | ipv6-address | hostname}
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>ipv4-address</i>	Server IPv4 address in the <i>A.B.C.D</i> format.
	<i>ipv6-address</i>	Server IPv6 address in the <i>X:X:X::X</i> format.
	<i>hostname</i>	Server name. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 256 characters.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** RADIUS server group configuration  
TACACS+ server group configuration  
LDAP server group configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	Support for LDAP server groups was added.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can configure up to 64 servers in a server group.

Use the **aaa group server radius** command to enter RADIUS server group configuration mode, the **aaa group server tacacs+** command to enter TACACS+ server group configuration mode, or the **aaa group server ldap** command to enter LDAP server group configuration mode.

If the server is not found, use the **radius-server host** command, **tacacs-server host** command, or **ldap-server host** command to configure the server.



**Note** You must use the **feature tacacs+** command before you configure TACACS+ and the **feature ldap** command before you configure LDAP.

This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to add a server to a RADIUS server group:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa group server radius RadServer
switch(config-radius)# server 10.10.1.1
```

This example shows how to delete a server from a RADIUS server group:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# aaa group server radius RadServer
switch(config-radius)# no server 10.10.1.1
```

This example shows how to add a server to a TACACS+ server group:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# feature tacacs+
switch(config)# aaa group server tacacs+ TacServer
switch(config-tacacs+)# server 10.10.2.2
```

This example shows how to delete a server from a TACACS+ server group:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# feature tacacs+
switch(config)# aaa group server tacacs+ TacServer
switch(config-tacacs+)# no server 10.10.2.2
```

This example shows how to add a server to an LDAP server group:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# feature ldap
switch(config)# aaa group server ldap LdapServer
switch(config-ldap)# server 10.10.3.3
```

This example shows how to delete a server from an LDAP server group:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# feature ldap
switch(config)# aaa group server ldap LdapServer
switch(config-ldap)# no server 10.10.3.3
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>aaa group server</b>	Configures AAA server groups.
<b>radius-server host</b>	Configures a RADIUS server.
<b>show ldap-server groups</b>	Displays LDAP server group information.
<b>show radius-server groups</b>	Displays RADIUS server group information.
<b>show tacacs-server groups</b>	Displays TACACS+ server group information.
<b>feature tacacs+</b>	Enables TACACS+.
<b>tacacs-server host</b>	Configures a TACACS+ server.
<b>feature ldap</b>	Enables LDAP.
<b>ldap-server host</b>	Configures an LDAP server.

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## service dhcp

To enable the DHCP relay agent, use the **service dhcp** command. To disable the DHCP relay agent, use the **no** form of this command.

**service dhcp**

**no service dhcp**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	This command was deprecated and replaced with the <b>ip dhcp relay</b> command.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to globally enable DHCP snooping:

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature dhcp</b>	Enables the DHCP snooping feature on the device.
	<b>ip dhcp relay address</b>	Configures an IP address of a DHCP server on an interface.
	<b>ip dhcp relay information option</b>	Enables the insertion and removal of option-82 information from DHCP packets.
	<b>ip dhcp snooping</b>	Globally enables DHCP snooping on the device.

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<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show ip dhcp snooping</b>	Displays general information about DHCP snooping.
<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including IP Source Guard configuration.

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## service-policy input

To attach a control plane policy map to the control plane, use the **service-policy input** command. To remove a control plane policy map, use the **no** form of this command.

**service-policy input** *policy-map-name*

**no service-policy input** *policy-map-name*

Syntax Description	<i>policy-map-name</i>	Name of the control plane policy map.
--------------------	------------------------	---------------------------------------

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

Command Modes	Control plane configuration
---------------	-----------------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
----------------------	----------------------------

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

Usage Guidelines	<p>You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).</p> <p>You can assign only one control plane policy map to the control plane. To assign a new control plane policy map to the control plane, you must remove the old control plane policy map.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
------------------	--

Examples	<p>This example shows how to assign a control plane policy map to the control plane:</p>
----------	--

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# control-plane
switch(config-cp)# service-policy input PolicyMapA
```

This example shows how to remove a control plane policy map from the control plane:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# control-plane
switch(config-cp)# no service-policy input PolicyMapA
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>policy-map type control-plane</b>	Specifies a control plane policy map and enters policy map configuration mode.
	<b>show policy-map type control-plane</b>	Displays configuration information for control plane policy maps.

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## set cos

To set the IEEE 802.1Q class of service (CoS) value for a control plane policy map, use the **set cos** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**set cos** [**inner**] *cos-value*

**no set cos** [**inner**] *cos-value*

Syntax Description	inner	(Optional) Specifies the inner 802.1Q in a Q-in-Q environment.
	<i>cos-value</i>	Numerical value of CoS in the control plane policy map. The range is from 0 to 7.

**Defaults** 0

**Command Modes** Policy map class configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the CoS value for a control plane policy map:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# policy-map type control-plane PolicyMapA
switch(config-pmap)# class ClassMapA
switch(config-pmap-c)# set cos 4
```

This example shows how to revert to the default CoS value for a control plane policy map:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# policy-map type control-plane PolicyMapA
switch(config-pmap)# class ClassMapA
switch(config-pmap-c)# no set cos 4
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>class (policy map)</b>	Specifies a control plane class map for a control plane policy map and enters policy map class configuration mode.
	<b>policy-map type control-plane</b>	Specifies a control plane policy map and enters policy map configuration mode.
	<b>show policy-map type control-plane</b>	Displays configuration information for control plane policy maps.

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## set dscp (policy map class)

To set the differentiated services code point (DSCP) value for IPv4 and IPv6 packets in a control plane policy map, use the **set dscp** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
set dscp [tunnel] {dscp-value | af11 | af12 | af13 | af21 | af22 | af23 | af31 | af32 | af33 | af41 | af42 | af43 | cs1 | cs2 | cs3 | cs4 | cs5 | cs6 | cs7 | ef | default}
```

```
no set dscp [tunnel] {dscp-value | af11 | af12 | af13 | af21 | af22 | af23 | af31 | af32 | af33 | af41 | af42 | af43 | cs1 | cs2 | cs3 | cs4 | cs5 | cs6 | cs7 | ef | default}
```

Syntax Description	
<b>tunnel</b>	(Optional) Sets DSCP in a tunnel encapsulation.
<i>dscp-value</i>	Numerical value of CoS in the control plane policy map. The range is from 0 to 63.
<b>af11</b>	Specifies assured forwarding 11 DSCP (001010).
<b>af12</b>	Specifies assured forwarding 12 DSCP (001100).
<b>af13</b>	Specifies assured forwarding 13 DSCP (001110).
<b>af21</b>	Specifies assured forwarding 21 DSCP (010010).
<b>af22</b>	Specifies assured forwarding 22 DSCP (010100).
<b>af23</b>	Specifies assured forwarding 23 DSCP (010110).
<b>af31</b>	Specifies assured forwarding 31 DSCP (011010).
<b>af32</b>	Specifies assured forwarding 32 DSCP (011100).
<b>af33</b>	Specifies assured forwarding 33 DSCP (011110).
<b>af41</b>	Specifies assured forwarding 41 DSCP (100010).
<b>af42</b>	Specifies assured forwarding 42 DSCP (100100).
<b>af43</b>	Specifies assured forwarding 43 DSCP (100110).
<b>cs1</b>	Specifies class selector 1 (precedence 1) DSCP (001000).
<b>cs2</b>	Specifies class selector 2 (precedence 2) DSCP (010000).
<b>cs3</b>	Specifies class selector 3 (precedence 3) DSCP (011000).
<b>cs4</b>	Specifies class selector 4 (precedence 4) DSCP (100000).
<b>cs5</b>	Specifies class selector 5 (precedence 5) DSCP (101000).
<b>cs6</b>	Specifies class selector 6 (precedence 6) DSCP (110000).
<b>cs7</b>	Specifies class selector 7 (precedence 7) DSCP (111000).
<b>ef</b>	Specifies expedited forwarding DSCP (101110).
<b>default</b>	Specifies default DSCP (000000).

**Defaults** default

**Command Modes** Policy map class configuration

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**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the DSCP value for a control plane policy map:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# policy-map type control-plane PolicyMapA
switch(config-pmap)# class ClassMapA
switch(config-pmap-c)# set dscp 4
```

This example shows how to revert to the default DSCP value for a control plane policy map:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# policy-map type control-plane PolicyMapA
switch(config-pmap)# class ClassMapA
switch(config-pmap-c)# no set dscp 4
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>class (policy map)</b>	Specifies a control plane class map for a control plane policy map and enters policy map class configuration mode.
	<b>policy-map type control-plane</b>	Specifies a control plane policy map and enters policy map configuration mode.
	<b>show policy-map type control-plane</b>	Displays configuration information for control plane policy maps.

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## set precedence (policy map class)

To set the precedence value for IPv4 and IPv6 packets in a control plane policy map, use the **set precedence** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
set precedence [tunnel] {prec-value | critical | flash | flash-override | immediate | internet |
network | priority | routine}
```

```
no set precedence [tunnel] {prec-value | critical | flash | flash-override | immediate | internet |
network | priority | routine}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>tunnel</b>	(Optional) Sets the precedence in a tunnel encapsulation.	
<i>prec-value</i>	Numerical value for DSCP precedence in the control plane policy map. The range is from 0 to 7.	
<b>critical</b>	Specifies critical precedence equal to precedence value 5.	
<b>flash</b>	Specifies flash precedence equal to precedence value 3.	
<b>flash-override</b>	Specifies flash override precedence equal to precedence value 4.	
<b>immediate</b>	Specifies immediate precedence equal to precedence value 2.	
<b>internet</b>	Specifies internet precedence equal to precedence value 6.	
<b>network</b>	Specifies network precedence equal to precedence value 7.	
<b>priority</b>	Specifies priority precedence equal to precedence value 1.	
<b>routine</b>	Specifies routine precedence equal to precedence value 0.	

**Defaults** 0 or **routine**

**Command Modes** Policy map class configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).  
This command does not require a license.

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure the CoS value for a control plane policy map:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# policy-map type control-plane PolicyMapA
switch(config-pmap)# class ClassMapA
switch(config-pmap-c)# set precedence critical
```

This example shows how to revert to the default CoS value for a control plane policy map:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# policy-map type control-plane PolicyMapA
switch(config-pmap)# class ClassMapA
switch(config-pmap-c)# no set precedence critical
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>class (policy map)</b>	Specifies a control plane class map for a control plane policy map and enters policy map class configuration mode.
<b>policy-map type control-plane</b>	Specifies a control plane policy map and enters policy map configuration mode.
<b>show policy-map type control-plane</b>	Displays configuration information for control plane policy maps.

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## source-interface

To assign a source interface for a specific RADIUS or TACACS+ server group, use the **source-interface** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**source-interface** *interface*

**no source-interface**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>interface</i>	Source interface. The supported interface types are <b>ethernet</b> , <b>loopback</b> , and <b>mgmt 0</b> .
---------------------------	------------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	The default is the global source interface.
-----------------	---

<b>Command Modes</b>	RADIUS configuration TACACS+ configuration
----------------------	---

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **source-interface** command to override the global source interface assigned by the **ip radius source-interface** command or **ip tacacs source-interface** command.

You must use the **feature tacacs+** command before you configure TACACS+.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter IP access list configuration mode for an IPv4 ACL named ip-acl-01:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ip radius source-interface mgmt 0
switch(config-radius)# source-interface ethernet 2/1
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>feature tacacs+</b>	Enables the TACACS+ feature.
	<b>ip radius source-interface</b>	Configures the global source interface for the RADIUS groups configured on the Cisco NX-OS device.

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<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>ip tacacs source-interface</b>	Configures the global source interface for the TACACS+ groups configured on the Cisco NX-OS device.
<b>show radius-server groups</b>	Displays the RADIUS server group configuration.
<b>show tacacs-server groups</b>	Displays the TACACS+ server group configuration.

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## ssh

To create a Secure Shell (SSH) session on the Cisco NX-OS device, use the **ssh** command.

```
ssh [username@]{ipv4-address | hostname} [vrf vrf-name]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>username</i>	(Optional) Username for the SSH session. The username is not case sensitive.	
<i>ipv4-address</i>	IPv4 address of the remote device.	
<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of the remote device. The hostname is case sensitive.	
<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) name to use for the SSH session. The VRF name is case sensitive.	

**Defaults** Default VRF

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines**

The Cisco NX-OS software supports SSH version 2.

To use IPv6 addressing for an SSH session, use the **ssh6** command.

The Cisco NX-OS software supports a maximum of 60 concurrent SSH and Telnet sessions.

If you are planning to create an SSH session to a remote device from the boot mode of a Cisco NX-OS device, you must obtain the hostname for the remote device, enable the SSH server on the remote device, and ensure that the Cisco NX-OS device is loaded with only the kickstart image.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to start an SSH session using IPv4:

```
switch# ssh 10.10.1.1 vrf management
The authenticity of host '10.10.1.1 (10.10.1.1)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is 9b:d9:09:97:f6:40:76:89:05:15:42:6b:12:48:0f:d6.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.10.1.1' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
User Access Verification
Password:
```

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This example shows how to create an SSH session to a remote device from the boot mode of the Cisco NX-OS device:

```
switch(boot) # ssh user1@10.10.1.1
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>clear ssh session</b>	Clears SSH sessions.
	<b>copy scp:</b>	Copies a file from the Cisco NX-OS device to a remote device using the Secure Copy Protocol (SCP).
	<b>feature ssh</b>	Enables the SSH server.
	<b>ssh6</b>	Starts an SSH session using IPv6 addressing.

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## ssh key

To create a Secure Shell (SSH) server key for a virtual device context (VDC), use the **ssh key** command. To remove the SSH server key, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ssh key {dsa [force] | rsa [length [force]]}
```

```
no ssh key [dsa | rsa]
```

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	<b>dsa</b>	Specifies the Digital System Algorithm (DSA) SSH server key.
	<b>force</b>	(Optional) Forces the replacement of an SSH key.
	<b>rsa</b>	Specifies the Rivest, Shamir, and Adelman (RSA) public-key cryptography SSH server key.
	<i>length</i>	(Optional) Number of bits to use when creating the SSH server key. The range is from 1024 to 2048.

**Defaults** 1024-bit length

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.1(1)	Removed support for RSA keys less than 1024 bits.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The Cisco NX-OS software supports SSH version 2.

If you want to remove or replace an SSH server key, you must first disable the SSH server using the **no feature ssh** command.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to create an SSH server key using DSA:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ssh key dsa
generating dsa key(1024 bits).....
..
generated dsa key
```

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This example shows how to create an SSH server key using RSA with the default key length:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ssh key rsa
generating rsa key(1024 bits).....
.
generated rsa key
```

This example shows how to create an SSH server key using RSA with a specified key length:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ssh key rsa 1024
generating rsa key(1024 bits).....
.
generated rsa key
```

This example shows how to replace an SSH server key using DSA with the force option:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no feature ssh
switch(config)# ssh key dsa force
deleting old dsa key.....
generating dsa key(1024 bits).....
.
generated dsa key
switch(config)# feature ssh
```

This example shows how to remove the DSA SSH server key:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no feature ssh
XML interface to system may become unavailable since ssh is disabled
switch(config)# no ssh key dsa
switch(config)# feature ssh
```

This example shows how to remove all SSH server keys:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no feature ssh
XML interface to system may become unavailable since ssh is disabled
switch(config)# no ssh key
switch(config)# feature ssh
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show ssh key</b>	Displays the SSH server key information.
<b>feature ssh</b>	Enables the SSH server.

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## ssh login-attempts

To configure the maximum number of times that a user can attempt to log in to a Secure Shell (SSH) session, use the **ssh login-attempts** command. To disable the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**ssh login-attempts** *number*

**no ssh login-attempts**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>number</i>	Maximum number of login attempts. The range is from 1 to 10.
---------------------------	---------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	3
-----------------	---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The total number of login attempts includes attempts through public-key authentication, certificate-based authentication, and password-based authentication.
-------------------------	--

This command does not require a license.

If the user exceeds the maximum number of permitted login attempts, the session disconnects.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure the maximum number of times that a user can attempt to log in to an SSH session:
-----------------	--

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# ssh login-attempts 5
```

This example shows how to disable the SSH login attempt configuration:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no ssh login-attempts
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	show running-config security all	Displays the configured maximum number of SSH login attempts.

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## ssh server enable

To enable the Secure Shell (SSH) server for a virtual device context (VDC), use the **ssh server enable** command. To disable the SSH server, use the **no** form of this command.

**ssh server enable**

**no ssh server enable**

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

**Defaults** Enabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was deprecated and replaced with the <b>feature ssh</b> command.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The Cisco NX-OS software supports SSH version 2.  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the SSH server:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# ssh server enable
```

This example shows how to disable the SSH server:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no ssh server enable
XML interface to system may become unavailable since ssh is disabled
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show ssh server</b>	Displays the SSH server key information.

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## ssh6

To create a Secure Shell (SSH) session using IPv6 on the Cisco NX-OS device, use the **ssh6** command.

```
ssh6 [username@]{ipv6-address | hostname} [vrf vrf-name]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>username</i>	(Optional) Username for the SSH session. The username is not case sensitive.	
<i>ipv6-address</i>	IPv6 address of the remote device.	
<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of the remote device.	
<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the virtual forwarding and routing (VRF) name to use for the SSH session. The VRF name is case sensitive.	

**Defaults** Default VRF

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines**

The Cisco NX-OS software supports SSH version 2.

To use IPv4 addressing to start an SSH session, use the **ssh** command.

The Cisco NX-OS software supports a maximum of 60 concurrent SSH and Telnet sessions.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to start an SSH session using IPv6:

```
switch# ssh host2 vrf management
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>clear ssh session</b>	Clears SSH sessions.
	<b>ssh</b>	Starts an SSH session using IPv4 addressing.
	<b>feature ssh</b>	Enables the SSH server.

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## statistics per-entry

To start recording statistics for how many packets are permitted or denied by each entry in an IP, a MAC access control list (ACL), or a VLAN access-map entry, use the **statistics per-entry** command. To stop recording per-entry statistics, use the **no** form of this command.

**statistics per-entry**

**no statistics per-entry**

---

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

---

**Defaults** None

---

**Command Modes** IP access-list configuration  
IPv6 access-list configuration  
MAC access-list configuration  
VLAN access-map configuration

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(3)	Changed command from <b>statistics</b> to <b>statistics per-entry</b> .
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** When the device determines that an IPv4, IPv6, MAC, or VLAN ACL applies to a packet, it tests the packet against the conditions of all entries in the ACLs. ACL entries are derived from the rules that you configure with the applicable **permit** and **deny** commands. The first matching rule determines whether the packet is permitted or denied. Enter the **statistics per-entry** command to start recording how many packets are permitted or denied by each entry in an ACL.

Statistics are not supported if the DHCP snooping feature is enabled.

The device does not record statistics for implicit rules. To record statistics for these rules, you must explicitly configure an identical rule for each implicit rule. For more information about implicit rules, see the following commands:

- **ip access-list**
- **ipv6 access-list**
- **mac access-list**

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To view per-entry statistics, use the **show access-lists** command or the applicable following command:

- **show ip access-lists**
- **show ipv6 access-lists**
- **show mac access-lists**

To clear per-entry statistics, use the **clear access-list counters** command or the applicable following command:

- **clear ip access-list counters**
- **clear ipv6 access-list counters**
- **clear mac access-list counters**
- **clear vlan access-list counters**

This command does not require a license.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to start recording per-entry statistics for an IPv4 ACL named ip-acl-101:

```
switch(config)# ip access-list ip-acl-101
switch(config-acl)# statistics per-entry
switch(config-acl)#
```

This example shows how to stop recording per-entry statistics for an IPv4 ACL named ip-acl-101:

```
switch(config)# ip access-list ip-acl-101
switch(config-acl)# no statistics per-entry
switch(config-acl)#
```

This example shows how to start recording per-entry statistics for the ACLs in entry 20 in a VLAN access-map named vlan-map-01:

```
switch(config)# vlan access-map vlan-map-01 20
switch(config-access-map)# statistics per-entry
switch(config-access-map)#
```

This example shows how to stop recording per-entry statistics for the ACLs in entry 20 in a VLAN access-map named vlan-map-01:

```
switch(config)# vlan access-map vlan-map-01 20
switch(config-access-map)# no statistics per-entry
switch(config-access-map)#
```

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show access-lists</b>	Displays all IPv4, IPv6, and MAC ACLs, or a specific ACL.
<b>clear access-list counters</b>	Clears per-entry statistics for all IPv4, IPv6, and MAC ACLs, or for a specific ACL.

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## storm-control level

To set the suppression level for traffic storm control, use the **storm-control level** command. To turn off the suppression mode or revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
storm-control {broadcast | multicast | unicast} level percentage [,fraction]
```

```
no storm-control {broadcast | multicast | unicast} level
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>broadcast</b>	Specifies the broadcast traffic.
	<b>multicast</b>	Specifies the multicast traffic.
	<b>unicast</b>	Specifies the unicast traffic.
	<i>percentage</i>	Percentage of the suppression level. The range is from 0 to 100 percent.
	<i>,fraction</i>	(Optional) Fraction of the suppression level. The range is from 0 to 99.

**Defaults** All packets are passed

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** Enter the **storm-control level** command to enable traffic storm control on the interface, configure the traffic storm-control level, and apply the traffic storm-control level to all traffic storm-control modes that are enabled on the interface.

Only one suppression level is shared by all three suppression modes. For example, if you set the broadcast level to 30 and set the multicast level to 40, both levels are enabled and set to 40.

The period (.) is required when you enter the fractional-suppression level.

The suppression level is a percentage of the total bandwidth. A threshold value of 100 percent means that no limit is placed on traffic. A threshold value of 0 or 0.0 (fractional) percent means that all specified traffic is blocked on a port.

Use the **show interfaces counters broadcast** command to display the discard count.

Use one of the follow methods to turn off suppression for the specified traffic type:

- Set the level to 100 percent for the specified traffic type.
- Use the **no** form of this command.

This command does not require a license.

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to enable suppression of broadcast traffic and set the suppression threshold level:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# storm-control broadcast level 30
```

This example shows how to disable the suppression mode for multicast traffic:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# no storm-control multicast level
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show interface</b>	Displays the storm-control suppression counters for an interface.
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the configuration of the interface.

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## switchport port-security

To enable port security on a Layer 2 Ethernet interface or Layer 2 port-channel interface, use the **switchport port-security** command. To remove port security configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**switchport port-security**

**no switchport port-security**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	Support for Layer 2 port-channel interfaces was added.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Per interface, port security is disabled by default.

You must configure the interface as a Layer 2 interface by using the **switchport** command before you can use the **switchport port-security** command.

You must enable port security by using the **feature port-security** command before you can use the **switchport port-security** command.

If port security is enabled on any member port of the Layer 2 port-channel interface, the device does not allow you to disable port security on the port-channel interface. To do so, remove all secure member ports from the port-channel interface first. After disabling port security on a member port, you can add it to the port-channel interface again, as needed.

Enabling port security on an interface also enables the default method for learning secure MAC addresses, which is the dynamic method. To enable the sticky learning method, use the **switchport port-security mac-address sticky** command.

This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to enable port security on the Ethernet 2/1 interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# switchport port-security
switch(config-if)#
```

This example shows how to enable port security on the port-channel 10 interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface port-channel 10
switch(config-if)# switchport port-security
switch(config-if)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>feature port-security</b>	Enables port security globally.
<b>show port-security</b>	Shows information about port security.
<b>switchport port-security aging time</b>	Configures the aging time for dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses.
<b>switchport port-security aging type</b>	Configures the aging type for dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses.
<b>switchport port-security mac-address</b>	Configures a static MAC address.
<b>switchport port-security mac-address sticky</b>	Enables the sticky method for learning secure MAC addresses.
<b>switchport port-security maximum</b>	Configures an interface or a VLAN maximum for secured MAC addresses on an interface.
<b>switchport port-security violation</b>	Configures the security violation action for an interface.

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## switchport port-security aging time

To configure the aging time for dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses, use the **switchport port-security aging time** command. To return to the default aging time of 1440 minutes, use the **no** form of this command.

**switchport port-security aging time** *minutes*

**no switchport port-security aging time** *minutes*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>minutes</i>	Length of time that a dynamically learned, secure MAC address must age before the device drops the address. Valid values are from 1 to 1440.
---------------------------	----------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.2(1)	Support for Layer 2 port-channel interfaces was added.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>The default aging time is 1440 minutes.</p> <p>You must enable port security by using the <b>feature port-security</b> command before you can use the <b>switchport port-security aging time</b> command.</p> <p>Before using this command, you must use the <b>switchport</b> command to configure the interface to operate as a Layer 2 interface.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure an aging time of 120 minutes on the Ethernet 2/1 interface:
-----------------	---

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# switchport port-security aging time 120
switch(config-if)#
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>feature port-security</b>	Enables port security globally.
	<b>show port-security</b>	Shows information about port security.
	<b>switchport port-security</b>	Enables port security on a Layer 2 interface.
	<b>switchport port-security aging type</b>	Configures the aging type for dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses.
	<b>switchport port-security mac-address</b>	Configures a static MAC address.
	<b>switchport port-security mac-address sticky</b>	Enables the sticky method for learning secure MAC addresses.
	<b>switchport port-security maximum</b>	Configures an interface or a VLAN maximum for secured MAC addresses on an interface.
	<b>switchport port-security violation</b>	Configures the security violation action for an interface.

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## switchport port-security aging type

To configure the aging type for dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses, use the **switchport port-security aging type** command. To return to the default aging type, which is absolute aging, use the **no** form of this command.

**switchport port-security aging type** {absolute | inactivity}

**no switchport port-security aging type** {absolute | inactivity}

Syntax Description	absolute	Specifies that the dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses age is based on how long ago the device learned the address.
	inactivity	Specifies that the dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses age is based on how long ago the device last received traffic from the MAC address on the current interface.

**Defaults** absolute

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	Support for Layer 2 port-channel interfaces was added.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

The default aging type is absolute aging.

You must enable port security by using the **feature port-security** command before you can use the **switchport port-security aging type** command.

Before using this command, you must use the **switchport** command to configure the interface to operate as a Layer 2 interface.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the aging type to be “inactivity” on the Ethernet 2/1 interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# switchport port-security aging type inactivity
switch(config-if)#
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>feature port-security</b>	Enables port security globally.
	<b>show port-security</b>	Shows information about port security.
	<b>switchport port-security</b>	Configures a Layer 2 interface for port security.
	<b>switchport port-security aging time</b>	Configures the aging time for dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses.
	<b>switchport port-security mac-address</b>	Configures a static MAC address.
	<b>switchport port-security mac-address sticky</b>	Enables the sticky method for learning secure MAC addresses.
	<b>switchport port-security maximum</b>	Configures an interface or a VLAN maximum for secured MAC addresses on an interface.
	<b>switchport port-security violation</b>	Configures the security violation action for an interface.

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## switchport port-security mac-address

To configure a static, secure MAC address on an interface, use the **switchport port-security mac-address** command. To remove a static, secure MAC address from an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**switchport port-security mac-address** *address* [**vlan** *vlan-ID*]

**no switchport port-security mac-address** *address* [**vlan** *vlan-ID*]

### Syntax Description

<i>address</i>	MAC address that you want to specify as a static, secure MAC address on the current interface.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-ID</i>	(Optional) Specifies the VLAN on which traffic from the MAC address is permitted. Valid VLAN IDs are from 1 to 4096.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.2(1)	Support for Layer 2 port-channel interfaces was added.
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

There are no default static, secure MAC addresses.

You must enable port security by using the **feature port-security** command before you can use the **switchport port-security mac-address** command.

Before using this command, you must use the **switchport** command to configure the interface to operate as a Layer 2 interface.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure 0019.D2D0.00AE as a static, secure MAC address on the Ethernet 2/1 interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# switchport port-security mac-address 0019.D2D0.00AE
switch(config-if)#
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>feature port-security</b>	Enables port security globally.
	<b>show port-security</b>	Shows information about port security.
	<b>switchport port-security</b>	Configures a Layer 2 interface for port security.
	<b>switchport port-security aging time</b>	Configures the aging time for dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses.
	<b>switchport port-security aging type</b>	Configures the aging type for dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses.
	<b>switchport port-security mac-address sticky</b>	Enables the sticky method for learning secure MAC addresses.
	<b>switchport port-security maximum</b>	Configures an interface or a VLAN maximum for secured MAC addresses on an interface.
	<b>switchport port-security violation</b>	Configures the security violation action for an interface.

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## switchport port-security mac-address sticky

To enable the sticky method for learning secure MAC addresses on a Layer 2 Ethernet interface or Layer 2 port-channel interface, use the **switchport port-security mac-address sticky** command. To disable the sticky method and return to the dynamic method, use the **no** form of this command.

**switchport port-security mac-address sticky**

**no switchport port-security mac-address sticky**

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

**Defaults** The sticky method of secure MAC address learning is disabled by default.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.2(1)	Support for Layer 2 port-channel interfaces was added.
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must enable port security by using the **feature port-security** command before you can use the **switchport port-security mac-address sticky** command.

Before using this command, you must use the **switchport** command to configure the interface to operate as a Layer 2 interface.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to enable the sticky method of learning secure MAC addresses on the Ethernet 2/1 interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# switchport port-security mac-address sticky
switch(config-if)#
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>feature port-security</b>	Enables port security globally.
	<b>show port-security</b>	Shows information about port security.
	<b>switchport port-security</b>	Enables port security on a Layer 2 interface.
	<b>switchport port-security aging time</b>	Configures the aging time for dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses.
	<b>switchport port-security aging type</b>	Configures the aging type for dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses.
	<b>switchport port-security mac-address</b>	Configures a static MAC address.
	<b>switchport port-security maximum</b>	Configures an interface or a VLAN maximum for secured MAC addresses on an interface.
	<b>switchport port-security violation</b>	Configures the security violation action for an interface.

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## switchport port-security maximum

To configure the interface maximum or a VLAN maximum of secure MAC addresses on a Layer 2 Ethernet interface or Layer 2 port-channel interface, use the **switchport port-security maximum** command. To remove port security configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**switchport port-security maximum** *number* [**vlan** *vlan-ID*]

**no switchport port-security maximum** *number* [**vlan** *vlan-ID*]

### Syntax Description

<b>maximum</b> <i>number</i>	Specifies the maximum number of secure MAC addresses. See the “Usage Guidelines” section for information about valid values for the <i>number</i> argument.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-ID</i>	(Optional) Specifies the VLAN that the maximum applies to. If you omit the <b>vlan</b> keyword, the maximum is applied as an interface maximum.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.2(1)	Support for Layer 2 port-channel interfaces was added.
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The default interface maximum is one secure MAC address.

Enabling port security on an interface also enables the default method for learning secure MAC addresses, which is the dynamic method. To enable the sticky learning method, use the **switchport port-security mac-address sticky** command.

You must enable port security by using the **feature port-security** command before you can use the **switchport port-security maximum** command.

Before using this command, you must use the **switchport** command to configure the interface to operate as a Layer 2 interface.

There is no default VLAN maximum.

There is a system-wide, nonconfigurable maximum of 4096 secure MAC addresses.

This command does not require a license.

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### Maximums for Access Ports and Trunk Ports

For an interface used as an access port, we recommend that you use the default interface maximum of one secure MAC address.

For an interface used as a trunk port, set the interface maximum to a number that reflects the actual number of hosts that could use the interface.

### Interface Maximums, VLAN Maximums, and the Device Maximum

The sum of all VLAN maximums that you configure on an interface cannot exceed the interface maximum. For example, if you configure a trunk-port interface with an interface maximum of 10 secure MAC addresses and a VLAN maximum of 5 secure MAC addresses for VLAN 1, the largest maximum number of secure MAC addresses that you can configure for VLAN 2 is also 5. If you tried to configure a maximum of 6 secure MAC addresses for VLAN 2, the device would not accept the command.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure an interface maximum of 10 secure MAC addresses on the Ethernet 2/1 interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# switchport port-security maximum 10
switch(config-if)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>feature port-security</b>	Enables port security globally.
<b>show port-security</b>	Shows information about port security.
<b>switchport port-security</b>	Enables port security on a Layer 2 interface.
<b>switchport port-security aging time</b>	Configures the aging time for dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses.
<b>switchport port-security aging type</b>	Configures the aging type for dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses.
<b>switchport port-security mac-address</b>	Configures a static MAC address.
<b>switchport port-security mac-address sticky</b>	Enables the sticky method for learning secure MAC addresses.
<b>switchport port-security violation</b>	Configures the security violation action for an interface.

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## switchport port-security violation

To configure the action that the device takes when a security violation event occurs on an interface, use the **switchport port-security violation** command. To remove the port security violation action configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**switchport port-security violation** {protect | restrict | shutdown}

**no switchport port-security violation** {protect | restrict | shutdown}

Syntax Description		
	<b>protect</b>	Specifies that the device does not raise security violations when a packet would normally trigger a security violation event. Instead, the address that triggered the security violation is learned but any traffic from the address is dropped. Further address learning stops.
	<b>restrict</b>	Specifies that the device drops ingress traffic from any nonsecure MAC addresses. Address learning continues until 100 security violations have occurred on the interface. Traffic from addresses learned after the first security violation is dropped.  After 100 security violations occur, the device disables learning on the interface and drops all ingress traffic from nonsecure MAC addresses. In addition, the device generates an SNMP trap for each security violation.
	<b>shutdown</b>	Specifies that the device shuts down the interface if it receives a packet triggering a security violation. The interface is error disabled. This action is the default. After you reenables the interface, it retains its port security configuration, including its secure MAC addresses.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	Support for Layer 2 port-channel interfaces was added.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The default security violation action is to shut down the interface.

You must enable port security by using the **feature port-security** command before you can use the **switchport port-security violation** command.

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Before using this command, you must use the **switchport** command to configure the interface to operate as a Layer 2 interface.

Port security triggers security violations when either of the two following events occur:

- Ingress traffic arrives at an interface from a nonsecure MAC address and learning the address would exceed the applicable maximum number of secure MAC addresses.

When an interface has both a VLAN maximum and an interface maximum configured, a violation occurs when either maximum is exceeded. For example, consider the following on a single interface configured with port security:

- VLAN 1 has a maximum of 5 addresses
- The interface has a maximum of 10 addresses

The device detects a violation when any of the following occurs:

- The device has learned five addresses for VLAN 1 and inbound traffic from a sixth address arrives at the interface in VLAN 1.
  - The device has learned 10 addresses on the interface and inbound traffic from an 11th address arrives at the interface.
- Ingress traffic from a secure MAC address arrives at a different interface in the same VLAN as the interface on which the address is secured.



---

**Note** After a secure MAC address is configured or learned on one secure port, the sequence of events that occurs when port security detects that secure MAC address on a different port in the same VLAN is known as a MAC move violation.

---

When a security violation occurs, the device takes the action specified by the port security configuration of the applicable interface. The possible actions are as follows:

- **Shutdown**—Shuts down the interface that received the packet triggering the violation. The interface is error disabled. This action is the default. After you reenables the interface, it retains its port security configuration, including its secure MAC addresses.

You can use the **errdisable** global configuration command to configure the device to reenables the interface automatically if a shutdown occurs, or you can manually reenables the interface by entering the **shutdown** and **no shut down** interface configuration commands.

- **Restrict**—Drops ingress traffic from any nonsecure MAC addresses. Address learning continues until 100 security violations have occurred on the interface. Traffic from addresses learned after the first security violation is dropped.

After 100 security violations occur, the device disables learning on the interface and drops all ingress traffic from nonsecure MAC addresses. In addition, the device generates an SNMP trap for each security violation.

- **Protect**—Prevents further violations from occurring. The address that triggered the security violation is learned but any traffic from the address is dropped. Further address learning stops.

If a violation occurs because ingress traffic from a secure MAC address arrives at a different interface than the interface on which the address is secure, the device applies the action on the interface that received the traffic.

This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to configure an interface to respond to a security violation event with the protect action:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# switchport port-security violation protect
switch(config-if)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>feature port-security</b>	Enables port security globally.
<b>show port-security</b>	Shows information about port security.
<b>switchport port-security</b>	Enables port security on a Layer 2 interface.
<b>switchport port-security aging time</b>	Configures the aging time for dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses.
<b>switchport port-security aging type</b>	Configures the aging type for dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses.
<b>switchport port-security mac-address</b>	Configures a static MAC address.
<b>switchport port-security mac-address sticky</b>	Enables the sticky method for learning secure MAC addresses.
<b>switchport port-security maximum</b>	Configures an interface or a VLAN maximum for secured MAC addresses on an interface.

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## Show Commands

---

This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS security **show** commands.

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## show aaa accounting

To display AAA accounting configuration information, use the **show aaa accounting** command.

**show aaa accounting**

---

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

---

**Defaults** None

---

**Command Modes** Any command mode

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

---

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

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to display the configuration of the accounting log:

```
switch# show aaa accounting
      default: local
```

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## show aaa authentication

To display AAA authentication configuration information, use the **show aaa authentication** command.

```
show aaa authentication [login error-enable | login chap | login mschap | login mschapv2 | login
ascii-authentication]
```

Syntax Description	
<b>login error-enable</b>	(Optional) Displays the configuration for login error messages.
<b>login chap</b>	(Optional) Displays the configuration for CHAP authentication.
<b>login mschap</b>	(Optional) Displays the configuration for MS-CHAP authentication.
<b>login mschapv2</b>	(Optional) Displays the configuration for MS-CHAP V2 authentication.
<b>login ascii-authentication</b>	(Optional) Displays the configuration for ASCII authentication for passwords on TACACS+ servers.

**Defaults** Displays the console and login authentication methods configuration.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	Added the <b>chap</b> keyword
	4.2(1)	Added the <b>mschapv2</b> keyword.
	4.1(2)	Added the <b>ascii-authentication</b> keyword.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the configured authentication parameters:

```
switch# show aaa authentication
      default: local
      console: local
      dot1x: not configured
      eou: not configured
```

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This example shows how to display the authentication-login error-enable configuration:

```
switch# show aaa authentication login error-enable
disabled
```

This example shows how to display the authentication-login CHAP configuration:

```
switch# show aaa authentication login chap
disabled
```

This example shows how to display the authentication-login MSCHAP configuration:

```
switch# show aaa authentication login mschap
disabled
```

This example shows how to display the authentication-login MSCHAP V2 configuration:

```
switch# show aaa authentication login mschapv2
enabled
```

This example shows how to display the status of the ASCII authentication for passwords feature:

```
switch(config)# show aaa authentication login ascii-authentication
disabled
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>aaa authentication login ascii-authentication</b>	Enables ASCII authentication for passwords on a TACACS+ server.
<b>aaa authentication login chap enable</b>	Enables CHAP authentication.
<b>aaa authentication login error-enable</b>	Configures the AAA authentication failure message to display on the console.
<b>aaa authentication login mschap enable</b>	Enables MSCHAP authentication.
<b>aaa authentication login mschapv2 enable</b>	Enables MSCHAP V2 authentication.

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## show aaa authorization

To display AAA authorization configuration information, use the **show aaa authorization** command.

**show aaa authorization** [all]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>all</b> (Optional) Displays configured and default values.
---------------------------	---

**Defaults** Displays the configured information.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.2(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the configured authorization methods:

```
switch# show aaa authorization
      pki-ssh-cert: local
      pki-ssh-pubkey: local
AAA command authorization:
      default authorization for config-commands: none
      cts: group radius
```

This example shows how to display the configured authorization methods and defaults:

```
switch# show aaa authorization all
      pki-ssh-cert: local
      pki-ssh-pubkey: local
AAA command authorization:
      default authorization for config-commands: none
      default authorization for commands: local
      cts: group radius
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>aaa authorization</b>	Configures the default AAA authorization method.
	<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.
	<b>feature ldap</b>	Enables the LDAP feature.
	<b>feature tacacs+</b>	Enables the TACACS+ feature.

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## show aaa groups

To display AAA server group configuration, use the **show aaa groups** command.

**show aaa groups**

---

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

---

**Defaults** None

---

**Command Modes** Any command mode

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

---

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

---

---

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to display AAA group information:

```
switch# show aaa groups
radius
TacServer
```

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## show aaa user default-role

To display the AAA user default role configuration, use the **show aaa user default-role** command.

**show aaa user default-role**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(3)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** User the **aaa user default-role** command to configure the AAA user default role.  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the AAA user default role configuration:

```
switch# show aaa user default-role
enabled
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>aaa user default-role</b>	Enables the AAA user default role.

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## show access-lists

To display all IPv4, IPv6, and MAC access control lists (ACLs) or a specific ACL, use the **show access-lists** command.

**show access-lists** [*access-list-name*] [**expanded** | **summary**]

Syntax Description	
<i>access-list-name</i>	(Optional) Name of an ACL, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
<b>expanded</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the contents of object groups appear rather than the names of object groups only.
<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the command displays information about the ACL. For more information, see the “Usage Guidelines” section.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	Command output is sorted alphabetically by the ACL names. Support was added for the <b>fragments</b> command.
	4.1(2)	Support for IPv6 ACLs was added.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

The device shows all ACLs unless you use the *access-list-name* argument to specify an ACL. If you do not specify an ACL name, the device lists ACLs alphabetically by the ACL names.

The **expanded** keyword allows you to display the details of object groups used in an ACL rather than only the name of the object groups. For more information about object groups, see the **object-group ip address**, **object-group ipv6 address**, and **object-group ip port** commands.

The **summary** keyword allows you to display information about the ACL rather than the ACL configuration. The information displayed includes the following:

- Whether per-entry statistics are configured for the ACL.
- Whether the **fragments** command is configured for an IP ACL.

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- The number of rules in the ACL configuration. This number does not reflect how many entries that the ACL contains when the device applies it to an interface. If a rule in the ACL uses an object group, the number of entries in the ACL when it is applied may be much greater than the number of rules.
- The interfaces that the ACL is applied to.
- The interfaces that the ACL is active on.

The **show access-lists** command displays statistics for each entry in an ACL if the following conditions are both true:

- The ACL configuration contains the **statistics per-entry** command.
- The ACL is applied to an interface that is administratively up.

If an IP ACL includes the **fragments** command, it appears before the explicit permit and deny rules, but the device applies the **fragments** command to noninitial fragments only if they do not match all other explicit rules in the ACL.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to use the **show access-lists** command without specifying an ACL name on a device that has one IP ACL and one MAC ACL configured:

```
switch# show access-lists

IP access list ip-v4-filter
  10 permit ip any any
MAC access list mac-filter
  10 permit 00c0.4f00.0000 0000.00ff.ffff 0060.3e00.0000 0000.00ff.ffff ip
```

This example shows how to use the **show access-lists** command to display an IPv4 ACL named `ipv4-RandD-outbound-web`, including per-entry statistics for the entries except for the MainLab object group:

```
switch# show access-lists ipv4-RandD-outbound-web

IP access list ipv4-RandD-outbound-web
  statistics per-entry
  1000 permit ahp any any [match=732]
  1005 permit tcp addrgroup MainLab any eq telnet
  1010 permit tcp any any eq www [match=820421]
```

This example shows how to use the **show access-lists** command to display an IPv4 ACL named `ipv4-RandD-outbound-web`. The **expanded** keyword causes the contents of the object group from the previous example to appear, including the per-entry statistics:

```
switch# show access-lists ipv4-RandD-outbound-web expanded

IP access list ipv4-RandD-outbound-web
  statistics per-entry
  1000 permit ahp any any [match=732]
  1005 permit tcp 10.52.34.4/32 any eq telnet [match=5032]
  1005 permit tcp 10.52.34.27/32 any eq telnet [match=433]
  1010 permit tcp any any eq www [match=820421]
```

This example shows how to use the **show access-lists** command with the **summary** keyword to display information about an IPv4 ACL named `ipv4-RandD-outbound-web`, such as which interfaces the ACL is applied to and active on:

```
switch# show access-lists ipv4-RandD-outbound-web summary
```

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```
IPV4 ACL ipv4-RandD-outbound-web

  Statistics enabled
  Total ACEs Configured: 4
  Configured on interfaces:
    Ethernet2/4 - ingress (Router ACL)
  Active on interfaces:
    Ethernet2/4 - ingress (Router ACL)
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>fragments</b>	Configures how an IP ACL processes noninitial fragments.
<b>ip access-list</b>	Configures an IPv4 ACL.
<b>mac access-list</b>	Configures a MAC ACL.
<b>show ip access-lists</b>	Displays all IPv4 ACLs or a specific IPv4 ACL.
<b>show mac access-lists</b>	Displays all MAC ACLs or a specific MAC ACL.

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## show accounting log

To display the accounting log contents, use the **show accounting log** command.

```
show accounting log [size | last-index | start-seqnum number | start-time year month day
                    HH:MM:SS]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>size</i>	(Optional) Size of the log to display in bytes. The range is from 0 to 250000.
<b>last-index</b>	(Optional) Displays the last index number in the log.
<b>start-seqnum</b> <i>number</i>	(Optional) Specifies a sequence number in the log at which to begin display output. The range is from 1 to 1000000.
<b>start-time</b> <i>year month day HH:MM:SS</i>	(Optional) Specifies a start time in the log at which to begin displaying output. The <i>year</i> argument is in yyyy format. The <i>month</i> is the three-letter English abbreviation. The <i>day</i> argument range is from 1 to 31. The <i>HH:MM:SS</i> argument is in the standard 24-hour format.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	Added the <b>last-index</b> and <b>start-seqnum</b> keyword options.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to display the entire accounting log:

```
switch# show accounting log

Sat Feb 16 10:44:24 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show system uptime
Sat Feb 16 10:44:25 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show clock
Sat Feb 16 10:45:20 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show logging log
file start-time 2008 Feb 16 10:44:11
Sat Feb 16 10:45:23 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show accounting
log start-time 2008 Feb 16 10:08:57
Sat Feb 16 10:45:24 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show system uptime
Sat Feb 16 10:45:25 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show clock
Sat Feb 16 10:46:20 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show logging log
file start-time 2008 Feb 16 10:45:11
Sat Feb 16 10:46:22 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show accounting
```

This example shows how to display 400 bytes of the accounting log:

```
switch# show accounting log 400

Sat Feb 16 21:15:24 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show accounting log
start-time 2008 Feb 16 18:31:21
Sat Feb 16 21:15:25 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show system uptime
Sat Feb 16 21:15:26 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show clock
```

This example shows how to display the accounting log starting at 16:00:00 on February 16, 2008:

```
switch(config)# show accounting log start-time 2008 Feb 16 16:00:00

Sat Feb 16 16:00:18 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show logging log file
start-time 2008 Feb 16 15:59:16
Sat Feb 16 16:00:26 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show accounting log
start-time 2008 Feb 16 12:05:16
Sat Feb 16 16:00:27 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show system uptime
Sat Feb 16 16:00:28 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show clock
Sat Feb 16 16:01:18 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show logging log file
start-time 2008 Feb 16 16:00:16
Sat Feb 16 16:01:26 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show accounting log
start-time 2008 Feb 16 12:05:16
Sat Feb 16 16:01:27 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show system uptime
Sat Feb 16 16:01:29 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show clock
Sat Feb 16 16:02:18 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show logging log file
start-time 2008 Feb 16 16:01:16
Sat Feb 16 16:02:26 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show accounting log
start-time 2008 Feb 16 12:05:16
Sat Feb 16 16:02:28 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show system uptime
```

This example shows how to display the last index number:

```
switch# show accounting log last-index
accounting-log last-index : 1814
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>clear accounting log</b>	Clears the accounting log.

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## show arp access-lists

To display all ARP access control lists (ACLs) or a specific ARP ACL, use the **show arp access-lists** command.

```
show arp access-lists [access-list-name]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>access-list-name</i> (Optional) Name of an ARP ACL, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
---------------------------	---

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator
---------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The device shows all ARP ACLs, unless you use the <i>access-list-name</i> argument to specify an ACL. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to use the <b>show arp access-lists</b> command to display all ARP ACLs on a device that has two ARP ACLs:
-----------------	---

```
switch# show arp access-lists

ARP access list arp-permit-all
10 permit ip any mac any
ARP access list arp-lab-subnet
10 permit request ip 10.32.143.0 255.255.255.0 mac any
```

This example shows how to use the **show arp access-lists** command to display an ARP ACL named arp-permit-all:

```
switch# show arp access-lists arp-permit-all

ARP access list arp-permit-all
10 permit ip any mac any
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	arp access-list	Configures an ARP ACL.
	ip arp inspection filter	Applies an ARP ACL to a VLAN.

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## show class-map type control-plane

To display control plane class map information, use the **show class-map type control-plane** command.

```
show class-map type control-plane [class-map-name]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>class-map-name</i> (Optional) Name of the control plane class map.
---------------------------	---

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator
---------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC). This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display control plane class map information:
-----------------	--

```
switch# show class-map type control-plane

class-map type control-plane match-any copp-system-class-critical
  match access-grp name copp-system-acl-arp
  match access-grp name copp-system-acl-msdp

class-map type control-plane match-any copp-system-class-important
  match access-grp name copp-system-acl-gre
  match access-grp name copp-system-acl-tacas

class-map type control-plane match-any copp-system-class-normal
  match access-grp name copp-system-acl-icmp
  match redirect dhcp-snoop
  match redirect arp-inspect
  match exception ip option
  match exception ip icmp redirect
  match exception ip icmp unreachable
```

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## show cli syntax roles network-admin

To display the syntax of the commands that the network-admin role can use but the vdc-admin role cannot, use the **show cli syntax roles network-admin** command.

**show cli syntax roles network-admin**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the syntax of the commands that the network-admin role can use but the vdc-admin role cannot:

```
switch# show cli syntax roles network-admin
MODE exec
(0) show debug license
(1) show debug bootvar
(2) show debug cmpproxy
(3) show debug exceptionlog
(4) show debug device_test
(5) show debug diagmgr
(6) show debug diagclient
(7) show debug ntp
(8) show debug port_lb
(9) show debug copp
(10) show debug copp bypass
(11) show license usage vdc-all [ { detail | <license-feature> } ]
(12) show system internal license event-history
(13) show system internal license mem-stats [ detail ]
(14) show system internal loader configuration
(15) show system internal bootvar log
(16) show system internal cmpproxy install-logs
(17) show system internal cmpproxy [ event-history ] errors
(18) show system internal cmpproxy [ event-history ] msgs
(19) show system internal cmpproxy mem-stats [ detail ]
```

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```
(20) show system internal epld logging
(21) show system internal access-list status [ ]
(22) show system internal copp ppf-database { policy { subscriptions | sessions
| instances | all } }
(23) show system internal copp [ event-history ] errors
(24) show system internal copp [ event-history ] logs
(25) show system internal copp [ event-history ] msgs
(26) show system internal copp mem-stats [ detail ]
(27) show system internal copp info
(28) show system reset-reason
(29) show system reset-reason module <module>
(30) show system reset-reason <s0> <santa-cruz-range>
(31) show system redundancy status
(32) show system redundancy ha status
(33) show logging level { license | licmgr }
(34) show logging level bootvar
(35) show logging level cmpproxy
(36) show logging level diagnostic device_test
(37) show logging level diagnostic diagmgr
(38) show logging level diagnostic diagclient
(39) show logging level ntp
(40) show logging level copp
(41) show running-config res_mgr
(42) show running-config vdc [ all ]
(43) show running-config diagnostic [ all ]
(44) show running-config cmp
(45) show running-config ntp [ all ]
(46) show running-config vdc-all [ all ]
(47) show running-config copp [ all ]
(48) show startup-config vdc [ all ]
(49) show startup-config diagnostic [ all ]
(50) show startup-config ntp [ all ]
(51) show startup-config vdc-all
(52) show startup-config copp [ all ]
(53) show tech-support gold
(54) show tech-support cmp
(55) show tech-support dcbx
(56) show tech-support ntp
(57) show tech-support forwarding l2 multicast vdc-all
(58) show tech-support forwarding l3 unicast vdc-all [ module <module> ]
--More--
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show cli syntax roles network-operator</b>	Displays the syntax of the commands that the network-operator role can use but the vdc-operator role cannot.

---

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## show copp diff profile

To display the difference between the previous and latest Control Plane Policing (CoPP) best practice policies or between the currently applied default CoPP best practice policy and the latest CoPP best practice policy, use the **show copp diff profile** command.

```
show copp diff profile {lenient | moderate | strict} [prior-ver] profile {lenient | moderate | strict}
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>lenient</b>	Displays the lenient profile.
	<b>moderate</b>	Displays the moderate profile.
	<b>strict</b>	Displays the strict profile.
	<b>profile</b>	Specifies the profile.
	<b>prior-ver</b>	Specifies the previous profile.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** When you do not include the **prior-ver** option, this command displays the difference between two currently applied default CoPP best practice policies (such as the currently applied strict and currently applied moderate policies).

When you include the **prior-ver** option, this command displays the difference between a currently applied default CoPP best practice policy and a previously applied default CoPP best practice policy (such as the currently applied strict and the previously applied lenient policies).

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the difference between the currently applied default CoPP best practice policy and the latest CoPP best practice policy:

```
switch# show copp diff profile moderate applied latest
```

■ show copp diff profile

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show copp profile</b>	Displays the details of the CoPP best practice policy, along with the classes and policer values.

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## show copp profile

To display the details of the Control Plane Policing (CoPP) best practice policy, along with the classes and policer values, use the **show copp profile** command.

```
show copp profile {lenient | moderate | strict}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>lenient</b>	Displays the lenient profile.
<b>moderate</b>	Displays the moderate profile.
<b>strict</b>	Displays the strict profile.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

### Command History

Release	Modification
5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to display the details of the CoPP best practice policy, along with the classes and policer values:

```
switch# show copp profile moderate

ip access-list copp-system-p-acl-bgp
  permit tcp any gt 1024 any eq bgp
  permit tcp any eq bgp any gt 1024
ipv6 access-list copp-system-p-acl-bgp6
  permit tcp any gt 1024 any eq bgp
  permit tcp any eq bgp any gt 1024
ip access-list copp-system-p-acl-cts
  permit tcp any any eq 64999
  permit tcp any eq 64999 any
ip access-list copp-system-p-acl-dhcp
  permit udp any eq bootpc any
  permit udp any neq bootps any eq bootps
ip access-list copp-system-p-acl-dhcp-relay-response
  permit udp any eq bootps any
```

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```

permit udp any any eq bootpc
ip access-list copp-system-p-acl-eigrp
  permit eigrp any any
ip access-list copp-system-p-acl-ftp
  permit tcp any any eq ftp-data
  permit tcp any any eq ftp
  permit tcp any eq ftp-data any
  permit tcp any eq ftp any
ip access-list copp-system-p-acl-glbp
  permit udp any eq 3222 224.0.0.0/24 eq 3222
--More--

```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>copp profile</b>	
<b>copp clone profile</b>	
<b>show copp diff profile</b>	Displays the difference between the currently applied default CoPP best practice policy and the latest or previous CoPP best practice policy.
<b>show copp status</b>	Displays the CoPP status, including the last configuration operation and its status.
<b>show running-config copp</b>	Displays the CoPP configuration in the running configuration.

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## show cli syntax roles network-operator

To display the syntax of the commands that the network-operator role can use but the vdc-operator role cannot, use the **show cli syntax roles network-operator** command.

**show cli syntax roles network-operator**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the syntax of the commands that the network-operator role can use but the vdc-operator role cannot:

```
switch# show cli syntax roles network-operator
MODE exec
(0) show debug license
(1) show debug cmpproxy
(2) show debug exceptionlog
(3) show debug device_test
(4) show debug diagmgr
(5) show debug diagclient
(6) show debug ntp
(7) show debug port_lb
(8) show debug copp
(9) show license usage vdc-all [ { detail | <license-feature> } ]
(10) show system internal license event-history
(11) show system internal license mem-stats [ detail ]
(12) show system internal loader configuration
(13) show system internal bootvar log
(14) show system internal cmpproxy install-logs
(15) show system internal cmpproxy [ event-history ] errors
(16) show system internal cmpproxy [ event-history ] msgs
(17) show system internal cmpproxy mem-stats [ detail ]
(18) show system internal epld logging
(19) show system internal access-list status [ ]
```

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```
(20) show system internal copp ppf-database { policy { subscriptions | sessions  
| instances | all } }  
(21) show system internal copp [ event-history ] errors  
--More--
```

---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show cli syntax roles network-admin</b>	Displays the syntax of the commands that the network-admin role can use but the vdc-admin role cannot.

---

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## show copp status

To display the control plane policing (CoPP) configuration status, use the **show copp status** command.

**show copp status**

---

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

---

**Defaults** None

---

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(2)	This command was introduced.

---

---

**Usage Guidelines** You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).  
This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to display the CoPP configuration status information:

```
switch# show copp status
Last Config Operation: service-policy input copp-system-policy
Last Config Operation Timestamp: 21:57:58 UTC Jun  4 2008
Last Config Operation Status: Success
Policy-map attached to the control-plane: new-copp-policy
```

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## show crypto ca certificates

To display configured trustpoint certificates, use the **show crypto ca certificates** command.

**show crypto ca certificates** *trustpoint-label*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>trustpoint-label</i>	Name of the trustpoint. The name is case sensitive.
<b>Defaults</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any configuration mode	
<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to display the fields in the identity certificate, if present, followed by the fields in the CA certificate (or each CA certificate if it is a chain, starting from the lowest to the self-signed root certificate), or the trustpoint. If the trustpoint name is not specified, all trustpoint certificate details are displayed.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display configured trustpoint certificates:

```
switch# show crypto ca certificates
Trustpoint: admin-ca
certificate:
subject= /CN=switch160
issuer= /C=US/O=cisco/CN=Aparna CA2
serial=6CDB2D9E000100000006
notBefore=Jun  9 10:51:45 2005 GMT
notAfter=May  3 23:10:36 2006 GMT
MD5 Fingerprint=0A:22:DC:A3:07:2A:9F:9A:C2:2C:BA:96:EC:D8:0A:95
purposes: sslserver sslclient ike

CA certificate 0:
subject= /C=US/O=cisco/CN=Aparna CA2
issuer= /emailAddress=amandke@cisco.com/C=IN/ST=Maharashtra/L=Pune/O=cisco/OU=ne
tstorage/CN=Aparna CA1
serial=14A3A877000000000005
```

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```
notBefore=May  5 18:43:36 2005 GMT
notAfter=May  3 23:10:36 2006 GMT
MD5 Fingerprint=32:50:26:9B:16:B1:40:A5:D0:09:53:0A:98:6C:14:CC
purposes: sslserver sslclient ike
```

```
CA certificate 1:
subject= /emailAddress=amandke@cisco.com/C=IN/ST=Maharashtra/L=Pune/O=cisco/OU=netstorage/CN=Aparna CA1
issuer= /emailAddress=amandke@cisco.com/C=IN/ST=Karnataka/L=Bangalore/O=Cisco/OU=netstorage/CN=Aparna CA
serial=611B09A1000000000002
notBefore=May  3 23:00:36 2005 GMT
notAfter=May  3 23:10:36 2006 GMT
MD5 Fingerprint=65:CE:DA:75:0A:AD:B2:ED:69:93:EF:5B:58:D4:E7:AD
purposes: sslserver sslclient ike
```

```
CA certificate 2:
subject= /emailAddress=amandke@cisco.com/C=IN/ST=Karnataka/L=Bangalore/O=Cisco/OU=netstorage/CN=Aparna CA
issuer= /emailAddress=amandke@cisco.com/C=IN/ST=Karnataka/L=Bangalore/O=Cisco/OU=netstorage/CN=Aparna CA
serial=0560D289ACB419944F4912258CAD197A
notBefore=May  3 22:46:37 2005 GMT
notAfter=May  3 22:55:17 2007 GMT
MD5 Fingerprint=65:84:9A:27:D5:71:03:33:9C:12:23:92:38:6F:78:12
purposes: sslserver sslclient ike
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>crypto ca authenticate</b>	Authenticates the certificate of the CA.
<b>show ca trustpoints</b>	Displays trustpoint configurations.

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## show crypto ca certstore

To display the cert-store configuration, use the **show crypto ca certstore** command.

**show crypto ca certstore**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the cert-store configuration:

```
switch# show crypto ca certstore
Certstore lookup: REMOTE
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>crypto ca lookup</b>	Specifies the cert-store to be used for certificate authentication.
	<b>show crypto ca remote-certstore</b>	Displays the remote cert-store configuration.

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## show crypto ca crl

To display configured certificate revocation lists (CRLs), use the **show crypto ca crl** command.

**show crypto ca crl** *trustpoint-label*

Syntax Description	<i>trustpoint-label</i>	Name of the trustpoint. The label is case sensitive.
--------------------	-------------------------	--

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

Command Modes	Any configuration mode
---------------	------------------------

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator
--------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to list the serial numbers of the revoked certificates in the CRL of the specified trustpoint.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display a configured CRL:

```
switch# show crypto ca crl admin-ca
Trustpoint: admin-ca
CRL:
Certificate Revocation List (CRL):
  Version 2 (0x1)
  Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
  Issuer: /emailAddress=rviyyoka@cisco.com/C=IN/ST=Kar/L=Bangalore/O=Cisco
Systems/OU=1/CN=cisco-blr
  Last Update: Sep 22 07:05:23 2005 GMT
  Next Update: Sep 29 19:25:23 2005 GMT
  CRL extensions:
    X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
      keyid:CF:72:E1:FE:14:60:14:6E:B0:FA:8D:87:18:6B:E8:5F:70:69:05:3F

    1.3.6.1.4.1.311.21.1:
      ...
  Revoked Certificates:
    Serial Number: 1E0AE838000000000002
    Revocation Date: Mar 15 09:12:36 2005 GMT
```

```
show crypto ca crl
```

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```

Serial Number: 1E0AE9AB000000000003
  Revocation Date: Mar 15 09:12:45 2005 GMT
Serial Number: 1E721E50000000000004
  Revocation Date: Apr  5 11:04:20 2005 GMT
Serial Number: 3D26E445000000000005
  Revocation Date: Apr  5 11:04:16 2005 GMT
Serial Number: 3D28F8DF000000000006
  Revocation Date: Apr  5 11:04:12 2005 GMT
Serial Number: 3D2C6EF3000000000007
  Revocation Date: Apr  5 11:04:09 2005 GMT
Serial Number: 3D4D7DDC000000000008
  Revocation Date: Apr  5 11:04:05 2005 GMT
Serial Number: 5BF1FE87000000000009
  Revocation Date: Apr  5 11:04:01 2005 GMT
Serial Number: 5BF22FB300000000000A
  Revocation Date: Apr  5 11:03:45 2005 GMT
Serial Number: 5BFA4A4900000000000B
  Revocation Date: Apr  5 11:03:42 2005 GMT
Serial Number: 5C0BC22500000000000C
  Revocation Date: Apr  5 11:03:39 2005 GMT
Serial Number: 5C0DA95E00000000000D
  Revocation Date: Apr  5 11:03:35 2005 GMT
Serial Number: 5C13776900000000000E
  Revocation Date: Apr  5 11:03:31 2005 GMT
Serial Number: 4864FD5A00000000000F
  Revocation Date: Apr  5 11:03:28 2005 GMT
Serial Number: 48642E2E000000000010
  Revocation Date: Apr  5 11:03:24 2005 GMT
Serial Number: 486D4230000000000011
  Revocation Date: Apr  5 11:03:20 2005 GMT
Serial Number: 7FCB75B9000000000012
  Revocation Date: Apr  5 10:39:12 2005 GMT
Serial Number: 1A7519000000000013
  Revocation Date: Apr  5 10:38:52 2005 GMT
Serial Number: 20F1B0000000000014
  Revocation Date: Apr  5 10:38:38 2005 GMT
Serial Number: 436E43A9000000000023
  Revocation Date: Sep  9 09:01:23 2005 GMT
  CRL entry extensions:
    X509v3 CRL Reason Code:
      Cessation Of Operation
Serial Number: 152D3C5E000000000047
  Revocation Date: Sep 22 07:12:41 2005 GMT
Serial Number: 1533AD7F000000000048
  Revocation Date: Sep 22 07:13:11 2005 GMT
Serial Number: 1F9EB8EA00000000006D
  Revocation Date: Jul 19 09:58:45 2005 GMT
  CRL entry extensions:
    X509v3 CRL Reason Code:
      Cessation Of Operation
Serial Number: 1FCA9DC600000000006E
  Revocation Date: Jul 19 10:17:34 2005 GMT
  CRL entry extensions:
    X509v3 CRL Reason Code:
      Cessation Of Operation
Serial Number: 2F1B5E2E000000000072
  Revocation Date: Jul 22 09:41:21 2005 GMT
  CRL entry extensions:
    X509v3 CRL Reason Code:
      Cessation Of Operation

```

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

```
Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
4e:3b:4e:7a:55:6b:f2:ec:72:29:70:16:2a:fd:d9:9a:9b:12:
f9:cd:dd:20:cc:e0:89:30:3b:4f:00:4b:88:03:2d:80:4e:22:
9f:46:a5:41:25:f4:a5:26:b7:b6:db:27:a9:64:67:b9:c0:88:
30:37:cf:74:57:7a:45:5f:5e:d0
```

---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>crypto ca crl request</b>	Configures a CRL or overwrites the existing one for the trustpoint CA.

---

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## show crypto ca remote-certstore

To display the remote cert-store configuration, use the **show crypto ca remote-certstore** command.

**show crypto ca remote-certstore**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the remote cert-store configuration:

```
switch# show crypto ca remote-certstore
Remote Certstore: NONE
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>crypto ca lookup</b>	Specifies the cert-store to be used for certificate authentication.
	<b>show crypto ca certstore</b>	Displays the configured cert-store.

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## show crypto ca trustpoints

To display trustpoint configurations, use the **show crypto ca trustpoints** command.

**show crypto ca trustpoints**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display configured trustpoints:

```
switch# show crypto ca trustpoints
trustpoint: CAname; key:
revokation methods:  crl
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>crypto ca authenticate</b>	Authenticates the certificate of the CA.
	<b>crypto ca trustpoint</b>	Declares the trustpoint certificate authority that the device should trust.
	<b>show crypto ca certificates</b>	Displays configured trustpoint certificates.

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## show crypto certificatemap

To display the certificate mapping filters, use the **show crypto certificatemap** command.

**show crypto certificatemap**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the certificate mapping filters:

```
switch# show crypto certificatemap
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>crypto certificatemap</b> <b>mapname</b>	Creates a filter map.
	<b>filter</b>	Configures one or more certificate mapping filters within the filter map.

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## show crypto key mypubkey rsa

To display the RSA public key configurations, use the **show crypto key mypubkey rsa** command.

```
show crypto key mypubkey rsa
```

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display RSA public key configurations:

```
switch# show crypto key mypubkey rsa
key label: myrsa
key size: 512
exportable: yes
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>crypto ca enroll</b>	Requests certificates for the switch's RSA key pair.
	<b>crypto key generate rsa</b>	Generate an RSA key pair.
	<b>rsakeypair</b>	Configure trustpoint RSA key pair details

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## show crypto ssh-auth-map

To display the mapping filters configured for SSH authentication, use the **show crypto ssh-auth-map** command.

**show crypto ssh-auth-map**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the mapping filters configured for SSH authentication:

```
switch# show crypto ssh-auth-map
Default Map      : filtermap1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>crypto certificatemap mapname</b>	Creates a filter map.
	<b>crypto cert ssh-authorize</b>	Configures a certificate mapping filter for the SSH protocol.
	<b>filter</b>	Configures one or more certificate mapping filters within the filter map.

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## show cts

To display the global Cisco TrustSec configuration, use the **show cts** command.

```
show cts
```

---

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

---

**Defaults** None

---

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

---

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

---

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command. This command requires the Advanced Services license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to display the Cisco TrustSec global configuration:

```
switch# show cts
CTS Global Configuration
=====
CTS support           : enabled
CTS device identity   : Device1
CTS caching support   : disabled

Number of CTS interfaces in
DOT1X mode : 0
Manual mode : 0
```

---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

## show cts credentials

To display the Cisco TrustSec device credentials configuration, use the **show cts credentials** command.

**show cts credentials**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command. This command requires the Advanced Services license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the Cisco TrustSec credentials configuration:

```
switch# show cts credentials
CTS password is defined in keystore, device-id = Device1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

## show cts environment-data

To display the global Cisco TrustSec environment data, use the **show cts environment-data** command.

**show cts environment-data**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command. The Cisco NX-OS device downloads the Cisco TrustSec environment data from the ACS after you have configured the Cisco TrustSec credentials for the device and configured authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA).

This command requires the Advanced Services license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the Cisco TrustSec environment data:

```
switch# show cts environment-data
CTS Environment Data
=====
Current State           : CTS_ENV_DNLD_ST_ENV_DOWNLOAD_DONE
Last Status             : CTS_ENV_SUCCESS
Local Device SGT        : 0x0002
Transport Type          : CTS_ENV_TRANSPORT_DIRECT
Data loaded from cache  : FALSE
Env Data Lifetime       : 300 seconds after last update
Last Update Time        : Sat Jan  5 16:29:52 2008

Server List             : ACSServerList1
                        AID:74656d706f72617279 IP:10.64.65.95 Port:1812
```

■ show cts environment-data

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	feature cts	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

## show cts interface

To display the Cisco TrustSec information for interfaces, use the **show cts interface** command.

```
show cts interface {all | ethernet slot/port}
```

Syntax Description	all	Displays Cisco TrustSec information for all interfaces.
	interface slot/port	Displays Cisco TrustSec information for the specific interface.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command. This command requires the Advanced Services license.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisisco.com).***

## Examples

This example shows how to display the Cisco TrustSec configuration for all interfaces:

```
switch# show cts interface all
CTS Information for Interface Ethernet2/24:
CTS is enabled, mode:    CTS_MODE_DOT1X
IFC state:              CTS_IFC_ST_CTS_OPEN_STATE
Authentication Status:  CTS_AUTHC_SUCCESS
  Peer Identity:        indial
  Peer is:              CTS Capable
  802.1X role:          CTS_ROLE_AUTH
  Last Re-Authentication:
Authorization Status:   CTS_AUTHZ_SUCCESS
  PEER SGT:             2
  Peer SGT assignment:  Trusted
  Global policy fallback access list:
SAP Status:             CTS_SAP_SUCCESS
  Configured pairwise ciphers: GCM_ENCRYPT
  Replay protection:    Enabled
  Replay protection mode: Strict
  Selected cipher:      GCM_ENCRYPT
  Current receive SPI:  sci:1b54c1fbff0000 an:0
  Current transmit SPI: sci:1b54c1fc000000 an:0

CTS Information for Interface Ethernet2/25:
CTS is enabled, mode:    CTS_MODE_DOT1X
IFC state:              CTS_IFC_ST_CTS_OPEN_STATE
Authentication Status:  CTS_AUTHC_SUCCESS
  Peer Identity:        indial
  Peer is:              CTS Capable
  802.1X role:          CTS_ROLE_SUP
  Last Re-Authentication:
Authorization Status:   CTS_AUTHZ_SUCCESS
  PEER SGT:             2
  Peer SGT assignment:  Trusted
  Global policy fallback access list:
SAP Status:             CTS_SAP_SUCCESS
  Configured pairwise ciphers: GCM_ENCRYPT
  Replay protection:    Enabled
  Replay protection mode: Strict
  Selected cipher:      GCM_ENCRYPT
  Current receive SPI:  sci:1b54c1fc000000 an:0
  Current transmit SPI: sci:1b54c1fbff0000 an:0
```

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

This example shows how to display the Cisco TrustSec configuration for a specific interface:

```
switch# show cts interface ethernet 2/24
CTS Information for Interface Ethernet2/24:
  CTS is enabled, mode:      CTS_MODE_DOT1X
  IFC state:                 CTS_IFC_ST_CTS_OPEN_STATE
  Authentication Status:     CTS_AUTHC_SUCCESS
    Peer Identity:          indial
    Peer is:                 CTS Capable
    802.1X role:            CTS_ROLE_AUTH
    Last Re-Authentication:
  Authorization Status:     CTS_AUTHZ_SUCCESS
    PEER SGT:                2
    Peer SGT assignment:    Trusted
    Global policy fallback access list:
  SAP Status:                CTS_SAP_SUCCESS
    Configured pairwise ciphers: GCM_ENCRYPT
    Replay protection:      Enabled
    Replay protection mode: Strict
    Selected cipher:        GCM_ENCRYPT
    Current receive SPI:    sci:1b54c1fbff0000 an:0
    Current transmit SPI:   sci:1b54c1fc000000 an:0
```

Table 1 provides information about the values displayed in the **show cts interface** command output.

**Table 1** *show cts interface Command Output Values Descriptions*

Value	Description
<b>Authentication Status Field</b>	
CTS_AUTHC_INIT	The authentication engine is in initial state.
CTS_AUTHC_SUCCESS	The authentication is successful.
CTS_AUTHC_NO_RESPONSE	The Cisco Access Control Server (ACS) is cannot be reached. No response was received from the Cisco ACS.
CTS_AUTHC_UNAUTHORIZED	The authentication is in progress.
CTS_AUTHC_SKIPPED_CONFIG	The Cisco TrustSec configuration indicates that the device should skip the authentication process.
CTS_AUTHC_REJECT	The Cisco ACS rejected the authentication request.
<b>Authorization Status Field</b>	
CTS_AUTHZ_INIT	The authorization engine is in the initial state.
CTS_AUTHZ_SUCCESS	The authorization was successful.
CTS_AUTHZ_REJECT	The ACS rejected the authorization request.
CTS_AUTHZ_SKIPPED_CONFIG	The Cisco TrustSec configuration indicates that the device should skip the authorization process.
CTS_AUTHZ_POL_ACQ_FAILURE	The authorization policy acquisition failed.
CTS_AUTHZ_HW_FAILURE	The hardware authorization programming failed.
CTS_AUTHZ_RBACL_FAILURE	The security group access control groups (SGACLs) failed to download and install.
CTS_AUTHZ_INCOMPLETE	The authorization is in progress

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**Table 1**      *show cts interface Command Output Values Descriptions (continued)*

<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>SAP Status Field</b>	
CTS_SAP_INIT	The Security Association Protocol (SAP) negotiation is in the initial state.
CTS_SAP_SUCCESS	The SAP negotiation succeeded.
CTS_SAP_FAILURE	The SAP negotiation failed.
CTS_SAP_SKIPPED_CONFIG	The Cisco TrustSec configuration indicates that the device should skip the SAP negotiation.
CTS_SAP_REKEY	The SAP rekey is in progress.
CTS_SAP_INCOMPLETE	The SAP negotiation in progress.

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.

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## show cts pacs

To display the Cisco TrustSec protect access credentials (PACs) provisioned by EAP-FAST, use the **show cts pacs** command.

**show cts pacs**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command. This command requires the Advanced Services license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the Cisco TrustSec global configuration:

```
switch# show cts pacs
PAC Info :
=====
PAC Type           : unknown
AID                 : 74656d706f72617279
I-ID                : india1
AID Info            : ACS Info
Credential Lifetime : Thu Apr  3 00:36:04 2008

PAC Opaque          : 0002008300020004000974656d706f7261727900060070000101001d
6321a2a55fa81e05cd705c714bea116907503aab89490b07fcbb2bd455b8d873f21b5b6b403eb1d8
125897d93b94669745cfe1abb0baf01a00b77aacf0bda9fbaf7dcd54528b782d8206a7751afdde42
1ff4a3db6a349c652fea81809fba4f30b1fffb7bfffaf9a6608
```

■ show cts pacs

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---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.

---

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## show cts role-based access-list

To display the global Cisco TrustSec security group access control list (SGACL) configuration, use the **show cts role-based access-list** command.

```
show cts role-based access-list [list-name]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>list-name</i> (Optional) SGACL name.
---------------------------	---

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any configuration mode
----------------------	------------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin network-operator vdc-operator
---------------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	Added list name argument.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the <b>feature cts</b> command. This command requires the Advanced Services license.
-------------------------	--

**Examples** This example shows how to display the Cisco TrustSec SGACL configuration:

```
switch# show cts role-based access-list
rbacl:test-3
    deny ip
rbacl:test-1
    deny ip
    deny icmp
    deny tcp src eq 1000 dest eq 2000
    deny udp src range 1000 2000
rbacl:test-2
    permit icmp
    permit igmp
    permit tcp src lt 2000
    permit udp dest gt 4000
```

■ show cts role-based access-list

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	feature cts	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.

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## show cts role-based counters

To display the configuration status of role-based access control list (RBACL) statistics and list the statistics for all RBACL policies, use the **show cts role-based counters** command.

```
show cts role-based counters [sgt {sgt-value | any | unknown}] [dgt {dgt-value | any | unknown}]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>sgt</b>		Specifies the source security group tag (SGT).
<i>sgt-value</i>		Source SGT value. The range is from 0 to 65519.
<b>any</b>		Specifies any SGT or DGT.
<b>unknown</b>		Specifies an unknown SGT or DGT.
<b>dgt</b>		Specifies the destination security group tag (DGT).
<i>dgt-value</i>		Destination SGT value. The range is from 0 to 65519.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command. This command requires the Advanced Services license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the configuration status of RBACL statistics and the total number of packets that match RBACL policies for a specific SGT and DGT:

```
switch# show cts role-based counters sgt 10 dgt 20

RBACL policy counters enabled
sgt: 10 dgt: 20 [180]
rbacl test1:
deny tcp src eq 1111 dest eq 2222 [75]
deny tcp src eq 2222 dest eq 3333 [25]
rbacl test2:
deny udp src eq 1111 dest eq 2222 [30]
deny udp src eq 2222 dest eq 3333 [50]
```

■ show cts role-based counters

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear cts role-based counters	Clears the RBACL statistics so that all counters are reset to 0.
	cts role-based counters enable	Enables the RBACL statistics.

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## show cts role-based enable

To display the Cisco TrustSec security group access control list (SGACL) enable status for VLANs and Virtual Routing and Forwarding instances (VRFs), use the **show cts role-based enable** command.

**show cts role-based enable**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command. This command requires the Advanced Services license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the Cisco TrustSec SGACL enforcement status:

```
switch# show cts role-based enable

vlan:1
vrf:1
vrf:3
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.

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## show cts role-based policy

To display the global Cisco TrustSec security group access control list (SGACL) policies, use the **show cts role-based policy** command.

**show cts role-based policy**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command. This command requires the Advanced Services license.

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the Cisco TrustSec SGACL policies:

```
switch# show cts role-based policy

sgt:unknown
dgt:unknown      rbacl:test-2
    permit icmp
    permit igmp
    permit tcp src lt 2000
    permit udp dest gt 4000

sgt:1000
dgt:2000         rbacl:test-1
    deny ip
    deny icmp
    deny tcp src eq 1000 dest eq 2000
    deny udp src range 1000 2000

sgt:any
dgt:any         rbacl:test-3
    deny ip
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<code>feature cts</code>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.

---

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## show cts role-based sgt-map

To display the global Cisco TrustSec Security Group Tag (SGT) mapping configuration, use the **show cts role-based sgt-map** command.

**show cts role-based sgt-map**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command. This command requires the Advanced Services license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the Cisco TrustSec SGT mapping configuration:

```
switch# show cts role-based sgt-map
IP ADDRESS          SGT          VRF/VLAN      SGT CONFIGURATION
5.5.5.5              5            vlan:10       CLI Configured
5.5.5.6              6            vlan:10       CLI Configured
5.5.5.7              7            vlan:10       CLI Configured
5.5.5.8              8            vlan:10       CLI Configured
10.10.10.10          10           vrf:3         CLI Configured
10.10.10.20          20           vrf:3         CLI Configured
10.10.10.30          30           vrf:3         CLI Configured
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.

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## show cts sxp

To display the Cisco TrustSec Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (SXP) configuration, use the **show cts sxp** command.

**show cts sxp**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command. This command requires the Advanced Services license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the Cisco TrustSec SXP configuration:

```
switch# show cts sxp
CTS SXP Configuration:
SXP enabled
SXP retry timeout:60
SXP reconcile timeout:120
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## show cts sxp connection

To display the Cisco TrustSec Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (SXP) connections information, use the **show cts sxp connection** command.

**show cts sxp connection**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command. This command requires the Advanced Services license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the Cisco TrustSec Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (SXP) connections information:

```
switch# show cts sxp connection
PEER_IP_ADDR    VRF          PEER_SXP_MODE  SELF_SXP_MODE  CONNECTION STATE
10.10.3.3       default      listener        speaker         initializing
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature cts</b>	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.

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# show dot1x

To display the 802.1X feature status, use the **show dot1x** command.

```
show dot1x
```

---

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

---

**Defaults** None

---

**Command Modes** Any command mode

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

---

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

---

---

**Usage Guidelines** You must enable the 802.1X feature by using the **feature dot1x** command before using this command. This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to display the 802.1X feature status:

```
switch# show dot1x
      Sysauthcontrol Enabled
      Dot1x Protocol Version 2
```

---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.

---

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## show dot1x all

To display all 802.1X feature status and configuration information, use the **show dot1x all** command.

**show dot1x all** [**details** | **statistics** | **summary**]

Syntax Description		
	<b>details</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the 802.1X configuration.
	<b>statistics</b>	(Optional) Displays 802.1X statistics.
	<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Displays a summary of 802.1X information.

**Defaults** Displays global and interface 802.1X configuration

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** You must enable the 802.1X feature by using the **feature dot1x** command before using this command. This command does not require a license.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*****Examples**

This example shows how to display all 802.1X feature status and configuration information:

```
switch# show dot1x all
      Sysauthcontrol Enabled
      Dot1x Protocol Version 2

Dot1x Info for Ethernet2/1
-----
          PAE = AUTHENTICATOR
      PortControl = FORCE_AUTH
          HostMode = SINGLE HOST
ReAuthentication = Disabled
      QuietPeriod = 60
      ServerTimeout = 30
      SuppTimeout = 30
      ReAuthPeriod = 3600 (Locally configured)
      ReAuthMax = 2
          MaxReq = 2
          TxPeriod = 30
      RateLimitPeriod = 0
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## show dot1x interface ethernet

To display the 802.1X feature status and configuration information for an Ethernet interface, use the **show dot1x interface ethernet** command.

**show dot1x interface ethernet** *slot/port* [**details** | **statistics** | **summary**]

Syntax Description		
	<i>slot/port</i>	Slot and port identifiers for the interface.
	<b>details</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed 802.1X information for the interface.
	<b>statistics</b>	(Optional) Displays 802.1X statistics for the interface.
	<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Displays a summary of the 802.1X information for the interface.

**Defaults** Displays the interface 802.1X configuration

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** You must enable the 802.1X feature by using the **feature dot1x** command before using this command. This command does not require a license.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the 802.1X feature status and configuration information for an Ethernet interface:

```
switch# show dot1x interface ethernet 2/1

Dot1x Info for Ethernet2/1
-----
                PAE = AUTHENTICATOR
                PortControl = FORCE_AUTH
                HostMode = SINGLE HOST
ReAuthentication = Disabled
                QuietPeriod = 60
                ServerTimeout = 30
                SuppTimeout = 30
                ReAuthPeriod = 3600 (Locally configured)
                ReAuthMax = 2
                MaxReq = 2
                TxPeriod = 30
                RateLimitPeriod = 0
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>feature dot1x</b>	Enables the 802.1X feature.

---

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## show encryption service stat

To display the status of the encryption service, use the show encryption service stat command.

**show encryption service stat**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the status of the encryption service:

```
switch# show encryption service stat
Encryption service is enabled
Master Encryption Key is configured.
Type-6 encryption is being used
switch#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show key chain	Displays the configuration for a specific keychain.

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## show eou

To display Extensible Authentication Protocol over User Datagram Protocol (EAPoUDP) status and configuration information, use the **show eou** command.

```
show eou [all | authentication {clientless | eap | static} | interface ethernet slot/port | ip-address
ipv4-address | mac-address mac-address | posturetoken [name]]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>all</b>	(Optional)	Displays all EAPoUDP sessions.
<b>authentication</b>	(Optional)	Displays EAPoUDP sessions for specific authentication types.
<b>clientless</b>		Specifies sessions authenticated using clientless posture validation.
<b>eap</b>		Specifies sessions authenticated using EAPoUDP.
<b>static</b>		Specifies sessions statically authenticated using statically configured exception lists.
<b>interface ethernet</b> <i>slot/port</i>	(Optional)	Displays the EAPoUDP sessions for a specific interface.
<b>ip-address</b> <i>ipv4-address</i>	(Optional)	Displays the EAPoUDP sessions for a specific IPv4 address.
<b>mac-address</b> <i>mac-address</i>	(Optional)	Displays the EAPoUDP sessions for a specific MAC address.
<b>posturetoken</b> <i>name</i>	(Optional)	Displays the EAPoUDP sessions for posture tokens.
<i>name</i>	(Optional)	Token name.

**Defaults** Displays the global EAPoUDP configuration

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** You must enable the 802.1X feature by using the **feature eou** command before using this command. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display all 802.1X feature status and configuration information:

```
switch# show eou all
```

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This example shows how to display 802.1X clientless authentication information:

```
switch# show eou authentication clientless
```

This example shows how to display 802.1X EAP authentication information:

```
switch# show eou authentication eap
```

This example shows how to display 802.1X static authentication information:

```
switch# show eou interface ethernet 2/1
```

This example shows how to display 802.1X information for an Ethernet interface:

```
switch# show eou ip-address 10.10.10.1
```

This example shows how to display 802.1X information for a MAC address:

```
switch# show eou mac-address 0019.076c.dac4
```

This example shows how to display 802.1X information for a MAC address:

```
switch# show eou posturetoken healthy
```

---

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<code>feature eou</code>	Enables the 802.1X feature.

---

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## show fips status

To display the status of Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) mode, use the **show fips status** command.

**show fips status**

---

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

---

**Defaults** None

---

**Command Modes** Any

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.1(1)	This command was introduced.

---

---

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to display the status of FIPS mode:

```
switch# show fips status
FIPS mode is disabled
```

---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>fips mode enable</b>	Enables FIPS mode.

---

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## show hardware access-list resource pooling

To display information about which I/O modules are configured with the **hardware access-list resource pooling** command, use the **show hardware access-list resource pooling** command.

**show hardware access-list resource pooling**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

If no I/O modules are configured with the **hardware access-list resource pooling** command, the **show hardware access-list resource pooling** command has no output.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the I/O modules that are configured with the **hardware access-list resource pooling** command:

```
switch# show hardware access-list resource pooling
  Module 1 enabled
  Module 3 enabled

switch#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>hardware access-list resource pooling</b>	Allows ACL-based features to use more than one TCAM bank on one or more I/O modules.

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## show hardware access-list status module

To display the access control list (ACL) capture configuration, use the **show hardware access-list status module** command.

**show hardware access-list status module** *slot*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>slot</i> Slot ID. The range is from 1 to 18.				
<b>Defaults</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode				
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5.2(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	5.2(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
5.2(1)	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.				
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to display the access control list (ACL) capture configuration:</p> <pre>switch(config)# show hardware access-list status module 5</pre> <p>Non-Atomic ACL updates Disabled.</p> <p>TCAM Default Result is Deny.</p> <p>Resource-pooling: Disabled</p> <pre>switch(config)#</pre>				
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>hardware access-list capture</b></td> <td>Enables access control list (ACL) capture on all virtual device contexts (VDCs).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	<b>hardware access-list capture</b>	Enables access control list (ACL) capture on all virtual device contexts (VDCs).
Command	Description				
<b>hardware access-list capture</b>	Enables access control list (ACL) capture on all virtual device contexts (VDCs).				

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## show hardware rate-limiter

To display rate limit configuration and statistics, use the **show hardware rate-limiter** command.

```
show rate-limiter hardware rate-limiter {access-list-log [module module] | copy [module
module] | f1 {rl-1 [module module] | rl-2 [module module] | rl-3 [module module] | rl-4
[module module] | rl-5 [module module]} | layer-2 {l2pt [module module] | mcast-snooping
[module module] | port-security [module module] | storm-control [module module] |
vpc-low [module module]} | layer-3 {control [module module] | glean [module module] | mtu
[module module] | multicast {directly-connect [module module] | local-groups [module
module] | rpf-leak [module module]} | ttl [module module]} | module module | receive
[module module]}
```

Syntax	Description
<b>access-list-log</b>	Displays rate-limit statistics for access-list log packets.
<b>module module</b>	Specifies a module number. The range is from 1 to 18.
<b>copy</b>	Displays rate-limit statistics for copy packets.
<b>f1</b>	Specifies the control packets from the F1 modules to the supervisor.
<b>rl-1</b>	Specifies the F1 rate-limiter 1.
<b>rl-2</b>	Specifies the F1 rate-limiter 2.
<b>rl-3</b>	Specifies the F1 rate-limiter 3.
<b>rl-4</b>	Specifies the F1 rate-limiter 4.
<b>rl-5</b>	Specifies the F1 rate-limiter 5.
<b>layer-2</b>	(Optional) Displays Layer 2 packet rate limits.
<b>l2pt</b>	Specifies rate-limit statistics for Layer 2 Tunnel Protocol (L2TP) packets.
<b>mcast-snooping</b>	Specifies rate-limit statistics for Layer 2 multicast-snooping packets.
<b>port-security</b>	Specifies rate-limit statistics for Layer 2 port-security packets.
<b>storm-control</b>	Specifies rate-limit statistics for Layer 2 storm-control packets.
<b>vpc-low</b>	Specifies rate-limit statistics for Layer 2 control packets over the VPC low queue.
<b>layer-3</b>	(Optional) Displays Layer 3 packet rate limits.
<b>control</b>	Specifies rate-limit statistics for Layer 3 control packets.
<b>glean</b>	Specifies rate-limit statistics for Layer 3 glean packets.
<b>mtu</b>	Specifies rate-limit statistics for Layer 3 maximum transmission unit (MTU) packets.
<b>multicast</b>	Specifies Layer 3 multicast rate limits.
<b>directly-connected</b>	Specifies rate-limit statistics for Layer 3 directly connected multicast packets.
<b>local-groups</b>	Specifies rate-limit statistics for Layer 3 local group multicast packets.
<b>rpf-leak</b>	Specifies rate-limit statistics for Layer 3 reverse path forwarding (RPF) leak multicast packets.
<b>ttl</b>	Specifies rate-limit statistics for Layer 3 time-to-live (TTL) packets.
<b>module module</b>	(Optional) Displays rate-limit statistics for a specific module. The module number is from 1 to 18.
<b>receive</b>	(Optional) Displays rate-limit statistics for receive packets.

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**Defaults** Displays all rate-limit statistics.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.1(1)	Added the <b>f1</b> , <b>rl-1</b> , <b>rl-2</b> , <b>rl-3</b> , <b>rl-4</b> , <b>rl-5</b> , and <b>module</b> keywords.
	5.0(2)	Added the <b>l2pt</b> keyword.
	4.0(3)	Added the <b>port-security</b> keyword.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can use the command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).  
This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to display all the rate-limit configuration and statistics:

```
switch# show hardware rate-limiter
```

Units for Config: packets per second

Allowed, Dropped & Total: aggregated since last clear counters

Rate Limiter Class	Parameters
-----	
layer-3 mtu	Config : 500 Allowed : 0 Dropped : 0 Total : 0
layer-3 ttl	Config : 500 Allowed : 0 Dropped : 0 Total : 0
layer-3 control	Config : 10000 Allowed : 0 Dropped : 0 Total : 0
layer-3 glean	Config : 100 Allowed : 0 Dropped : 0 Total : 0
layer-3 multicast directly-connected	Config : 3000 Allowed : 0 Dropped : 0 Total : 0
layer-3 multicast local-groups	Config : 3000 Allowed : 0 Dropped : 0 Total : 0
layer-3 multicast rpf-leak	Config : 500 Allowed : 0 Dropped : 0 Total : 0

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```

layer-2 storm-control           Config    : Disabled
access-list-log                 Config    : 100
                                Allowed     : 0
                                Dropped     : 0
                                Total       : 0

copy                            Config    : 30000
                                Allowed     : 0
                                Dropped     : 0
                                Total       : 0

receive                         Config    : 30000
                                Allowed     : 0
                                Dropped     : 0
                                Total       : 0

layer-2 port-security          Config    : Disabled
layer-2 mcast-snooping         Config    : 10000
                                Allowed     : 0
                                Dropped     : 0
                                Total       : 0

layer-2 vpc-low                 Config    : 4000
                                Allowed     : 0
                                Dropped     : 0
                                Total       : 0

layer-2 l2pt                    Config    : 500
                                Allowed     : 0
                                Dropped     : 0
                                Total       : 0

```

This example shows how to display the rate-limit configuration and statistics for access-list log packets:

```
switch# show hardware rate-limiter access-list-log
```

Units for Config: packets per second

Allowed, Dropped & Total: aggregated since last clear counters

```

Rate Limiter Class              Parameters
-----
access-list-log                 Config    : 100
                                Allowed     : 0
                                Dropped     : 0
                                Total       : 0

```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>clear hardware rate-limiter</b>	Clears rate-limit statistics.
<b>hardware rate-limiter</b>	Configures rate limits.

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## show identity policy

To display the identity policies, use the **show identity policy** command.

```
show identity policy [policy-name]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>policy-name</i> (Optional) Name of a policy. The name is case sensitive.
---------------------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	Displays information for all identity policies.
-----------------	---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin VDC user
---------------------------	--

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

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display information for all of the identity policies:
-----------------	---

```
switch# show identity policy
```

This example shows how to display information for a specific identity policy:

```
switch# show identity policy AdminPolicy
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>identity policy</b>	Configures identity policies.

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## show identity profile

To display the identity profiles, use the **show identity profile** command.

```
show identity profile [eapoudp]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>eapoudp</b>	(Optional) Displays the Extensible Authentication Protocol over User Datagram Protocol (EAPoUDP) identity profile.
---------------------------	----------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	Displays information for all identity profiles.
-----------------	---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin VDC user
---------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

**Examples** This example shows how to display the identity profiles:

```
switch# show identity profile
```

This example shows how to display the EAPoUDP identity profile configuration:

```
switch# show identity profile eapoudp
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>identity profile eapoudp</b>	Configures EAPoUDP identity profiles.

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## show ip access-lists

To display all IPv4 access control lists (ACLs) or a specific IPv4 ACL, use the **show ip access-lists** command.

```
show ip access-lists [access-list-name] [expanded | summary]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>access-list-name</i>	(Optional) Name of an IPv4 ACL, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
<b>expanded</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the contents of IPv4 address groups or port groups show rather than the names of object groups only.
<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the command displays information about the ACL rather than the ACL configuration. For more information, see the “Usage Guidelines” section.

Defaults	
	None

Command Modes	
	Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles	
	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	Command output is sorted alphabetically by the ACL names. Support was added for the <b>fragments</b> command.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

The device shows all IPv4 ACLs, unless you use the *access-list-name* argument to specify an ACL. If you do not specify an ACL name, the device lists ACLs alphabetically by the ACL names. IPv4 address object groups and IP port object groups show only by name, unless you use the **expanded** keyword.

The **expanded** keyword allows you to display the details of object groups used in an ACL rather than only the name of the object groups. For more information about object groups, see the **object-group ip address** and **object-group ip port** commands.

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The **summary** keyword allows you to display information about the ACL rather than the ACL configuration. The information displayed includes the following:

- Whether per-entry statistics are configured for the ACL.
- Whether the **fragments** command is configured for the ACL.
- The number of rules in the ACL configuration. This number does not reflect how many entries that the ACL contains when the device applies it to an interface. If a rule in the ACL uses an object group, the number of entries in the ACL when it is applied may be much greater than the number of rules.
- The interfaces that the ACL is applied to.
- The interfaces that the ACL is active on.

The **show ip access-lists** command displays statistics for each entry in an ACL if the following conditions are both true:

- The ACL configuration contains the **statistics per-entry** command.
- The ACL is applied to an interface that is administratively up.

If an IP ACL includes the **fragments** command, it appears before the explicit permit and deny rules, but the device applies the **fragments** command to noninitial fragments only if they do not match all other explicit rules in the ACL.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to use the **show ip access-lists** command to display all IPv4 ACLs on a device that has a single IPv4 ACL:

```
switch# show ip access-lists

IP access list ipv4-open-filter
  10 permit ip any any
```

This example shows how to use the **show ip access-lists** command to display an IPv4 ACL named `ipv4-RandD-outbound-web`, including per-entry statistics for the entries except for the `MainLab` object group:

```
switch# show ip access-lists ipv4-RandD-outbound-web

IP access list ipv4-RandD-outbound-web
  statistics per-entry
  fragments deny-all
  1000 permit ahp any any [match=732]
  1005 permit tcp addrgroup MainLab any eq telnet
  1010 permit tcp any any eq www [match=820421]
```

This example shows how to use the **show ip access-lists** command to display an IPv4 ACL named `ipv4-RandD-outbound-web`. The **expanded** keyword causes the contents of the object group from the previous example to appear, including the per-entry statistics:

```
switch# show ip access-lists ipv4-RandD-outbound-web expanded

IP access list ipv4-RandD-outbound-web
  statistics per-entry
  1000 permit ahp any any [match=732]
  1005 permit tcp 10.52.34.4/32 any eq telnet [match=5032]
  1005 permit tcp 10.52.34.27/32 any eq telnet [match=433]
  1010 permit tcp any any eq www [match=820421]
```

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This example shows how to use the **show ip access-lists** command with the **summary** keyword to display information about an IPv4 ACL named `ipv4-RandD-outbound-web`, such as which interfaces the ACL is applied to and active on:

```
switch# show ip access-lists ipv4-RandD-outbound-web summary
IPV4 ACL ipv4-RandD-outbound-web

    Statistics enabled
    Total ACEs Configured: 4
    Configured on interfaces:
        Ethernet2/4 - ingress (Router ACL)
    Active on interfaces:
        Ethernet2/4 - ingress (Router ACL)
```

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>fragments</b>	Configures how an IP ACL processes noninitial fragments.
<b>ip access-list</b>	Configures an IPv4 ACL.
<b>show access-lists</b>	Displays all ACLs or a specific ACL.
<b>show mac access-lists</b>	Displays all MAC ACLs or a specific MAC ACL.
<b>statistics per-entry</b>	Starts recording statistics for packets permitted or denied by each entry in an ACL.

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## show ip access-lists capture session

To display the ACL capture session configuration, use the **show ip access-lists capture session** command.

**show ip access-lists capture session** *session*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>session</i> Session ID. The range is from 0 to 4294967295.								
<b>Defaults</b>	None								
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode								
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator								
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5.2(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	5.2(1)	This command was introduced.				
Release	Modification								
5.2(1)	This command was introduced.								
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.								
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to display the ACL capture session configuration:</p> <pre>switch# show ip access-lists capture session 5 switch#</pre>								
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>monitor session</b> <i>session</i></td> <td>Configures an ACL capture session.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>type acl-capture</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>destination interface</b></td> <td>Configures a destination for ACL capture packets.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	<b>monitor session</b> <i>session</i>	Configures an ACL capture session.	<b>type acl-capture</b>		<b>destination interface</b>	Configures a destination for ACL capture packets.
Command	Description								
<b>monitor session</b> <i>session</i>	Configures an ACL capture session.								
<b>type acl-capture</b>									
<b>destination interface</b>	Configures a destination for ACL capture packets.								

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## show ip arp inspection

To display the Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) configuration status, use the **show ip arp inspection** command.

**show ip arp inspection**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to display the status of the DAI configuration:

```
switch# show ip arp inspection

Source Mac Validation      : Enabled
Destination Mac Validation : Enabled
IP Address Validation      : Enabled

Vlan : 1
-----
Configuration      : Enabled
Operation State    : Active

ARP Req Forwarded = 0
ARP Res Forwarded = 0
ARP Req Dropped   = 0
ARP Res Dropped   = 0
DHCP Drops        = 0
DHCP Permits      = 0
SMAC Fails-ARP Req = 0
SMAC Fails-ARP Res = 0
DMAC Fails-ARP Res = 0
IP Fails-ARP Req   = 0
IP Fails-ARP Res   = 0
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>ip arp inspection vlan</b>	Enables DAI for a specified list of VLANs.
<b>show ip arp inspection interface</b>	Displays the trust state and the ARP packet rate for a specified interface.
<b>show ip arp inspection log</b>	Displays the DAI log configuration.
<b>show ip arp inspection statistics</b>	Displays the DAI statistics.
<b>show ip arp inspection vlan</b>	Displays DAI status for a specified list of VLANs.
<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including DAI configuration.

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## show ip arp inspection interface

To display the trust state for the specified interface, use the **show ip arp inspection interface** command.

```
show ip arp inspection interface {ethernet slot/port | port-channel channel-number}
```

Syntax Description	
<b>ethernet slot/port</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the output is for an Ethernet interface.
<b>port-channel channel-number</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the output is for a port-channel interface. Valid port-channel numbers are from 1 to 4096.

Defaults	
None	

Command Modes	
Any command mode	

SupportedUserRoles	
network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator	

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

Usage Guidelines	
This command does not require a license.	

Examples	
This example shows how to display the trust state for a trusted interface:	

```
switch# show ip arp inspection interface ethernet 2/1

Interface          Trust State
-----          -
Ethernet2/46      Trusted
switch#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>ip arp inspection vlan</b>	Enables Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) for a specified list of VLANs.
	<b>show ip arp inspection</b>	Displays the DAI configuration status.
	<b>show ip arp inspection log</b>	Displays the DAI log configuration.
	<b>show ip arp inspection statistics</b>	Displays the DAI statistics.

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<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show ip arp inspection vlan</b>	Displays DAI status for a specified list of VLANs.
<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including DAI configuration.

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## show ip arp inspection log

To display the Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) log configuration, use the **show ip arp inspection log** command.

### show ip arp inspection log

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the DAI log configuration:

```
switch# show ip arp inspection log

Syslog Buffer Size : 32
Syslog Rate       : 5 entries per 1 seconds
switch#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>clear ip arp inspection log</b>	Clears the DAI logging buffer.
	<b>ip arp inspection log-buffer</b>	Configures the DAI logging buffer size.
	<b>show ip arp inspection</b>	Displays the DAI configuration status.
	<b>show ip arp inspection interface</b>	Displays the trust state and the ARP packet rate for a specified interface.
	<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including DAI configuration.

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## show ip arp inspection statistics

Use the **show ip arp inspection statistics** command to display the Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) statistics. You can specify a VLAN or range of VLANs.

**show ip arp inspection statistics** [**vlan** *vlan-list*]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-list</i>	(Optional) Specifies the list of VLANs for which to display DAI statistics. Valid VLAN IDs are from 1 to 4096.
---------------------------	------------------------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator
-----------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

**Examples** This example shows how to display the DAI statistics for VLAN 1:

```
switch# show ip arp inspection statistics vlan 1

Vlan : 1
-----
ARP Req Forwarded = 0
ARP Res Forwarded = 0
ARP Req Dropped   = 0
ARP Res Dropped   = 0
DHCP Drops        = 0
DHCP Permits      = 0
SMAC Fails-ARP Req = 0
SMAC Fails-ARP Res = 0
DMAC Fails-ARP Res = 0
IP Fails-ARP Req   = 0
IP Fails-ARP Res   = 0
switch#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>clear ip arp inspection statistics vlan</b>	Clears the DAI statistics for a specified VLAN.
	<b>show ip arp inspection</b>	Displays the DAI configuration status.
	<b>show ip arp inspection interface</b>	Displays the trust state and the ARP packet rate for a specified interface.
	<b>show ip arp inspection log</b>	Displays the DAI log configuration.
	<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including DAI configuration.

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## show ip arp inspection vlan

Use the **show ip arp inspection vlan** command to display Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) status for the specified list of VLANs.

**show ip arp inspection vlan** *vlan-list*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>vlan-list</i>	VLANs with DAI status that this command shows. The <i>vlan-list</i> argument allows you to specify a single VLAN ID, a range of VLAN IDs, or comma-separated IDs and ranges (see the “Examples” section). Valid VLAN IDs are from 1 to 4096.
---------------------------	------------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator
---------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to display DAI status for VLANs 1 and 13:

```
switch# show ip arp inspection vlan 1,13

Source Mac Validation      : Enabled
Destination Mac Validation : Enabled
IP Address Validation      : Enabled

Vlan : 1
-----
Configuration      : Enabled
Operation State    : Active

Vlan : 13
-----
Configuration      : Enabled
Operation State    : Inactive
switch#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>clear ip arp inspection statistics vlan</b>	Clears the DAI statistics for a specified VLAN.
	<b>ip arp inspection vlan</b>	Enables DAI for a specified list of VLANs.
	<b>show ip arp inspection</b>	Displays the DAI configuration status.
	<b>show ip arp inspection interface</b>	Displays the trust state and the ARP packet rate for a specified interface.
	<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including DAI configuration.

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## show ip device tracking

To display IP device tracking information, use the **show ip device tracking** command.

```
show ip device tracking {all | interface ethernet slot/port | ip-address ipv4-address | mac-address
mac-address}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>all</b>		Displays all IP device tracking information.
<b>interface ethernet</b> <i>slot/port</i>		Displays IP tracking device information for an interface.
<b>ip-address</b> <i>ipv4-address</i>		Displays IP tracking device information for an IPv4 address in the A.B.C.D format.
<b>mac-address</b> <i>mac-address</i>		Displays IP tracking information for a MAC address in the XXXX.XXXX.XXXX format.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
VDC user

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

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display all IP device tracking information:

```
switch# show ip device tracking all
```

This example shows how to display the IP device tracking information for an interface:

```
switch# show ip device tracking ethernet 1/2
```

This example shows how to display the IP device tracking information for an IP address:

```
switch# show ip device tracking ip-address 10.10.1.1
```

This example shows how to display the IP device tracking information for a MAC address:

```
switch# show ip device tracking mac-address 0018.bad8.3fbd
```

■ show ip device tracking

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	ip device tracking	Configures IP device tracking.

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## show ip dhcp relay

To display DHCP snooping relay status, including DHCP server addresses configured on interfaces, use the **show ip dhcp relay** command.

**show ip dhcp relay**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the DHCP relay status and configured DHCP server addresses:

```
switch# show ip dhcp relay
DHCP relay service is enabled
Insertion of option 82 is enabled
Insertion of VPN suboptions is enabled
Helper addresses are configured on the following interfaces:
  Interface      Relay Address    VRF Name
  -----
  Ethernet1/4    10.10.10.1      red
switch#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature dhcp</b>	Enables the DHCP snooping feature on the device.
	<b>ip dhcp relay</b>	Enables the DHCP relay agent.
	<b>show ip dhcp relay address</b>	Shows DHCP server addresses configured on the device.

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## show ip dhcp relay address

To display DHCP server addresses configured on the device, use the **show ip dhcp relay address** command.

```
show ip dhcp relay address [interface {ethernet list | port-channel list}]
```

```
show ip dhcp relay address [interface interface-list]
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>interface</b>	(Optional) Restricts the output to a DHCP addresses configured on range or set of Ethernet or port-channel interfaces and subinterfaces.
	<b>ethernet</b>	(Optional) Restricts the output to a DHCP addresses configured on range or set of Ethernet interfaces and subinterfaces.
	<i>list</i>	Single interface, range of interfaces, or comma-separated interfaces and ranges (see the “Examples” section).
	<b>port-channel</b>	(Optional) Restricts the output to a DHCP addresses configured on range or set of port-channel interfaces and subinterfaces.

Defaults	
	None

Command Modes	
	Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles	
	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	Support was added for the <b>interface</b> keyword and for VRF awareness.
	4.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	
	This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to display all the DHCP relay addresses configured on a device:

```
switch# show ip dhcp relay address
Interface          Relay Address      VRF Name
-----
Ethernet1/2        10.1.1.1
Ethernet1/3        10.1.1.1          red
Ethernet1/4        10.1.1.1          red
Ethernet1/5        10.1.1.1          red
Ethernet1/6        10.1.1.1          red
Ethernet1/7        10.1.1.1          red
Ethernet1/8        10.1.1.1          red

switch#
```

This example shows how to display the DHCP relay addresses configured Ethernet interfaces 1/2 through 1/4 and Ethernet 1/8:

```
switch(config-if)# show ip dhcp relay address interface ethernet 1/2-4,ethernet 1/8
Interface          Relay Address      VRF Name
-----
Ethernet1/2        10.1.1.1
Ethernet1/3        10.1.1.1          red
Ethernet1/4        10.1.1.1          red
Ethernet1/8        10.1.1.1          red
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>feature dhcp</b>	Enables the DHCP snooping feature on the device.
<b>ip dhcp relay</b>	Enables the DHCP relay agent.
<b>show ip dhcp relay</b>	Shows DHCP relay status and server addresses configured on the device.

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## show ip dhcp snooping

To display general status information for DHCP snooping, use the **show ip dhcp snooping** command.

**show ip dhcp snooping**

---

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

---

**Defaults** None

---

**Command Modes** Any command mode

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

---

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

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to display general status information about DHCP snooping:

```
switch# show ip dhcp snooping
DHCP snooping service is enabled
Switch DHCP snooping is enabled
DHCP snooping is configured on the following VLANs:
1,13
DHCP snooping is operational on the following VLANs:
1
Insertion of Option 82 is disabled
Verification of MAC address is enabled
DHCP snooping trust is configured on the following interfaces:
Interface           Trusted
-----
Ethernet2/3         Yes

switch#
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>feature dhcp</b>	Enables the DHCP snooping feature on the device.
	<b>ip dhcp snooping</b>	Globally enables DHCP snooping on the device.
	<b>show ip dhcp snooping binding</b>	Displays IP-MAC address bindings, including the static IP source entries.
	<b>show ip dhcp snooping statistics</b>	Displays DHCP snooping statistics.
	<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration.

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## show ip dhcp snooping binding

To display IP-to-MAC address bindings for all interfaces or a specific interface, use the **show ip dhcp snooping binding** command. It includes static IP source entries. Static entries appear with the term “static” in the Type column.

```
show ip dhcp snooping binding [IP-address] [MAC-address] [interface ethernet slot/port]
[vlan vlan-id]
```

```
show ip dhcp snooping binding [dynamic]
```

```
show ip dhcp snooping binding [static]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>IP-address</i>	(Optional) IPv4 address that the bindings shown must include. Valid entries are in dotted-decimal format.
<i>MAC-address</i>	(Optional) MAC address that the bindings shown must include. Valid entries are in dotted-hexadecimal format.
<b>interface ethernet</b> <i>slot/port</i>	(Optional) Specifies the Ethernet interface that the bindings shown must be associated with.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Specifies a VLAN ID that the bindings shown must be associated with. Valid VLAN IDs are from 1 to 4096.
<b>dynamic</b>	(Optional) Limits the output to all dynamic IP-MAC address bindings.
<b>static</b>	(Optional) Limits the output to all static IP-MAC address bindings.

Defaults	
	None

Command Modes	
	Any command mode

Supported User Roles	
	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator

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

Usage Guidelines	
	This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to display all bindings:

```
switch# show ip dhcp snooping binding
MacAddress      IPAddress      LeaseSec  Type      VLAN  Interface
-----
0f:00:60:b3:23:33  10.3.2.2      infinite  static    13    Ethernet2/46
0f:00:60:b3:23:35  10.2.2.2      infinite  static    100   Ethernet2/10
switch#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>clear ip dhcp snooping binding</b>	Clears the DHCP snooping binding database.
<b>feature dhcp</b>	Enables the DHCP snooping feature on the device.
<b>ip dhcp relay</b>	Enables or disables the DHCP relay agent.
<b>ip dhcp snooping</b>	Globally enables DHCP snooping on the device.
<b>show ip dhcp snooping</b>	Displays general information about DHCP snooping.
<b>show ip dhcp snooping statistics</b>	Displays DHCP snooping statistics.
<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including IP Source Guard configuration.

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## show ip dhcp snooping statistics

To display DHCP snooping statistics, use the **show ip dhcp snooping statistics** command.

**show ip dhcp snooping statistics**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display DHCP snooping statistics:

```
switch# show ip dhcp snooping statistics
Packets processed 0
Packets received through cfsoe 0
Packets forwarded 0
Packets forwarded on cfsoe 0
Total packets dropped 0
Packets dropped from untrusted ports 0
Packets dropped due to MAC address check failure 0
Packets dropped due to Option 82 insertion failure 0
Packets dropped due to o/p intf unknown 0
Packets dropped which were unknown 0
Packets dropped due to dhcp relay not enabled 0
Packets dropped due to no binding entry 0
Packets dropped due to interface error/no interface 0
Packets dropped due to max hops exceeded 0
switch#
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>feature dhcp</b>	Enables the DHCP snooping feature on the device.
	<b>ip dhcp snooping</b>	Globally enables DHCP snooping on the device.
	<b>service dhcp</b>	Enables or disables the DHCP relay agent.
	<b>show ip dhcp snooping</b>	Displays general information about DHCP snooping.
	<b>show ip dhcp snooping binding</b>	Displays IP-MAC address bindings, including the static IP source entries.
	<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration.

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## show ip verify source

To display the IP-to-MAC address bindings, use the **show ip verify source** command.

```
show ip verify source [interface {ethernet slot/port | port-channel channel-number}]
```

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	<b>interface</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the output is limited to IP-to-MAC address bindings for a particular interface.
	<b>ethernet slot/port</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the output is limited to bindings for the Ethernet interface given.
	<b>port-channel channel-number</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the output is limited to bindings for the port-channel interface given. Valid port-channel numbers are from 1 to 4096.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the IP-to-MAC address bindings:

```
switch# show ip verify source
switch#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>ip source binding</b>	Creates a static IP source entry for the specified Ethernet interface.
	<b>ip verify source dhcp-snooping-vlan</b>	Enables IP Source Guard on an interface.
	<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Displays DHCP snooping configuration, including IP Source Guard configuration.

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## show ipv6 access-lists

To display all IPv6 access-control lists (ACLs) or a specific IPv6 ACL, use the **show ipv6 access-lists** command.

```
show ipv6 access-lists [access-list-name] [expanded | summary]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>access-list-name</i>	(Optional) Name of an IPv6 ACL, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
<b>expanded</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the contents of IPv6 address groups or port groups show rather than the names of object groups only.
<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the command displays information about the ACL rather than the ACL configuration. For more information, see the “Usage Guidelines” section.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	Command output is sorted alphabetically by the ACL names. Support was added for the <b>fragments</b> command.
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

The device shows all IPv6 ACLs, unless you use the *access-list-name* argument to specify an ACL. If you do not specify an ACL name, the device lists ACLs alphabetically by the ACL names. IPv6 address object groups and IP port object groups show only by name, unless you use the **expanded** keyword.

The **expanded** keyword allows you to display the details of object groups used in an ACL rather than only the name of the object groups. For more information about object groups, see the **object-group ipv6 address** and **object-group ip port** commands.

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The **summary** keyword allows you to display information about the ACL rather than the ACL configuration. The information displayed includes the following:

- Whether per-entry statistics are configured for the ACL.
- Whether the **fragments** command is configured for the ACL.
- The number of rules in the ACL configuration. This number does not reflect how many entries that the ACL contains when the device applies it to an interface. If a rule in the ACL uses an object group, the number of entries in the ACL when it is applied may be much greater than the number of rules.
- The interfaces that the ACL is applied to.
- The interfaces that the ACL is active on.

The **show ipv6 access-lists** command displays statistics for each entry in an ACL if the following conditions are both true:

- The ACL configuration contains the **statistics per-entry** command.
- The ACL is applied to an interface that is administratively up.

If an IP ACL includes the **fragments** command, it appears before the explicit permit and deny rules, but the device applies the **fragments** command to noninitial fragments only if they do not match all other explicit rules in the ACL.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to use the **show ipv6 access-lists** command to display all IPv6 ACLs on a device that has a single IPv6 ACL:

```
switch# show ipv6 access-lists

IPv6 access list ipv6-main-filter
    10 permit ipv6 any any
```

This example shows how to use the **show ipv6 access-lists** command to display an IPv6 ACL named ipv6-RandD-outbound-web, including per-entry statistics for the entries except for the LowerLab object group:

```
switch# show ipv6 access-lists ipv6-RandD-outbound-web

IPv6 access list ipv6-RandD-outbound-web
    statistics per-entry
    fragments deny-all
    1000 permit ahp any any [match=732]
    1005 permit tcp addrgroup LowerLab any eq telnet
    1010 permit tcp any any eq www [match=820421]
```

This example shows how to use the **show ipv6 access-lists** command to display an IPv6 ACL named ipv6-RandD-outbound-web. The **expanded** keyword causes the contents of the object group from the previous example to appear, including the per-entry statistics:

```
switch# show ipv6 access-lists ipv6-RandD-outbound-web expanded

IPv6 access list ipv6-RandD-outbound-web
    statistics per-entry
    1000 permit ahp any any [match=732]
    1005 permit tcp 2001:db8:0:3ab0::1/128 any eq telnet [match=5032]
    1005 permit tcp 2001:db8:0:3ab0::32/128 any eq telnet [match=433]
    1010 permit tcp any any eq www [match=820421]
```

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This example shows how to use the **show ipv6 access-lists** command with the **summary** keyword to display information about an IPv6 ACL named ipv6-RandD-outbound-web, such as which interfaces the ACL is applied to and active on:

```
switch# show ipv6 access-lists ipv6-RandD-outbound-web summary
IPV6 ACL ipv6-RandD-outbound-web

    Statistics enabled
    Total ACEs Configured: 4
    Configured on interfaces:
        Ethernet2/4 - ingress (Router ACL)
    Active on interfaces:
        Ethernet2/4 - ingress (Router ACL)
```

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>fragments</b>	Configures how an IP ACL processes noninitial fragments.
<b>ipv6 access-list</b>	Configures an IPv6 ACL.
<b>show access-lists</b>	Displays all ACLs or a specific ACL.
<b>show ip access-lists</b>	Displays all IPv4 ACLs or a specific IPv4 ACL.
<b>show mac access-lists</b>	Displays all MAC ACLs or a specific MAC ACL.
<b>statistics per-entry</b>	Starts recording statistics for packets permitted or denied by each entry in an ACL.

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## show key chain

To display the configuration for a specific keychain, use the **show key chain** command.

```
show key chain keychain-name [mode decrypt]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>keychain-name</i>	Name of the keychain to configure, up to 63 alphanumeric characters.
<b>mode decrypt</b>	(Optional) Shows the key text configuration in cleartext. This option is available only when access the device with a user account that is assigned a network-admin or vdc-admin user role.

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

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator
--------------------	--

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

Usage Guidelines	This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to display keychain configuration for the keychain glbp-key, which contains one key (key 13) which has specific accept and send lifetimes:
----------	---

```
switch# show key chain
Key-Chain glbp-keys
  Key 13 -- text 7 071a33595c1d0c1702170203163e3e21213c20361a021f11
    accept lifetime UTC (00:00:00 Jun 13 2008) - (23:59:59 Sep 12 2008)
    send lifetime UTC (00:00:00 Jun 13 2008) - (23:59:59 Aug 12 2008)
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>accept-lifetime</b>	Configures an accept lifetime for a key.
	<b>key</b>	Configures a key.
	<b>key chain</b>	Configures a keychain.

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Command	Description
key-string	Configures a key string.
send-lifetime	Configures a send lifetime for a key.

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## show ldap-search-map

To display information about the configured Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) attribute maps, use the **show ldap-search-map** command.

**show ldap-search-map**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must use the **feature ldap** command before you can display LDAP information. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display information about the configured LDAP attribute maps:

```
switch# show ldap-search-map
total number of search maps : 1

following LDAP search maps are configured:
SEARCH MAP s0:
  User Profile:
    BaseDN: DN1
    Attribute Name: map1
    Search Filter: filter1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>attribute-name</b>	Configures the attribute name, search filter, and base-DN for the user profile, trusted certificate, CRL, certificate DN match, public key match, or user-switchgroup lookup search operation.
	<b>feature ldap</b>	Enables LDAP.

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Command	Description
ldap search-map	Configures an LDAP search map.
ldap-server host	Specifies the IPv4 or IPv6 address or hostname for an LDAP server.

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## show ldap-server

To display the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server configuration, use the **show ldap-server** command.

**show ldap-server**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must use the **feature ldap** command before you can display LDAP information. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the LDAP server configuration:

```
switch# show ldap-server
  timeout : 5
  port : 389
  deadtime : 0
total number of servers : 0
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature ldap</b>	Enables LDAP.
	<b>ldap-server host</b>	Specifies the IPv4 or IPv6 address or hostname for an LDAP server.

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## show ldap-server groups

To display the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server group configuration, use the **show ldap-server groups** command.

**show ldap-server groups**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must use the **feature ldap** command before you can display LDAP information. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the LDAP server group configuration:

```
switch# show ldap-server groups
total number of groups: 1

following LDAP server groups are configured:
  group LDAPgroup1:
    Use-vrf: default
    Mode: UnSecure
    Authentication: Search and Bind
    Bind and Search : append with basedn (cn=$userid)
    Authentication: Do bind instead of compare
    Bind and Search : compare passwd attribute userPassword
    Authentication Mech: Default(PLAIN)
    Search map:
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	aaa group server ldap	Creates an LDAP server group and enters the LDAP server group configuration mode for that group.
	feature ldap	Enables LDAP.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## show ldap-server statistics

To display the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server statistics, use the **show ldap-server statistics** command.

```
show ldap-server statistics {ipv4-address | ipv6-address | host-name}
```

Syntax Description	
<i>ipv4-address</i>	Server IPv4 address in the <i>A.B.C.D</i> format.
<i>ipv6-address</i>	Server IPv6 address in the <i>X:X:X:X</i> format.
<i>host-name</i>	Server name. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 256 characters.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must use the **feature ldap** command before you can display LDAP information.  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the statistics for an LDAP server:

```
switch# show ldap-server statistics 10.10.1.1
Server is not monitored

Authentication Statistics
  failed transactions: 0
  successfull transactions: 0
  requests sent: 0
  requests timed out: 0
  responses with no matching requests: 0
  responses not processed: 0
  responses containing errors: 0
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	feature ldap	Enables LDAP.
	ldap-server host	Specifies the IPv4 or IPv6 address or hostname for an LDAP server.

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## show mac access-lists

To display all MAC access control lists (ACLs) or a specific MAC ACL, use the **show mac access-lists** command.

```
show mac access-lists [access-list-name] [summary]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>access-list-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a MAC ACL, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the command displays information about the ACL rather than the ACL configuration. For more information, see the “Usage Guidelines” section.

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

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	Command output is sorted alphabetically by the ACL names.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The device shows all MAC ACLs, unless you use the <i>access-list-name</i> argument to specify an ACL.
------------------	---

If you do not specify an ACL name, the device lists ACLs alphabetically by the ACL names.

The **summary** keyword allows you to display information about the ACL rather than the ACL configuration. The information displayed includes the following:

- Whether per-entry statistics are configured for the ACL.
- The number of rules in the ACL configuration. This number does not reflect how many entries that the ACL contains when the device applies it to an interface. If a rule in the ACL uses an object group, the number of entries in the ACL when it is applied may be much greater than the number of rules.
- The interfaces that the ACL is applied to.
- The interfaces that the ACL is active on.

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The **show mac access-lists** command displays statistics for each entry in an ACL if the following conditions are both true:

- The ACL configuration contains the **statistics per-entry** command.
- The ACL is applied to an interface that is administratively up.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to use the **show mac access-lists** command to show all MAC ACLs on a device with a single MAC ACL:

```
switch# show mac access-lists

MAC access list mac-filter
    10 permit any any ip
```

This example shows how to use the **show mac access-lists** command to display a MAC ACL named mac-lab-filter, including per-entry statistics:

```
switch# show mac access-lists mac-lab-filter

MAC access list mac-lab-filter
    statistics per-entry
    10 permit 0600.ea5f.22ff 0000.0000.0000 any [match=820421]
    20 permit 0600.050b.3ee3 0000.0000.0000 any [match=732]
```

This example shows how to use the **show mac access-lists** command with the **summary** keyword to display information about a MAC ACL named mac-lab-filter, such as which interfaces the ACL is applied to and active on:

```
switch# show mac access-lists mac-lab-filter summary

MAC ACL mac-lab-filter

    Statistics enabled
    Total ACEs Configured: 2
    Configured on interfaces:
        Ethernet2/3 - ingress (Port ACL)
    Active on interfaces:
        Ethernet2/3 - ingress (Port ACL)
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>mac access-list</b>	Configures a MAC ACL.
<b>show access-lists</b>	Displays all ACLs or a specific ACL.
<b>show ip access-lists</b>	Displays all IPv4 ACLs or a specific IPv4 ACL.
<b>show ipv6 access-lists</b>	Displays all IPv6 ACLs or a specific IPv6 ACL.

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## show password strength-check

To display password-strength checking status, use the **show password strength-check** command.

**show password strength-check**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(3)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display password-strength checking status:

```
switch# show password strength-check
Password strength check enabled
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>password strength-check</b>	Enables password-strength checking.
	<b>show running-config security</b>	Displays security feature configuration in the running configuration.

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## show policy-map type control-plane

To display control plane policy map information, use the **show policy-map type control-plane** command.

```
show policy-map type control-plane [expand] [name policy-map-name]
```

Syntax Description	
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded control plane policy map information.
<b>name <i>policy-map-name</i></b>	(Optional) Specifies the name of the control plane policy map. The name is case sensitive.

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

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator
--------------------	--

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

Usage Guidelines	You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC). This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to display control plane policy map information:
----------	---

```
switch# show policy-map type control-plane

policy-map type control-plane copp-system-policy
  class copp-system-class-critical
    police cir 2000 kbps bc 1500 bytes pir 3000 kbps be 1500 bytes conform transmit
    exceed transmit violate drop
  class copp-system-class-important
    police cir 1000 kbps bc 1500 bytes pir 1500 kbps be 1500 bytes conform transmit
    exceed transmit violate drop
  class copp-system-class-normal
    police cir 400 kbps bc 1500 bytes pir 600 kbps be 1500 bytes conform transmit
    exceed transmit violate drop
  class class-default
    police cir 200 kbps bc 1500 bytes pir 300 kbps be 1500 bytes conform transmit
    exceed transmit violate drop
```

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## show port-security

To show the state of port security on the device, use the **show port-security** command.

```
show port-security [state]
```

Syntax Description	state	(Optional) Shows that port security is enabled.
--------------------	-------	---

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

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator
--------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	Support for Layer 2 port-channel interfaces was added.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to use the <b>show port-security</b> command to view the status of the port security feature on a device:
----------	--

```
switch# show port-security
```

```
Total Secured Mac Addresses in System (excluding one mac per port)      : 0
Max Addresses limit in System (excluding one mac per port) : 8192
```

```
-----
Secure Port  MaxSecureAddr  CurrentAddr  SecurityViolation  Security Action
              (Count)          (Count)          (Count)
-----
```

```
Ethernet1/4          5             1             0                Shutdown
=====
```

```
switch#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature port-security</b>	Enables the port security feature.
	<b>show port-security address</b>	Shows MAC addresses secured by the port security feature.
	<b>show port-security interface</b>	Shows the port security status for a specific interface.
	<b>switchport port-security</b>	Configures port security on a Layer 2 interface.

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## show port-security address

To show information about MAC addresses secured by the port security feature, use the **show port-security address** command.

```
show port-security address [interface {port-channel channel-number | ethernet slot/port}]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>interface</b>	(Optional) Limits the port-security MAC address information to a specific interface.	
<b>port-channel</b> <i>channel-number</i>	Specifies a Layer 2 port-channel interface. The <i>channel-number</i> argument can be a whole number from 1 to 4096.	
<b>ethernet</b> <i>slot/port</i>	Specifies an Ethernet interface.	

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	Support for Layer 2 port-channel interfaces was added.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to use the **show port-security address** command to view information about all MAC addresses secured by port security:

```
switch# show port-security address

Total Secured Mac Addresses in System (excluding one mac per port)      : 0
Max Addresses limit in System (excluding one mac per port) : 8192

-----
                        Secure Mac Address Table
-----
Vlan    Mac Address                Type           Ports          Remaining Age
-----  -
      1    0054.AAB3.770F             STATIC         port-channell  0
      1    00EE.378A.ABCE             STATIC         Ethernet1/4    0
=====
switch#
```

This example shows how to use the **show port-security address** command to view the MAC addresses secured by the port security feature on the Ethernet 1/4 interface:

```
switch# show port-security address interface ethernet 1/4
                        Secure Mac Address Table
-----
Vlan    Mac Address                Type           Ports          Remaining Age
-----  -
      1    00EE.378A.ABCE             STATIC         Ethernet1/4    0
-----
switch#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>feature port-security</b>	Enables the port security feature.
<b>show port-security</b>	Shows the status of the port security feature.
<b>show port-security interface</b>	Shows the port security status for a specific interface.
<b>switchport port-security</b>	Configures port security on a Layer 2 interface.

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## show port-security interface

To show the state of port security on a specific interface, use the **show port-security interface** command.

```
show port-security interface {port-channel channel-number | ethernet slot/port}
```

Syntax Description	port-channel	Specifies a Layer 2 port-channel interface. The <i>channel-number</i> argument can be a whole number from 1 to 4096.
	<i>channel-number</i>	
	ethernet <i>slot/port</i>	Specifies an Ethernet interface.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	Support for Layer 2 port-channel interfaces was added.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to use the **show port-security interface** command to view the status of the port security feature on the Ethernet 1/4 interface:

```
switch# show port-security interface ethernet 1/4
Port Security           : Enabled
Port Status             : Secure Down
Violation Mode          : Shutdown
Aging Time              : 0 mins
Aging Type              : Absolute
Maximum MAC Addresses   : 5
Total MAC Addresses     : 1
Configured MAC Addresses : 1
Sticky MAC Addresses    : 0
Security violation count : 0
switch#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature port-security</b>	Enables the port security feature.
	<b>show port-security</b>	Shows the status of the port security feature.
	<b>show port-security address</b>	Shows MAC addresses secured by the port security feature.
	<b>switchport port-security</b>	Configures port security on a Layer 2 interface.

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## show privilege

To show the current privilege level, username, and status of cumulative privilege support, use the **show privilege** command.

**show privilege**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to use the **show privilege** command to view the current privilege level, username, and status of cumulative privilege support:

```
switch# show privilege
User name: admin
Current privilege level: -1
Feature privilege: Enabled
switch#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>enable level</b>	Enables a user to move to a higher privilege level.
	<b>enable secret priv-lvl</b>	Enables a secret password for a specific privilege level.
	<b>feature privilege</b>	Enables the cumulative privilege of roles for command authorization on TACACS+ servers.
	<b>username username priv-lvl</b>	Enables a user to use privilege levels for authorization.

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## show radius

To display the RADIUS Cisco Fabric Services (CFS) distribution status and other details, use the **show radius** command.

```
show radius {distribution status | merge status | pending [cmds] | pending-diff | session status
            | status}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>distribution status</b>		Displays the status of the RADIUS CFS distribution.
<b>merge status</b>		Displays the status of a RADIUS merge.
<b>pending</b>		Displays the pending configuration that is not yet applied to the running configuration.
<b>cmds</b>	(Optional)	Displays the commands for the pending configuration.
<b>pending-diff</b>		Displays the difference between the active configuration and the pending configuration.
<b>session status</b>		Displays the status of the RADIUS CFS session.
<b>status</b>		Displays the status of the RADIUS CFS.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

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## Examples

This example shows how to display the RADIUS CFS distribution status:

```
switch# show radius distribution status
distribution : enabled
session ongoing: no
session db: does not exist
merge protocol status: not yet initiated after enable

last operation: enable
last operation status: success
```

This example shows how to display the RADIUS merge status:

```
switch# show radius merge status
Result: Waiting
```

This example shows how to display the RADIUS CFS session status:

```
switch# show radius session status
Last Action Time Stamp      : None
Last Action                  : Distribution Enable
Last Action Result          : Success
Last Action Failure Reason  : none
```

This example shows how to display the RADIUS CFS status:

```
switch# show radius status
distribution : enabled
session ongoing: no
session db: does not exist
merge protocol status: not yet initiated after enable

last operation: enable
last operation status: success
```

This example shows how to display the pending RADIUS configuration:

```
switch# show radius pending
radius-server host 10.10.1.1 key 7 qxz123aaa group server radius aaa-private-sg
```

This example shows how to display the pending RADIUS configuration commands:

```
switch# show radius pending cmds
radius-server host 10.10.1.1 key 7 qxz12345 auth_port 1812 acct_port 1813 authentication
accounting
```

This example shows how to display the differences between the pending RADIUS configuration and the current RADIUS configuration:

```
switch(config)# show radius pending-diff
+radius-server host 10.10.1.1 authentication accounting
```

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## show radius-server

To display RADIUS server information, use the **show radius-server** command.

```
show radius-server [hostname | ipv4-address | ipv6-address]
                  [directed-request | groups | sorted | statistics]
```

Syntax	Description
<i>hostname</i>	(Optional) RADIUS server Domain Name Server (DNS) name. The name is case sensitive.
<i>ipv4-address</i>	(Optional) RADIUS server IPv4 address in the <i>A.B.C.D</i> format.
<i>ipv6-address</i>	(Optional) RADIUS server IPv6 address in the <i>X:X:X:X</i> format.
<b>directed-request</b>	(Optional) Displays the directed request configuration.
<b>groups</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the configured RADIUS server groups.
<b>sorted</b>	(Optional) Displays sorted-by-name information about the RADIUS servers.
<b>statistics</b>	(Optional) Displays RADIUS statistics for the RADIUS servers.

**Defaults** Displays the global RADIUS server configuration

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles**

- network-admin
- network-operator
- vdc-admin
- vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** RADIUS preshared keys are not visible in the **show radius-server** command output. Use the **show running-config radius** command to display the RADIUS preshared keys.

This command does not require a license.

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## Examples

This example shows how to display information for all RADIUS servers:

```
switch# show radius-server
Global RADIUS shared secret:*****
retransmission count:1
timeout value:5
deadtime value:0
total number of servers:2

following RADIUS servers are configured:
  10.10.1.1:
    available for authentication on port:1812
    available for accounting on port:1813
  10.10.2.2:
    available for authentication on port:1812
    available for accounting on port:1813
```

This example shows how to display information for a specified RADIUS server:

```
switch# show radius-server 10.10.1.1
  10.10.1.1:
    available for authentication on port:1812
    available for accounting on port:1813
    idle time:0
    test user:test
    test password:*****
```

This example shows how to display the RADIUS directed request configuration:

```
switch# show radius-server directed-request
enabled
```

This example shows how to display information for RADIUS server groups:

```
switch# show radius-server groups
total number of groups:2

following RADIUS server groups are configured:
  group radius:
    server: all configured radius servers
  group RadServer:
    deadtime is 0
    vrf is management
```

This example shows how to display information for a specified RADIUS server group:

```
switch# show radius-server groups RadServer
  group RadServer:
    deadtime is 0
    vrf is management
```

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This example shows how to display sorted information for all RADIUS servers:

```
switch# show radius-server sorted
Global RADIUS shared secret:*****
retransmission count:1
timeout value:5
deadtime value:0
total number of servers:2

following RADIUS servers are configured:
  10.10.0.0:
    available for authentication on port:1812
    available for accounting on port:1813
  10.10.1.1:
    available for authentication on port:1812
    available for accounting on port:1813
```

This example shows how to display statistics for a specified RADIUS server:

```
switch# show radius-server statistics 10.10.1.1
Server is not monitored

Authentication Statistics
  failed transactions: 0
  sucessfull transactions: 0
  requests sent: 0
  requests timed out: 0
  responses with no matching requests: 0
  responses not processed: 0
  responses containing errors: 0

Accounting Statistics
  failed transactions: 0
  sucessfull transactions: 0
  requests sent: 0
  requests timed out: 0
  responses with no matching requests: 0
  responses not processed: 0
  responses containing errors: 0
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show running-config radius</b>	Displays the RADIUS information in the running configuration file.

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## show role

To display the user role configuration, use the **show role** command.

```
show role [name role-name]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>name</b> <i>role-name</i>	(Optional) Displays information for a specific user role name. The role name is case sensitive.
---------------------------	------------------------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	Displays information for all user roles.
-----------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator
---------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

**Examples** This example shows how to display information for a specific user role:

```
switch(config)# show role name MyRole

role: MyRole
  description: new role
  vlan policy: deny
  permitted vlan
  1-10
  interface policy: deny
  permitted interface
  Ethernet2/1-8
  vrf policy: permit (default)
```

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This example shows how to display information for all user roles in the default virtual device context (VDC):

```
switch(config)# show role
```

```
role: network-admin
  description: Predefined network admin role has access to all commands
               on the switch
-----
Rule    Perm    Type    Scope    Entity
-----
1       permit  read-write

role: network-operator
  description: Predefined network operator role has access to all read
               commands on the switch
-----
Rule    Perm    Type    Scope    Entity
-----
1       permit  read

role: vdc-admin
  description: Predefined vdc admin role has access to all commands within
               a VDC instance
-----
Rule    Perm    Type    Scope    Entity
-----
1       permit  read-write

role: vdc-operator
  description: Predefined vdc operator role has access to all read commands
               within a VDC instance
-----
Rule    Perm    Type    Scope    Entity
-----
1       permit  read

role: MyRole
  description: new role
  vlan policy: deny
  permitted vlan
  1-10
  interface policy: deny
  permitted interface
  Ethernet2/1-8
  vrf policy: permit (default)
```

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This example shows how to display information for all user roles in a nondefault virtual device context (VDC):

```
switch-MyVDC# show role

role: vdc-admin
description: Predefined vdc admin role has access to all commands within
a VDC instance
-----
Rule      Perm      Type      Scope      Entity
-----
1         permit   read-write

role: vdc-operator
description: Predefined vdc operator role has access to all read commands
within a VDC instance
-----
Rule      Perm      Type      Scope      Entity
-----
1         permit   read
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
role name	Configures user roles.

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## show role feature

To display the user role features, use the **show role feature** command.

```
show role feature [detail | name feature-name]
```

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information for all features.
	<b>name</b> <i>feature-name</i>	(Optional) Displays detailed information for a specific feature. The feature name is case sensitive.

Defaults	Displays a list of user role feature names.
----------	---

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator
----------------------	--

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

Usage Guidelines	This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

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## Examples

This example shows how to display the user role features:

```
switch(config)# show role feature
feature: aaa
feature: access-list
feature: arp
feature: callhome
feature: cdp
feature: crypto
feature: gold
feature: install
feature: l3vm
feature: license
feature: ping
feature: platform
feature: qosmgr
feature: radius
feature: scheduler
feature: snmp
feature: syslog
<content deleted>
```

This example shows how to display detailed information for all the user role features:

```
switch(config)# show role feature detail
feature: aaa
  show aaa *
  config t ; aaa *
  aaa *
  clear aaa *
  debug aaa *
  show accounting *
  config t ; accounting *
  accounting *
  clear accounting *
  debug accounting *
feature: access-list
  show ip access-list *
  show ipv6 access-list *
  show mac access-list *
  show arp access-list *
  show vlan access-map *
  config t ; ip access-list *
  config t ; ipv6 access-list *
  config t ; mac access-list *
  config t ; arp access-list *
  config t ; vlan access-map *
  clear ip access-list *
  clear ipv6 access-list *
  clear mac access-list *
  clear arp access-list *
  clear vlan access-map *
  debug aclmgr *
feature: arp
  show arp *
  show ip arp *
  config t ; ip arp *
  clear ip arp *
  debug ip arp *
  debug-filter ip arp *
<content deleted>
```

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This example shows how to display detailed information for a specific user role feature:

```
switch(config)# show role feature name dot1x
feature: dot1x
  show dot1x *
  config t ; dot1x *
  dot1x *
  clear dot1x *
  debug dot1x *
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>role feature-group</b>	Configures feature groups for user roles.
<b>rule</b>	Configures rules for user roles.

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## show role feature-group

To display the user role feature groups, use the **show role feature-group** command.

```
show role feature-group [detail | name group-name]
```

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information for all feature groups.
	<b>name</b> <i>group-name</i>	(Optional) Displays detailed information for a specific feature group. The group name is case sensitive.

**Defaults** Displays a list of user role feature groups.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the user role feature groups:

```
switch(config)# show role feature-group
```

```
feature group: L3
feature: router-bgp
feature: router-eigrp
feature: router-isis
feature: router-ospf
feature: router-rip
```

```
feature group: SecGroup
feature: aaa
feature: radius
feature: tacacs
```

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This example shows how to display detailed information about all the user role feature groups:

```
switch(config)# show role feature-group detail
```

```
feature group: L3
feature: router-bgp
  show bgp *
  config t ; bgp *
  bgp *
  clear bgp *
  debug bgp *
  show ip bgp *
  show ip mbgp *
  show ipv6 bgp *
  show ipv6 mbgp *
  clear ip bgp *
  clear ip mbgp *
  debug-filter ip *
  debug-filter ip bgp *
  config t ; router bgp *
feature: router-eigrp
  show eigrp *
  config t ; eigrp *
  eigrp *
  clear eigrp *
  debug eigrp *
  show ip eigrp *
  clear ip eigrp *
  debug ip eigrp *
  config t ; router eigrp *
feature: router-isis
  show isis *
  config t ; isis *
  isis *
  clear isis *
  debug isis *
  debug-filter isis *
  config t ; router isis *
feature: router-ospf
  show ospf *
  config t ; ospf *
  ospf *
  clear ospf *
  debug ospf *
  show ip ospf *
  show ospfv3 *
  show ipv6 ospfv3 *
  debug-filter ip ospf *
  debug-filter ospfv3 *
  debug ip ospf *
  debug ospfv3 *
  clear ip ospf *
  clear ip ospfv3 *
  config t ; router ospf *
  config t ; router ospfv3 *
feature: router-rip
  show rip *
  config t ; rip *
  rip *
  clear rip *
  debug rip *
  show ip rip *
  show ipv6 rip *
  overload rip *
```

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```
debug-filter rip *
clear ip rip *
clear ipv6 rip *
config t ; router rip *
```

This example shows how to display information for a specific user role feature group:

```
switch(config)# show role feature-group name SecGroup
```

```
feature group: SecGroup
feature: aaa
feature: radius
feature: tacacs
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>role feature-group</b>	Configures feature groups for user roles.
<b>rule</b>	Configures rules for user roles.

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## show role pending

To display the pending user role configuration differences for the Cisco Fabric Services distribution session, use the **show role pending** command.

### show role pending

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example displays the user role configuration differences for the Cisco Fabric Services session:

```
switch# show role pending
Role: test-user
  Description: new role
  Vlan policy: permit (default)
  Interface policy: permit (default)
  Vrf policy: permit (default)
-----
Rule    Perm   Type      Scope      Entity
-----
1       permit read-write feature      aaa
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>role distribute</b>	Enables Cisco Fabric Services distribution for the user role configuration.

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## show role pending-diff

To display the differences between the pending user role configuration for the Cisco Fabric Services distribution session and the running configuration, use the **show role pending-diff** command.

**show role pending-diff**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example displays the user role configuration differences for the Cisco Fabric Services session:

```
switch# show role pending
+Role: test-user
+ Description: new role
+ Vlan policy: permit (default)
+ Interface policy: permit (default)
+ Vrf policy: permit (default)
+ -----
+ Rule      Perm    Type      Scope      Entity
+ -----
+ 1         permit read-write feature      aaa
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>role distribute</b>	Enables Cisco Fabric Services distribution for the user role configuration.

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## show role session

To display the status information for a user role Cisco Fabric Services session, use the **show role session** command.

### show role session status

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>status</b> (Optional) Displays the role session status.
---------------------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator
---------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example displays the user role configuration differences for the Cisco Fabric Services session:
-----------------	--

```
switch# show role session status
Last Action Time Stamp      : Thu Nov 20 12:43:26 2008
Last Action                  : Distribution Enable
Last Action Result           : Success
Last Action Failure Reason   : none
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>role distribute</b>	Enables Cisco Fabric Services distribution for the user role configuration.

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## show role status

To display the status for the Cisco Fabric Services distribution for the user role feature, use the **show role status** command.

**show role status**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example displays the user role configuration differences for the Cisco Fabric Services session:

```
switch# show role status
Distribution: Enabled
Session State: Locked
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>role distribute</b>	Enables Cisco Fabric Services distribution for the user role configuration.

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## show running-config aaa

To display authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) configuration information in the running configuration, use the **show running-config aaa** command.

**show running-config aaa [all]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>all</b>	(Optional) Displays configured and default information.
<b>Defaults</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode	
<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display the configured AAA information in the running configuration:  switch# <b>show running-config aaa</b> version 4.0(1)	

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## show running-config aclmgr

To display the user-configured access control lists (ACLs) in the running configuration, use the **show running-config aclmgr** command.

**show running-config aclmgr** [**all** | **inactive-if-config**]

Syntax Description	all	Displays both the default (CoPP-configured) and user-configured ACLs in the running configuration.
	<b>inactive-if-config</b>	Displays the inactive policies in the running configuration.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display user-configured ACLs in the running configuration:

```
switch# show running-config aclmgr all
!Command: show running-config aclmgr all
!Time: Wed May 25 08:03:46 2011

version 5.2(1)
ip access-list acl1
ip access-list cisco123-copp-acl-bgp
  10 permit tcp any gt 1024 any eq bgp
  20 permit tcp any eq bgp any gt 1024
ipv6 access-list cisco123-copp-acl-bgp6
  10 permit tcp any gt 1024 any eq bgp
  20 permit tcp any eq bgp any gt 1024
ip access-list cisco123-copp-acl-cts
  10 permit tcp any any eq 64999
  20 permit tcp any eq 64999 any
ip access-list cisco123-copp-acl-dhcp
  10 permit udp any eq bootpc any
  20 permit udp any neq bootps any eq bootps
```

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```

ip access-list cisco123-copp-acl-dhcp-relay-response
  10 permit udp any eq bootps any
  20 permit udp any any eq bootpc
ip access-list cisco123-copp-acl-eigrp
  10 permit eigrp any any
ip access-list cisco123-copp-acl-ftp
  10 permit tcp any any eq ftp-data
  20 permit tcp any any eq ftp
  30 permit tcp any eq ftp-data any
  40 permit tcp any eq ftp any
ip access-list cisco123-copp-acl-glbp
  10 permit udp any eq 3222 224.0.0.0/24 eq 3222
ip access-list cisco123-copp-acl-hsrp
  10 permit udp any 224.0.0.0/24 eq 1985
ipv6 access-list cisco123-copp-acl-hsrp6
  10 permit udp any ff02::66/128 eq 2029
ip access-list cisco123-copp-acl-icmp
  10 permit icmp any any echo
  20 permit icmp any any echo-reply
ipv6 access-list cisco123-copp-acl-icmp6
  10 permit icmp any any echo-request
  20 permit icmp any any echo-reply
ipv6 access-list cisco123-copp-acl-icmp6-msgs
  10 permit icmp any any router-advertisement
  20 permit icmp any any router-solicitation
  30 permit icmp any any nd-na
  40 permit icmp any any nd-ns
  50 permit icmp any any mld-query
  60 permit icmp any any mld-report
  70 permit icmp any any mld-reduction
ip access-list cisco123-copp-acl-igmp
  10 permit igmp any 224.0.0.0/3
mac access-list cisco123-copp-acl-mac-cdp-udld-vtp
  10 permit any 0100.0ccc.cccc 0000.0000.0000
mac access-list cisco123-copp-acl-mac-cfsoe
  10 permit any 0180.c200.000e 0000.0000.0000 0x8843
mac access-list cisco123-copp-acl-mac-dot1x
  10 permit any 0180.c200.0003 0000.0000.0000 0x888e
mac access-list cisco123-copp-acl-mac-fabricpath-isis
  10 permit any 0180.c200.0015 0000.0000.0000
  20 permit any 0180.c200.0014 0000.0000.0000
mac access-list cisco123-copp-acl-mac-flow-control
  10 permit any 0180.c200.0001 0000.0000.0000 0x8808
mac access-list cisco123-copp-acl-mac-gold
  10 permit any any 0x3737
mac access-list cisco123-copp-acl-mac-l2pt
  10 permit any 0100.0ccd.cdd0 0000.0000.0000
mac access-list cisco123-copp-acl-mac-lacp
  10 permit any 0180.c200.0002 0000.0000.0000 0x8809
mac access-list cisco123-copp-acl-mac-lldp
  10 permit any 0180.c200.000c 0000.0000.0000 0x88cc
mac access-list cisco123-copp-acl-mac-otv-isis
  10 permit any 0100.0cdf.dfd0 0000.0000.0000
mac access-list cisco123-copp-acl-mac-sdp-srp
  10 permit any 0180.c200.000e 0000.0000.0000 0x3401
mac access-list cisco123-copp-acl-mac-stp
  10 permit any 0100.0ccc.cccd 0000.0000.0000
  20 permit any 0180.c200.0000 0000.0000.0000
mac access-list cisco123-copp-acl-mac-undesirable
  10 permit any any
--More--

```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show running-config copp</b>	Displays the CoPP configuration in the running configuration.
	<b>show startup-config aclmgr</b>	Displays the user-configured ACLs in the startup configuration.
	<b>show startup-config copp</b>	Displays the CoPP configuration in the startup configuration.

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## show running-config copp

To display control plane policing configuration information in the running configuration, use the **show running-config copp** command.

**show running-config copp [all]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>all</b> (Optional) Displays configured and default information.
---------------------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator
---------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC). This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display the configured control plane policing information in the running configuration:
-----------------	---

```
switch# show running-config copp
version 4.0(1)
class-map type control-plane match-any copp-system-class-critical
  match access-group name copp-system-acl-arp
  match access-group name copp-system-acl-msdp
class-map type control-plane match-any copp-system-class-important
  match access-group name copp-system-acl-gre
  match access-group name copp-system-acl-tacas
class-map type control-plane match-any copp-system-class-normal
  match access-group name copp-system-acl-icmp
  match redirect dhcp-snoop
  match redirect arp-inspect
  match exception ip option
  match exception ip icmp redirect
  match exception ip icmp unreachable
```

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

```
policy-map type control-plane copp-system-policy
  class copp-system-class-critical
    police cir 2000 kbps bc 1500 bytes pir 3000 kbps be 1500 bytes conform transmit exceed
  transmit violate drop
  class copp-system-class-important
    police cir 1000 kbps bc 1500 bytes pir 1500 kbps be 1500 bytes conform transmit exceed
  transmit violate drop
  class copp-system-class-normal
    police cir 400 kbps bc 1500 bytes pir 600 kbps be 1500 bytes conform transmit exceed
  transmit violate drop
  class class-default
    police cir 200 kbps bc 1500 bytes pir 300 kbps be 1500 bytes conform transmit exceed
  transmit violate drop
```

This example shows how to display the configured and default control plane policing information in the running configuration:

```
switch# show running-config copp all
version 4.0(1)
class-map type control-plane match-any copp-system-class-critical
  match access-group name copp-system-acl-arp
  match access-group name copp-system-acl-msdp
class-map type control-plane match-any copp-system-class-important
  match access-group name copp-system-acl-gre
  match access-group name copp-system-acl-tacas
class-map type control-plane match-any copp-system-class-normal
  match access-group name copp-system-acl-icmp
  match redirect dhcp-snoop
  match redirect arp-inspect
  match exception ip option
  match exception ip icmp redirect
  match exception ip icmp unreachable
policy-map type control-plane copp-system-policy
  class copp-system-class-critical
    police cir 2000 kbps bc 1500 bytes pir 3000 kbps be 1500 bytes conform transmit exceed
  transmit violate drop
  class copp-system-class-important
    police cir 1000 kbps bc 1500 bytes pir 1500 kbps be 1500 bytes conform transmit exceed
  transmit violate drop
  class copp-system-class-normal
    police cir 400 kbps bc 1500 bytes pir 600 kbps be 1500 bytes conform transmit exceed
  transmit violate drop
  class class-default
    police cir 200 kbps bc 1500 bytes pir 300 kbps be 1500 bytes conform transmit exceed
  transmit violate drop
```

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## show running-config cts

To display the Cisco TrustSec configuration in the running configuration, use the **show running-config cts** command.

**show running-config cts**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any configuration mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable the Cisco TrustSec feature using the **feature cts** command. This command requires the Advanced Services license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the Cisco TrustSec configuration in the running configuration:

```
switch# show running-config cts
version 4.0(1)
feature cts
cts role-based enforcement
cts role-based sgt-map 10.10.1.1 10
cts role-based access-list MySGACL
    permit icmp
cts role-based sgt 65535 dgt 65535 access-list MySGACL
cts sxp enable
cts sxp connection peer 10.10.3.3 source 10.10.2.2 password default mode listener
vlan 1
    cts role-based enforcement
vrf context MyVRF
    cts role-based enforcement
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	feature cts	Enables the Cisco TrustSec feature.

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## show running-config dhcp

To display the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) snooping configuration in the running configuration, use the **show running-config dhcp** command.

**show running-config dhcp** [**all**]

Syntax Description	all	(Optional) Displays configured and default information.
--------------------	-----	---

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

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin network-operator vdc-operator
--------------------	--

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

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must enable the DHCP snooping feature using the <b>feature dhcp</b> command. This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to display the DHCP snooping configuration:
----------	--

```
switch# show running-config dhcp
version 4.0(1)
feature dhcp

interface Ethernet2/46
  ip verify source dhcp-snooping-vlan
  ip arp inspection trust
ip dhcp snooping
ip arp inspection validate src-mac dst-mac ip
ip source binding 10.3.2.2 0f00.60b3.2333 vlan 13 interface Ethernet2/46
ip source binding 10.2.2.2 0060.3454.4555 vlan 100 interface Ethernet2/10
ip dhcp snooping vlan 1
ip arp inspection vlan 1
ip dhcp snooping vlan 13
ip arp inspection vlan 13

switch#
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>feature dhcp</b>	Enables the DHCP snooping feature on the device.
	<b>ip dhcp snooping</b>	Globally enables DHCP snooping on the device.
	<b>service dhcp</b>	Enables or disables the DHCP relay agent.
	<b>show ip dhcp snooping</b>	Displays general information about DHCP snooping.
	<b>show ip dhcp snooping binding</b>	Displays IP-MAC address bindings, including the static IP source entries.

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## show running-config dot1x

To display 802.1X configuration information in the running configuration, use the **show running-config dot1x** command.

```
show running-config dotx1 [all]
```

Syntax Description	all	(Optional) Displays configured and default information.
--------------------	-----	---

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

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator
--------------------	--

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

Usage Guidelines	You must enable the 802.1X feature by using the <b>feature dot1x</b> command before using this command. This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to display the configured 802.1X information in the running configuration:
----------	---

```
switch# show running-config dot1x
version 4.0(1)
```

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

## show running-config eou

To display the Extensible Authentication Protocol over User Datagram Protocol (EAPoUDP) configuration information in the running configuration, use the **show running-config eou** command.

**show running-config eou** [**all**]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>all</b> (Optional) Displays configured and default information.
---------------------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator
---------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must enable the EAPoUDP feature by using the <b>feature eou</b> command before using this command. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display the configured EAPoUDP information in the running configuration: <pre>switch# show running-config eou version 4.0(1)</pre>
-----------------	---

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

## show running-config ldap

To display Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server information in the running configuration, use the **show running-config ldap** command.

**show running-config ldap [all]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>all</b> (Optional) Displays default LDAP configuration information.
---------------------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator
---------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must use the <b>feature ldap</b> command before you can display LDAP information. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display LDAP information in the running configuration: switch# <b>show running-config ldap</b>
-----------------	---

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show ldap-server</b>	Displays LDAP information.

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

## show running-config port-security

To display port-security information in the running configuration, use the **show running-config port-security** command.

```
show running-config port-security [all]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>all</b>	(Optional) Displays default port-security configuration information.
<b>Defaults</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode	
<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(3)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display information for port-security in the running configuration:	
	<pre>switch# show running-port-security version 4.0(3) feature port-security logging level port-security 5  interface Ethernet2/3   switchport port-security</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show startup-config port-security</b>	Displays port-security information in the startup configuration.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## show running-config radius

To display RADIUS server information in the running configuration, use the **show running-config radius** command.

**show running-config radius** [**all**]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>all</b>	(Optional) Displays default RADIUS configuration information.
<b>Defaults</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode	
<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display information for RADIUS in the running configuration: <pre>switch# show running-config radius</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show radius-server</b>	Displays RADIUS information.

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

## show running-config security

To display a user account, Secure Shell (SSH) server, and Telnet server information in the running configuration, use the **show running-config security** command.

**show running-config security [all]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>all</b>	(Optional) Displays the default user account, SSH server, and Telnet server configuration information.
---------------------------	------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator
-----------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display user account, SSH server, and Telnet server information in the running configuration:
-----------------	---

```
switch# show running-config security
version 5.1(1)
username admin password 5 $1$7Jwq/LDM$XF0M/UWeT43DmtjZy8VP91 role network-admin
username adminbackup password 5 $1$Oip/C5Ci$oOdx7oJS1BCFpNRmQK4na. role network-operator
username user1 password 5 $1$qEc1Q5Rx$CAX9fXiAoFPYSvbVzpzj/ role network-operator
telnet server enable
ssh key rsa 1024 force
```

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

## show running-config tacacs+

To display TACACS+ server information in the running configuration, use the **show running-config tacacs+** command.

**show running-config tacacs+ [all]**

Syntax Description	all	(Optional) Displays default TACACS+ configuration information.
--------------------	-----	--

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

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator
--------------------	--

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

Usage Guidelines	You must use the <b>feature tacacs+</b> command before you can display TACACS+ information. This command does not require a license.
------------------	---

Examples	This example shows how to display TACACS+ information in the running configuration: <pre>switch# show running-config tacacs+</pre>
----------	---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show tacacs-server</b>	Displays TACACS+ information.

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

## show ssh key

To display the Secure Shell (SSH) server key for a virtual device context (VDC), use the **show ssh key** command.

**show ssh key**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** This command is available only when SSH is enabled using the **feature ssh** command. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the SSH server key:

```
switch# show ssh key
*****
rsa Keys generated:Wed Aug 11 11:45:14 2010

ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQGDypfN6FSHZDbFPWEoz7sgWCamhfogjqYNoZMvySSb4
056LhWZ75D90KPo+G+XTTo7QAYQMpLJSkwKcRkidgD4lwJaDd/Ic/S15SJ3i0jyM61Bwvi+8+J3JoIdft
AvgH47GT5BdDD6hM7aUHq+efSQSq8pGyDAR4Cw6UdY9HNAWoTw==

bitcount:1024
fingerprint:
cd:8d:e3:0c:2a:df:58:d3:6e:9c:bd:72:75:3f:2e:45
*****
could not retrieve dsa key information
*****
```

■ show ssh key

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	ssh server key	Configures the SSH server key.

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## show ssh server

To display the Secure Shell (SSH) server status for a virtual device context (VDC), use the **show ssh server** command.

**show ssh server**

---

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

---

**Defaults** None

---

**Command Modes** Any command mode

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

---

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

---

---

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to display the SSH server status:

```
switch# show ssh server
ssh is enabled
version 2 enabled
```

---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature ssh</b>	Enables the SSH server.

---

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## show startup-config aaa

To display authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) configuration information in the startup configuration, use the **show startup-config aaa** command.

**show startup-config aaa**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the AAA information in the startup configuration:

```
switch# show startup-config aaa
version 4.0(1)
```

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

## show startup-config aclmgr

To display the user-configured access control lists (ACLs) in the startup configuration, use the **show startup-config aclmgr** command.

**show startup-config aclmgr [all]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>all</b>	Displays both the default (CoPP-configured) and user-configured ACLs in the startup configuration.
---------------------------	------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any
----------------------	-----

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator
-----------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

**Examples** This example shows how to display the user-configured ACLs in the startup configuration:

```
switch(config)# show startup-config aclmgr all
!Command: show startup-config aclmgr all
!Time: Wed May 25 08:04:36 2011
!Startup config saved at: Mon May 23 05:44:16 2011
```

```
version 5.2(1)
ip access-list acl1
ip access-list copp-system-p-acl-bgp
  10 permit tcp any gt 1024 any eq bgp
  20 permit tcp any eq bgp any gt 1024
ipv6 access-list copp-system-p-acl-bgp6
  10 permit tcp any gt 1024 any eq bgp
  20 permit tcp any eq bgp any gt 1024
ip access-list copp-system-p-acl-cts
  10 permit tcp any any eq 64999
  20 permit tcp any eq 64999 any
ip access-list copp-system-p-acl-dhcp
  10 permit udp any eq bootpc any
  20 permit udp any neq bootps any eq bootps
```

**Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).**

```

ip access-list copp-system-p-acl-dhcp-relay-response
  10 permit udp any eq bootps any
  20 permit udp any any eq bootpc
ip access-list copp-system-p-acl-eigrp
  10 permit eigrp any any
ip access-list copp-system-p-acl-ftp
  10 permit tcp any any eq ftp-data
  20 permit tcp any any eq ftp
  30 permit tcp any eq ftp-data any
  40 permit tcp any eq ftp any
ip access-list copp-system-p-acl-glbp
  10 permit udp any eq 3222 224.0.0.0/24 eq 3222
ip access-list copp-system-p-acl-hsrp
  10 permit udp any 224.0.0.0/24 eq 1985
ipv6 access-list copp-system-p-acl-hsrp6
  10 permit udp any ff02::66/128 eq 2029
ip access-list copp-system-p-acl-icmp
  10 permit icmp any any echo
  20 permit icmp any any echo-reply
ipv6 access-list copp-system-p-acl-icmp6
  10 permit icmp any any echo-request
  20 permit icmp any any echo-reply
ipv6 access-list copp-system-p-acl-icmp6-msgs
  10 permit icmp any any router-advertisement
  20 permit icmp any any router-solicitation
  30 permit icmp any any nd-na
  40 permit icmp any any nd-ns
  50 permit icmp any any mld-query
  60 permit icmp any any mld-report
  70 permit icmp any any mld-reduction
ip access-list copp-system-p-acl-igmp
  10 permit igmp any 224.0.0.0/3
mac access-list copp-system-p-acl-mac-cdp-udld-vtp
  10 permit any 0100.0ccc.cccc 0000.0000.0000
mac access-list copp-system-p-acl-mac-cfsoe
  10 permit any 0180.c200.000e 0000.0000.0000 0x8843
mac access-list copp-system-p-acl-mac-dot1x
  10 permit any 0180.c200.0003 0000.0000.0000 0x888e
mac access-list copp-system-p-acl-mac-fabricpath-isis
  10 permit any 0180.c200.0015 0000.0000.0000
  20 permit any 0180.c200.0014 0000.0000.0000
mac access-list copp-system-p-acl-mac-flow-control
--More--

```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show running-config aclmgr</b>	Displays the user-configured ACLs in the running configuration.
<b>show running-config copp</b>	Displays the CoPP configuration in the running configuration.
<b>show startup-config copp</b>	Displays the CoPP configuration in the startup configuration.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

## show startup-config copp

To display the Control Plane Policing (CoPP) configuration information in the startup configuration, use the **show startup-config copp** command.

**show startup-config copp**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the control plane policing information in the startup configuration:

```
switch# show startup-config copp
version 4.0(1)
class-map type control-plane match-any MyClassMap
  match redirect dhcp-snoop
class-map type control-plane match-any copp-system-class-critical
  match access-group name copp-system-acl-arp
  match access-group name copp-system-acl-msdp
class-map type control-plane match-any copp-system-class-important
  match access-group name copp-system-acl-gre
  match access-group name copp-system-acl-tacas
class-map type control-plane match-any copp-system-class-normal
  match access-group name copp-system-acl-icmp
  match redirect dhcp-snoop
  match redirect arp-inspect
  match exception ip option
  match exception ip icmp redirect
  match exception ip icmp unreachable
```

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

```
policy-map type control-plane MyPolicyMap
  class MyClassMap
    police cir 0 bps bc 0 bytes conform drop violate drop
policy-map type control-plane copp-system-policy
  class copp-system-class-critical
    police cir 2000 kbps bc 1500 bytes pir 3000 kbps be 1500 bytes conform transmit exceed
    transmit violate drop
  class copp-system-class-important
    police cir 1000 kbps bc 1500 bytes pir 1500 kbps be 1500 bytes conform transmit exceed
    transmit violate drop
  class copp-system-class-normal
    police cir 400 kbps bc 1500 bytes pir 600 kbps be 1500 bytes conform transmit exceed
    transmit violate drop
  class class-default
    police cir 200 kbps bc 1500 bytes pir 300 kbps be 1500 bytes conform transmit exceed
    transmit violate drop
policy-map type control-plane x
  class class-default
    police cir 0 bps bc 0 bytes conform drop violate drop
```

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## show startup-config dhcp

To display the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) snooping configuration in the startup configuration, use the **show startup-config dhcp** command.

**show startup-config dhcp [all]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>all</b> (Optional) Displays configured and default information.
---------------------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin network-operator vdc-operator
-----------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must enable the DHCP snooping feature using the <b>feature dhcp</b> command. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display the DHCP snooping configuration in the startup configuration:
-----------------	---

```
switch# show startup-config dhcp
version 4.0(1)
feature dhcp

interface Ethernet2/46
  ip verify source dhcp-snooping-vlan
  ip arp inspection trust
ip dhcp snooping
ip arp inspection validate src-mac dst-mac ip
ip source binding 10.3.2.2 0f00.60b3.2333 vlan 13 interface Ethernet2/46
ip source binding 10.2.2.2 0060.3454.4555 vlan 100 interface Ethernet2/10
ip dhcp snooping vlan 1
ip arp inspection vlan 1
ip dhcp snooping vlan 13
ip arp inspection vlan 13

switch#
```

**show startup-config dhcp**

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**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>feature dhcp</b>	Enables the DHCP snooping feature on the device.
<b>show running-config dhcp</b>	Shows DHCP snooping configuration in the running configuration.

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## show startup-config dot1x

To display 802.1X configuration information in the startup configuration, use the **show startup-config dot1x** command.

```
show startup-config dot1x
```

---

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

---

**Defaults** None

---

**Command Modes** Any command mode

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

---

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

---

---

**Usage Guidelines** You must enable the 802.1X feature by using the **feature dot1x** command before using this command. This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to display the 802.1X information in the startup configuration:

```
switch# show startup-config dot1x
version 4.0(1)
```

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

## show startup-config eou

To display the Extensible Authentication Protocol over User Datagram Protocol (EAPoUDP) configuration information in the startup configuration, use the **show startup-config eou** command.

**show startup-config eou**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** You must enable the EAPoUDP feature by using the **feature eou** command before using this command. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the EAPoUDP information in the startup configuration:

```
switch# show startup-config eou
version 4.0(1)
```

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

## show startup-config ldap

To display Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) configuration information in the startup configuration, use the **show startup-config ldap** command.

**show startup-config ldap**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must use the **feature ldap** command before you can display LDAP information. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the LDAP information in the startup configuration:

```
switch# show startup-config ldap
!Command: show startup-config ldap
!Time: Wed Feb 17 13:02:31 2010
!Startup config saved at: Wed Feb 17 10:32:23 2010

version 5.0(2)
feature ldap
aaa group server ldap LDAPgroup1
    no ldap-search-map
aaa group server ldap LdapServer1
    no ldap-search-map
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show ldap-server</b>	Displays LDAP information.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## show startup-config port-security

To display port-security information in the startup configuration, use the **show startup-config port-security** command.

```
show startup-config port-security [all]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>all</b>	(Optional) Displays default port-security configuration information.
<b>Defaults</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode	
<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(3)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display information for port-security in the startup configuration:	
	<pre>switch# show startup-port-security version 4.0(3) feature port-security logging level port-security 5  interface Ethernet2/3  switchport port-security</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show running-config port-security</b>	Displays port-security information in the running configuration.

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## show startup-config radius

To display RADIUS configuration information in the startup configuration, use the **show startup-config radius** command.

**show startup-config radius**

---

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

---

**Defaults** None

---

**Command Modes** Any command mode

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

---

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

---

---

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to display the RADIUS information in the startup configuration:

```
switch# show startup-config radius
version 4.0(1)
```

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## show startup-config security

To display user account, Secure Shell (SSH) server, and Telnet server configuration information in the startup configuration, use the **show startup-config security** command.

**show startup-config security**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the user account, SSH server, and Telnet server information in the startup configuration:

```
switch# show startup-config security
version 5.1(1)
username admin password 5 $1$7Jwq/LDM$XF0M/UWeT43DmtjZy8VP91 role network-admin
username adminbackup password 5 $1$0ip/C5Ci$oOdx7oJS1BCFpNRmQK4na. role network-operator
username user1 password 5 $1$qEclQ5Rx$CAX9fXiAoFPYSvbVzpazj/ role network-operator
telnet server enable
ssh key rsa 1024 force
```

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

## show startup-config tacacs+

To display TACACS+ configuration information in the startup configuration, use the **show startup-config tacacs+** command.

**show startup-config tacacs+**

---

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

---

**Defaults** None

---

**Command Modes** Any command mode

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

---

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

---

---

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to display the TACACS+ information in the startup configuration:

```
switch# show startup-config tacacs+
version 4.0(1)
```

■ `show system internal pktmgr internal control sw-rate-limit`

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## show system internal pktmgr internal control sw-rate-limit

To display the inband and outband global rate limit configuration for packets that reach the supervisor module, use the **show system internal pktmgr internal control sw-rate-limit** command.

**show system internal pktmgr internal control sw-rate-limit**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the inband and outband global rate limit configuration for packets that reach the supervisor module:

```
switch# show system internal pktmgr internal control sw-rate-limit
inband pps global threshold 12500 outband pps global threshold 15500
switch#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>rate-limit cpu</b> <b>direction pps action</b> <b>log</b>	Configures rate limits globally on the device for packets that reach the supervisor module.

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## show tacacs+

To display the TACACS+ Cisco Fabric Services (CFS) distribution status and other details, use the **show tacacs+** command.

**show tacacs+ {distribution status | pending [cmds] | pending-diff}**

Syntax Description		
<b>distribution status</b>		Displays the status of the TACACS+ CFS distribution.
<b>pending</b>		Displays the pending configuration that is not yet applied to the running configuration.
<b>cmds</b>	(Optional)	Displays the commands for the pending configuration.
<b>pending-diff</b>		Displays the difference between the active configuration and the pending configuration.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the TACACS+ CFS status:

```
switch# show tacacs+ distribution status
distribution : enabled
session ongoing: no
session db: does not exist
merge protocol status: not yet initiated after enable

last operation: enable
last operation status: success
```

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This example shows how to display the TACACS+ merge status:

```
switch# show tacacs+ merge status
Result: Waiting
```

This example shows how to display the pending TACACS+ configuration:

```
switch# show tacacs+ pending
tacacs-server host 10.10.2.2 key 7 qxz12345
```

This example shows how to display the pending TACACS+ configuration commands:

```
switch# show tacacs+ pending cmds
tacacs-server host 10.10.2.2 key 7 qxz12345 port 49
```

This example shows how to display the differences between the pending TACACS+ configuration and the current TACACS+ configuration:

```
switch# show tacacs+ pending-diff
+tacacs-server host 10.10.2.2
```

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## show tacacs-server

To display TACACS+ server information, use the **show tacacs-server** command.

```
show tacacs-server [hostname | ip4-address | ipv6-address]
[directed-request | groups | sorted | statistics]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>hostname</i>	(Optional) TACACS+ server Domain Name Server (DNS) name. The maximum character size is 256.	
<i>ip4-address</i>	(Optional) TACACS+ server IPv4 address in the <i>A.B.C.D</i> format.	
<i>ipv6-address</i>	(Optional) TACACS+ server IPv6 address in the <i>X:X:X::X</i> format.	
<b>directed-request</b>	(Optional) Displays the directed request configuration.	
<b>groups</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the configured TACACS+ server groups.	
<b>sorted</b>	(Optional) Displays sorted-by-name information about the TACACS+ servers.	
<b>statistics</b>	(Optional) Displays TACACS+ statistics for the TACACS+ servers.	

**Defaults** Displays the global TACACS+ server configuration

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** TACACS+ preshared keys are not visible in the **show tacacs-server** command output. Use the **show running-config tacacs+** command to display the TACACS+ preshared keys.

You must use the **feature tacacs+** command before you can display TACACS+ information.

This command does not require a license.

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## Examples

This example shows how to display information for all TACACS+ servers:

```
switch# show tacacs-server
Global TACACS+ shared secret:*****
timeout value:5
deadtime value:0
total number of servers:2
```

following TACACS+ servers are configured:

```
10.10.2.2:
    available on port:49
10.10.1.1:
    available on port:49
```

This example shows how to display information for a specified TACACS+ server:

```
switch# show tacacs-server 10.10.2.2
10.10.2.2:
    available for authentication on port:1812
    available for accounting on port:1813
    idle time:0
    test user:test
    test password:*****
```

This example shows how to display the TACACS+ directed request configuration:

```
switch# show tacacs-server directed-request
enabled
```

This example shows how to display information for TACACS+ server groups:

```
switch# show tacacs-server groups
total number of groups:1

following TACACS+ server groups are configured:
group TacServer:
    server 10.10.2.2 on port 49
    deadtime is 0
    vrf is vrf3
```

This example shows how to display information for a specified TACACS+ server group:

```
switch# show tacacs-server groups TacServer
group TacServer:
    server 10.10.2.2 on port 49
    deadtime is 0
    vrf is vrf3
```

This example shows how to display sorted information for all TACACS+ servers:

```
switch# show tacacs-server sorted
Global TACACS+ shared secret:*****
timeout value:5
deadtime value:0
total number of servers:2

following TACACS+ servers are configured:
10.10.1.1:
    available on port:49
10.10.2.2:
    available on port:49
```

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This example shows how to display statistics for a specified TACACS+ servers:

```
switch# show tacacs-server statistics 10.10.2.2
Server is not monitored

Authentication Statistics
  failed transactions: 0
  successful transactions: 0
  requests sent: 0
  requests timed out: 0
  responses with no matching requests: 0
  responses not processed: 0
  responses containing errors: 0

Authorization Statistics
  failed transactions: 0
  successful transactions: 0
  requests sent: 0
  requests timed out: 0
  responses with no matching requests: 0
  responses not processed: 0
  responses containing errors: 0

Accounting Statistics
  failed transactions: 0
  successful transactions: 0
  requests sent: 0
  requests timed out: 0
  responses with no matching requests: 0
  responses not processed: 0
  responses containing errors: 0
```

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show running-config tacacs+</b>	Displays the TACACS+ information in the running configuration file.

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## show telnet server

To display the Telnet server status for a virtual device context (VDC), use the **show telnet server** command.

**show telnet server**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the Telnet server status:

```
switch# show telnet server
telnet service enabled
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	telnet server enable	Enables the Telnet server.

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## show time-range

To display all time ranges or a specific time range, use the **show time-range** command.

```
show time-range [time-range-name]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>time-range-name</i> (Optional) Name of a time range, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
---------------------------	--

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator
---------------------------	--

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

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>The device shows all time ranges unless you use the <i>time-range-name</i> argument to specify a time range. If you do not specify a time-range name, the device lists time ranges alphabetically by the time-range names.</p> <p>The output of the <b>show time-range</b> command indicates whether a time range is active, which means that the current system time on the device falls within the configured time range.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to use the <b>show time-range</b> command without specifying a time-range name on a device that has two time ranges configured, where one of the time ranges is inactive and the other is active:</p>
-----------------	---

```
switch(config-time-range)# show time-range

time-range entry: december (inactive)
  10 absolute start 0:00:00 1 December 2009 end 11:59:59 31 December 2009
time-range entry: november (active)
  10 absolute start 0:00:00 1 November 2009 end 23:59:59 30 November 2009
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>time-range</b>	Configures a time range.
	<b>permit (IPv4)</b>	Configures a permit rule for an IPv4 ACL.
	<b>permit (IPv6)</b>	Configures a permit rule for an IPv6 ACL.
	<b>permit (MAC)</b>	Configures a permit rule for a MAC ACL.
	<b>show access-lists</b>	Displays all ACLs or a specific ACL.

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## show user-account

To display information for the user accounts in a virtual device context (VDC), use the **show user-account** command.

**show user-account**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display information for user accounts in the default virtual device context (VDC):

```
switch# show user-account
user:admin
    this user account has no expiry date
    roles:network-admin
user:adminbackup
    this user account has no expiry date
    roles:network-operator
```

This example shows how to display information for user accounts in a nondefault VDC:

```
switch-MyVDC# show user-account
user:admin
    this user account has no expiry date
    roles:vdc-admin
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	telnet server enable	Enables the Telnet server.

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## show username

To display the public key for the specified user, use the **show username** command.

**show username** *username* **keypair**

Syntax Description		
	<i>username</i>	Name of the user. You can enter up to 28 alphanumeric characters.
	<b>keypair</b>	Displays the Secure Shell (SSH) user keys.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.  
For security reasons, this command does not show the private key.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the public key for the specified user:

```
switch# show username admin keypair
*****

rsa Keys generated:Mon Feb 15 08:10:45 2010

ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEA0+rIeMgXwv004lt/hwOoyqIKbFGL1tmkFNm/tozuazfL
4dH/asAXZoJePDdiO1ILBGfrQgzyS5u3prXuXfgnWkTu0/4WlD0DF/EPdsd3NNzNbpPFzNDVylPDyDfR
X5SfVICioEirjX9Y59DZP+Nng6rJD7Z/YHVXs/jRNLpBOIs=

bitcount:262144
fingerprint:
a4:a7:b1:d1:43:09:49:6f:7c:f8:60:62:8e:a2:c1:d1
*****

could not retrieve dsa key information
*****
switch#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>username <i>username</i> keypair generate</b>	Generates the SSH public and private keys and stores them in the home directory of the Cisco NX-OS device for the specified user.

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## show users

To display the user session information for a virtual device context (VDC), use the **show users** command.

### show users

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display user session information in the default virtual device context (VDC):

```
switch# show users
NAME      LINE      TIME          IDLE          PID COMMENT
admin     pts/1     Mar 17 15:18  .             5477 (172.28.254.254)
admin     pts/9     Mar 19 11:19  .             23101 (10.82.234.56)*
```

This example shows how to display information for user accounts in a nondefault VDC:

```
switch-MyVDC# show users
admin     pts/10    Mar 19 12:54  .             30965 (10.82.234.56)*
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>username</b>	Configures user accounts.

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## show vlan access-list

To display the contents of the IPv4 access control list (ACL), IPv6 ACL, or MAC ACL associated with a specific VLAN access map, use the **show vlan access-list** command.

**show vlan access-list** *access-list-name*

### Syntax Description

<i>access-list-name</i>	Name of the VLAN access map, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
-------------------------	---

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to use the **show vlan access-list** command to display the contents of the ACL that the VLAN access map named `vacl-01` is configured to use:

```
switch# show vlan access-list vacl-01

IP access list ipv4acl
  5 deny ip 10.1.1.1/32 any
 10 permit ip any any
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>vlan access-map</b>	Configures an VLAN access map.
<b>show access-lists</b>	Displays all ACLs or a specific ACL.
<b>show ip access-lists</b>	Displays all IPv4 ACLs or a specific IPv4 ACL.
<b>show mac access-lists</b>	Displays all MAC ACLs or a specific MAC ACL.
<b>show vlan access-map</b>	Displays all VLAN access maps or a specific VLAN access map.

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## show vlan access-map

To display all VLAN access maps or a VLAN access map, use the **show vlan access-map** command.

**show vlan access-map** *map-name*

Syntax Description	<i>map-name</i>	VLAN access map, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
--------------------	-----------------	---

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

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin network-operator vdc-admin vdc-operator
--------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	Command output is sorted alphabetically by the ACL names.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>The device shows all VLAN access maps, unless you use the <i>map-name</i> argument to specify an access map.</p> <p>If you do not specify an access-map name, the device lists VLAN access maps alphabetically by access-map name.</p> <p>For each VLAN access map displayed, the device shows the access-map name, the ACL specified by the <b>match</b> command, and the action specified by the <b>action</b> command.</p> <p>Use the <b>show vlan filter</b> command to see which VLANs have a VLAN access map applied to them.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
------------------	--

Examples	<p>This example shows how to remove dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses from the Ethernet 2/1 interface:</p>
----------	--

```
switch# show vlan access-map
Vlan access-map austin-vlan-map
    match ip: austin-corp-acl
    action: forward
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>action</b>	Specifies an action for traffic filtering in a VLAN access map.
	<b>match</b>	Specifies an ACL for traffic filtering in a VLAN access map.
	<b>show vlan filter</b>	Displays information about how a VLAN access map is applied.
	<b>vlan access-map</b>	Configures a VLAN access map.
	<b>vlan filter</b>	Applies a VLAN access map to one or more VLANs.

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## show vlan filter

To display information about instances of the **vlan filter** command, including the VLAN access-map and the VLAN IDs affected by the command, use the **show vlan filter** command.

```
show vlan filter [access-map map-name | vlan vlan-ID]
```

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	<b>access-map</b> <i>map-name</i>	(Optional) Limits the output to VLANs that the specified access map is applied to.
	<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-ID</i>	(Optional) Limits the output to access maps that are applied to the specified VLAN only. Valid VLAN IDs are from 1 to 4096.

**Defaults** The device shows all instances of VLAN access maps applied to a VLAN, unless you use the **access-map** keyword and specify an access map, or you use the **vlan** keyword and specify a VLAN ID.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-admin  
vdc-operator

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

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display all VLAN access map information on a device that has only one VLAN access map applied (austin-vlan-map) to VLANs 20 through 35 and 42 through 80:

```
switch# show vlan filter

vlan map austin-vlan-map:
    Configured on VLANs:    20-35,42-80
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>action</b>	Specifies an action for traffic filtering in a VLAN access map.
	<b>match</b>	Specifies an ACL for traffic filtering in a VLAN access map.
	<b>show vlan access-map</b>	Displays all VLAN access maps or a VLAN access map.

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Command	Description
<b>vlan access-map</b>	Configures a VLAN access map.
<b>vlan filter</b>	Applies a VLAN access map to one or more VLANs.

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## T Commands

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This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with T.

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## tacacs+ abort

To discard a TACACS+ Cisco Fabric Services (CFS) distribution session in progress, use the **tacacs+ abort** command.

**tacacs+ abort**

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

**Defaults** None.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, TACACS+ must be enabled using the **feature tacacs+** command. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to discard a TACACS+ CFS distribution session in progress:

```
switch# config terminal
switch(config)# tacacs+ abort
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature tacacs+</b>	Enables TACACS+.
	<b>show tacacs+</b>	Displays TACACS+ CFS distribution status and other details.
	<b>tacacs+ distribute</b>	Enables CFS distribution for TACACS+.

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## tacacs+ commit

To apply the pending configuration pertaining to the TACACS+ Cisco Fabric Services (CFS) distribution session in progress in the fabric, use the **tacacs+ commit** command.

### **tacacs+ commit**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
VDC user

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, TACACS+ must be enabled using the **feature tacacs+** command. Before committing the TACACS+ configuration to the fabric, all switches in the fabric must have distribution enabled using the **tacacs+ distribute** command. CFS does not distribute the TACACS+ server group configurations, periodic TACACS+ server testing configurations, or server and global keys. The keys are unique to the Cisco NX-OS device and are not shared with other Cisco NX-OS devices. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to apply a TACACS+ configuration to the switches in the fabric.

```
switch# config terminal
switch(config)# tacacs+ commit
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature tacacs+</b>	Enables TACACS+.
	<b>show tacacs+</b>	Displays TACACS+ CFS distribution status and other details.
	<b>tacacs+ distribute</b>	Enables CFS distribution for TACACS+.

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## tacacs+ distribute

To enable Cisco Fabric Services (CFS) distribution for TACACS+, use the **tacacs+ distribute** command. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of the command.

**tacacs+ distribute**

**no tacacs+ distribute**

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

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
VDC user

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, TACACS+ must be enabled using the **feature tacacs+** command. CFS does not distribute the TACACS+ server group configurations, periodic TACACS+ server testing configurations, or server and global keys. The keys are unique to the Cisco NX-OS device and are not shared with other Cisco NX-OS devices. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable TACACS+ fabric distribution:

```
switch# config terminal
switch(config)# tacacs+ distribute
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature tacacs+</b>	Enables TACACS+.
	<b>show tacacs+</b>	Displays TACACS+ CFS distribution status and other details.

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## tacacs-server deadtime

To set a periodic time interval where a nonreachable (nonresponsive) TACACS+ server is monitored for responsiveness, use the **tacacs-server deadtime** command. To disable the monitoring of the nonresponsive TACACS+ server, use the **no** form of this command.

**tacacs-server deadtime** *minutes*

**no tacacs-server deadtime** *minutes*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>time</i>	Time interval in minutes. The range is from 1 to 1440.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	0 minutes
-----------------	-----------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Setting the time interval to zero disables the timer. If the dead-time interval for an individual TACACS+ server is greater than zero (0), that value takes precedence over the value set for the server group.

When the dead-time interval is 0 minutes, TACACS+ server monitoring is not performed unless the TACACS+ server is part of a server group and the dead-time interval for the group is greater than 0 minutes.

You must use the **feature tacacs+** command before you configure TACACS+.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the dead-time interval and enable periodic monitoring:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# tacacs-server deadtime 10
```

This example shows how to revert to the default dead-time interval and disable periodic monitoring:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no tacacs-server deadtime 10
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>deadtime</b>	Sets a dead-time interval for monitoring a nonresponsive TACACS+ server.
	<b>show tacacs-server</b>	Displays TACACS+ server information.
	<b>feature tacacs+</b>	Enables TACACS+.

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## tacacs-server directed-request

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

**tacacs-server directed-request**

**no tacacs-server directed-request**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Defaults

Sends the authentication request to the configured TACACS+ server groups

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must use the **feature tacacs+** command before you configure TACACS+.

The user can specify the *username@vrfname:hostname* during login, where *vrfname* is the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) name to use and *hostname* is the name of a configured TACACS+ server. The username is sent to the server name for authentication.



#### Note

If you enable the directed-request option, the Cisco NX-OS device uses only the RADIUS method for authentication and not the default local method.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to allow users to send authentication requests to a specific TACACS+ server when logging in:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# tacacs-server directed-request
```

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

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no tacacs-server directed-request
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show tacacs-server directed request</b>	Displays a directed request TACACS+ server configuration.
<b>feature tacacs+</b>	Enables TACACS+.

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## tacacs-server host

To configure TACACS+ server host parameters, use the **tacacs-server host** command. To revert to the defaults, use the **no** form of this command.

```
tacacs-server host {hostname | ipv4-address | ipv6-address}
  [key [0 | 7] shared-secret] [port port-number]
  [test {idle-time time | password password | username name}]
  [timeout seconds]
```

```
no tacacs-server host {hostname | ipv4-address | ipv6-address}
  [key [0 | 7] shared-secret] [port port-number]
  [test {idle-time time | password password | username name}]
  [timeout seconds]
```

### Syntax Description

<i>hostname</i>	TACACS+ server Domain Name Server (DNS) name. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 256 characters.
<i>ipv4-address</i>	TACACS+ server IPv4 address in the <i>A.B.C.D</i> format.
<i>ipv6-address</i>	TACACS+ server IPv6 address in the <i>X:X:X:X</i> format.
<b>key</b>	(Optional) Configures the TACACS+ server's shared secret key.
<b>0</b>	(Optional) Configures a preshared key specified in clear text (indicated by 0) to authenticate communication between the TACACS+ 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 TACACS+ client and server.
<i>shared-secret</i>	Preshared key to authenticate communication between the TACACS+ client and server. The preshared key is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 63 characters.
<b>port</b> <i>port-number</i>	(Optional) Configures a TACACS+ server port for authentication. The range is from 1 to 65535.
<b>test</b>	(Optional) Configures parameters to send test packets to the TACACS+ server.
<b>idle-time</b> <i>time</i>	(Optional) Specifies the time interval (in minutes) for monitoring the server. The time range is 1 to 1440 minutes.
<b>password</b> <i>password</i>	(Optional) Specifies a user password in the test packets. The password is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 32 characters.
<b>username</b> <i>name</i>	(Optional) Specifies a username in the test packets. The username is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 32 characters.
<b>timeout</b> <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Configures a TACACS+ server timeout period (in seconds) between retransmissions to the TACACS+ server. The range is from 1 to 60 seconds.

### Defaults

Idle time: disabled  
Server monitoring: disabled

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Timeout: 1 second.

Test username: test

Test password: test

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You must use the **feature tacacs+** command before you configure TACACS+.

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

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure TACACS+ server host parameters:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# tacacs-server host 10.10.2.3 key HostKey
switch(config)# tacacs-server host tacacs2 key 0 abcd
switch(config)# tacacs-server host tacacs3 key 7 1234
switch(config)# tacacs-server host 10.10.2.3 test idle-time 10
switch(config)# tacacs-server host 10.10.2.3 test username tester
switch(config)# tacacs-server host 10.10.2.3 test password 2B9ka5
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show tacacs-server</b>	Displays TACACS+ server information.
	<b>feature tacacs+</b>	Enables TACACS+.

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## tacacs-server key

To configure a global TACACS+ shared secret key, use the **tacacs-server key** command. To removed a configured shared secret, use the **no** form of this command.

**tacacs-server key** [0 | 6 | 7] *shared-secret*

**no tacacs-server key** [0 | 6 | 7] *shared-secret*

Syntax Description		
	<b>0</b>	(Optional) Configures a preshared key specified in clear text to authenticate communication between the TACACS+ client and server. This is the default.
	<b>6</b>	(Optional) Configures a preshared key specified in clear text to authenticate communication between the TACACS+ client and server.
	<b>7</b>	(Optional) Configures a preshared key specified in encrypted text to authenticate communication between the TACACS+ client and server.
	<i>shared-secret</i>	Preshared key to authenticate communication between the TACACS+ client and server. The preshared key is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 63 characters.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You must configure the TACACS+ preshared key to authenticate the device to the TACACS+ 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 TACACS+ server configurations on the device. You can override this global key assignment by using the **key** keyword in the **tacacs-server host** command.

You must use the **feature tacacs+** command before you configure TACACS+.

This command does not require a license.

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---

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure TACACS+ server shared keys:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# tacacs-server key AnyWord
switch(config)# tacacs-server key 0 AnyWord
switch(config)# tacacs-server key 7 public
```

---

**Related Commands**

---

Command	Description
<b>show tacacs-server</b>	Displays TACACS+ server information.
<b>feature tacacs+</b>	Enables TACACS+.

---

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## tacacs-server test

To monitor the availability of all TACACS+ servers without having to configure the test parameters for each server individually, use the **tacacs-server test** command. To disable this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**tacacs-server test** {**idle-time** *time* | **password** *password* | **username** *name*}

**no tacacs-server test** {**idle-time** *time* | **password** *password* | **username** *name*}

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	<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>Note</b> When the idle time interval is 0 minutes, periodic TACACS+ server monitoring is not performed.
	<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.
	<b>username</b> <i>name</i>	Specifies a username in the test packets. The name is alphanumeric, not case sensitive, and has a maximum of 32 characters.  <b>Note</b> To protect network security, we recommend that you use a username that is not the same as an existing username in the TACACS+ database.

### Defaults

Server monitoring: Disabled  
Idle time: 0 minutes  
Test username: test  
Test password: test

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must enable TACACS+ authentication.

Any servers for which test parameters are not configured are monitored using the global level parameters.

Test parameters that are configured for individual servers take precedence over global test parameters.

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

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This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure the parameters for global TACACS+ server monitoring:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# tacacs-server test username user1 password Ur2Gd2BH idle-time 3
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<code>show tacacs-server</code>	Displays TACACS+ server information.

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## tacacs-server timeout

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

**tacacs-server timeout** *seconds*

**no tacacs-server timeout** *seconds*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i>	Seconds between retransmissions to the TACACS+ server. The range is from 1 to 60 seconds.
---------------------------	----------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	1 second
-----------------	----------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must use the <b>feature tacacs+</b> command before you configure TACACS+. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure the TACACS+ server timeout value:
-----------------	---

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# tacacs-server timeout 3
```

This example shows how to revert to the default TACACS+ server timeout value:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no tacacs-server timeout 3
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show tacacs-server</b>	Displays TACACS+ server information.
	<b>feature tacacs+</b>	Enables TACACS+.

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# telnet

To create a Telnet session using IPv4 on the Cisco NX-OS device, use the **telnet** command.

```
telnet {ipv4-address | hostname} [port-number] [vrf vrf-name]
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>ipv4-address</i>	IPv4 address of the remote device.
	<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of the remote device. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 64 characters.
	<i>port-number</i>	(Optional) Port number for the Telnet session. The range is from 1 to 65535.
	<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) name to use for the Telnet session. The name is case sensitive.

Defaults	
	Port 23
	Default VRF

Command Modes	
	Any command mode

Supported User Roles	
	network-admin
	vdc-admin

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

Usage Guidelines	
	To use this command, you must enable the Telnet server using the <b>feature telnet</b> command.
	To create a Telnet session with IPv6 addressing, use the <b>telnet6</b> command.
	The Cisco NX-OS software supports a maximum of 60 concurrent SSH and Telnet sessions.
	This command does not require a license.

Examples	
	This example shows how to start a Telnet session using an IPv4 address:

```
switch# telnet 10.10.1.1 vrf management
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>clear line</b>	Clears Telnet sessions.

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<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>telnet6</b>	Creates a Telnet session using IPv6 addressing.
<b>feature telnet</b>	Enables the Telnet server.

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## telnet server enable

To enable the Telnet server for a virtual device context (VDC), use the **telnet server enable** command. To disable the Telnet server, use the **no** form of this command.

**telnet server enable**

**no telnet server enable**

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

**Defaults** Enabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was deprecated and replaced with the <b>feature telnet</b> command.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the Telnet server:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# telnet server enable
```

This example shows how to disable the Telnet server:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no telnet server enable
XML interface to system may become unavailable since ssh is disabled
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show telnet server</b>	Displays the SSH server key information.

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## telnet6

To create a Telnet session using IPv6 on the Cisco NX-OS device, use the **telnet6** command.

```
telnet6 {ipv6-address | hostname} [port-number] [vrf vrf-name]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>ipv6-address</i>		IPv6 address of the remote device.
<i>hostname</i>		Hostname of the remote device. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 64 characters.
<i>port-number</i>		(Optional) Port number for the Telnet session. The range is from 1 to 65535.
<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>		(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) name to use for the Telnet session. The name is case sensitive.

Defaults	
	Port 23
	Default VRF

Command Modes	
	Any command mode

Supported User Roles	
	network-admin
	vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	
	To use this command, you must enable the Telnet server using the <b>feature telnet</b> command.
	To create a Telnet session with IPv4 addressing, use the <b>telnet</b> command.
	The Cisco NX-OS software supports a maximum of 60 concurrent SSH and Telnet sessions.
	This command does not require a license.

Examples	
	This example shows how to start a Telnet session using an IPv6 address:

```
switch# telnet6 2001:0DB8:0:0:E000::F vrf management
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>clear line</b>	Clears Telnet sessions.

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Command	Description
<code>telnet</code>	Creates a Telnet session using IPv4 addressing.
<code>feature telnet</code>	Enables the Telnet server.

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## terminal verify-only

To enable command authorization verification on the command-line interface (CLI), use the **terminal verify-only** command. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

**terminal verify-only** [**username** *username*]

**terminal no verify-only** [**username** *username*]

Syntax Description	<b>username</b> <i>username</i>	(Optional) Specifies the username for which to verify command authorization.
--------------------	---------------------------------	--

Defaults	Disabled The default for the <b>username</b> keyword is the current user session.
----------	--

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin
--------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>When you enable command authorization verification, the CLI indicates if the command is successfully authorized for the user but does not execute the command.</p> <p>The command authorization verification uses the methods configured in the <b>aaa authorization commands default</b> command and the <b>aaa authorization config-commands default</b> command.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
------------------	--

Examples	<p>This example shows how to enable command authorization verification:</p> <pre>switch# terminal verify-only</pre> <p>This example shows how to disable command authorization verification:</p> <pre>switch# terminal no verify-only</pre>
----------	---

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>aaa authorization commands default</b>	Configures authorization for EXEC commands.
	<b>aaa authorization config-commands default</b>	Configures authorization for configuration commands.

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## test aaa authorization command-type

To test the TACACS+ command authorization for a username, use the **test aaa authorization command-type** command.

```
test aaa authorization command-type {commands | config-commands} user username
command command-string
```

Syntax Description		
<b>commands</b>		Tests EXEC commands.
<b>config-commands</b>		Tests configuration commands.
<b>user</b> <i>username</i>		Specifies the user name for TACACS+ command authorization testing.
<b>command</b> <i>command-string</i>		Specifies the command for authorization testing. Put double quotes around the <i>command-string</i> argument if the command contains spaces.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use the **test aaa authorization command-type** command, you must enable the TACACS+ feature using the **feature tacacs+** command.

You must configure a TACACS+ group on the Cisco NX-OS device using the **aaa server group** command before you can test the command authorization.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to test the TACACS+ command authorization for a username:

```
switch# test aaa authorization command-type commands user testuser command "configure terminal"
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>aaa authorization commands default</b>	Configures authorization for EXEC commands.
	<b>aaa authorization config-commands default</b>	Configures authorization for configuration commands.
	<b>aaa group server</b>	Configures AAA server groups.

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## time-range

To configure a time range, use the **time-range** command. To remove a time range, use the **no** form of this command.

**time-range** *time-range-name*

**no time-range** *time-range-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>time-range-name</i> Name of the time range, which can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
---------------------------	---

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

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license. You can use a time range in <b>permit</b> and <b>deny</b> commands for IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to use the <b>time-range</b> command and enter time range configuration mode: <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)# time-range workweek-vpn-access switch(config-time-range)#</pre>
-----------------	---

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>absolute</b>	Specifies a time range that has a specific start date and time.
	<b>deny (IPv4)</b>	Configures an IPv4 deny rule.
	<b>periodic</b>	Specifies a time range that is active one or more times per week.
	<b>permit (IPv4)</b>	Configures an IPv4 permit rule.

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## trustedCert

To configure the attribute name, search filter, and base-DN for the trusted certificate search operation in order to send a search query to the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server, use the **trustedCert** command. To disable this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**trustedCert** *attribute-name* *attribute-name* **search-filter** *filter* **base-DN** *base-DN-name*

**no trustedCert**

### Syntax Description

<b>attribute-name</b> <i>attribute-name</i>	Specifies the attribute name of the LDAP search map. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 128 characters.
<b>search-filter</b> <i>filter</i>	Specifies the filter for the LDAP search map. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 128 characters.
<b>base-DN</b> <i>base-DN-name</i>	Specifies the base designated name for the LDAP search map. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 128 characters.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

LDAP search map configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must enable LDAP.  
This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure the attribute name, search filter, and base-DN for the trusted certificate search operation in order to send a search query to the LDAP server:

```
switch# conf t
switch(config)# ldap search-map s0
switch(config-ldap-search-map)# trustedCert attribute-name cACertificate search-filter
(&(objectClass=certificationAuthority)) base-DN CN=NTAuthCertificates,CN=Public Key
Services,CN=Services,CN=Configuration,DC=mdslaptestlab,DC=com
switch(config-ldap-search-map)#
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>feature ldap</b>	Enables LDAP.
	<b>ldap search-map</b>	Configures an LDAP search map.
	<b>show ldap-search-map</b>	Displays the configured LDAP search maps.

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## U Commands

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This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with U.

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## use-vrf

To specify a virtual routing and forwarding instance (VRF) name for a RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP server group, use the **use-vrf** command. To remove the VRF name, use the **no** form of this command.

**use-vrf** *vrf-name*

**no use-vrf** *vrf-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>vrf-name</i>	VRF name. The name is case sensitive.
<b>Defaults</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	RADIUS server group configuration TACACS+ server group configuration LDAP server group configuration	
<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	5.0(2)	Added support for LDAP server groups.
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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### Usage Guidelines

You can configure only one VRF instance for a server group.

Use the **aaa group server radius** command to enter RADIUS server group configuration mode, the **aaa group server tacacs+** command to enter TACACS+ server group configuration mode, or the **aaa group server ldap** command to enter LDAP server group configuration mode.

If the server is not found, use the **radius-server host** command, the **tacacs-server host** command, or the **ldap-server host** command to configure the server.



### Note

You must use the **feature tacacs+** command before you configure TACACS+ or the **feature ldap** command before you configure LDAP.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to specify a VRF name for a RADIUS server group:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# aaa group server radius RadServer
switch(config-radius)# use-vrf vrf1
```

This example shows how to specify a VRF name for a TACACS+ server group:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# feature tacacs+
switch(config)# aaa group server tacacs+ TacServer
switch(config-tacacs+)# use-vrf vrf2
```

This example shows how to remove the VRF name from a TACACS+ server group:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# feature tacacs+
switch(config)# aaa group server tacacs+ TacServer
switch(config-tacacs+)# no use-vrf vrf2
```

This example shows how to specify a VRF name for an LDAP server group:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# feature ldap
switch(config)# aaa group server ldap LdapServer
switch(config-tacacs+)# use-vrf vrf3
```

This example shows how to remove the VRF name from an LDAP server group:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# feature ldap
switch(config)# aaa group server ldap LdapServer
switch(config-tacacs+)# no use-vrf vrf3
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>aaa group server</b>	Configures AAA server groups.
<b>radius-server host</b>	Configures a RADIUS server.
<b>show ldap-server groups</b>	Displays LDAP server information.
<b>show radius-server groups</b>	Displays RADIUS server information.
<b>show tacacs-server groups</b>	Displays TACACS+ server information.

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<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>feature ldap</b>	Enables LDAP.
<b>feature tacacs+</b>	Enables TACACS+.
<b>ldap-server host</b>	Configures an LDAP server.
<b>tacacs-server host</b>	Configures a TACACS+ server.
<b>vrf</b>	Configures a VRF instance.

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## user-certdn-match

To configure the attribute name, search filter, and base-DN for the certificate DN match search operation in order to send a search query to the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server, use the **user-certdn-match** command. To disable this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
user-certdn-match attribute-name attribute-name search-filter filter base-DN base-DN-name
no user-certdn-match
```

### Syntax Description

<b>attribute-name</b> <i>attribute-name</i>	Specifies the attribute name of the LDAP search map. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 128 characters.
<b>search-filter</b> <i>filter</i>	Specifies the filter for the LDAP search map. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 128 characters.
<b>base-DN</b> <i>base-DN-name</i>	Specifies the base designated name for the LDAP search map. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 128 characters.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

LDAP search map configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must enable LDAP.  
This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure the attribute name, search filter, and base-DN for the certificate DN match search operation in order to send a search query to the LDAP server:

```
switch# conf t
switch(config)# ldap search-map s0
switch(config-ldap-search-map)# user-certdn-match attribute-name certificateDN
search-filter (&(objectClass=inetOrgPerson)(cn=$userid)) base-DN dc=acme,dc=com
switch(config-ldap-search-map)#
```

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**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>feature ldap</b>	Enables LDAP.
<b>ldap search-map</b>	Configures an LDAP search map.
<b>show ldap-search-map</b>	Displays the configured LDAP search maps.

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## user-pubkey-match

To configure the attribute name, search filter, and base-DN for the public key match search operation in order to send a search query to the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server, use the **user-pubkey-match** command. To disable this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**user-pubkey-match** **attribute-name** *attribute-name* **search-filter** *filter* **base-DN** *base-DN-name*

**no user-pubkey-match**

### Syntax Description

<b>attribute-name</b> <i>attribute-name</i>	Specifies the attribute name of the LDAP search map. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 128 characters.
<b>search-filter</b> <i>filter</i>	Specifies the filter for the LDAP search map. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 128 characters.
<b>base-DN</b> <i>base-DN-name</i>	Specifies the base designated name for the LDAP search map. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 128 characters.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

LDAP search map configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must enable LDAP.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure the attribute name, search filter, and base-DN for the public key match search operation in order to send a search query to the LDAP server:

```
switch# conf t
switch(config)# ldap search-map s0
switch(config-ldap-search-map)# user-pubkey-match attribute-name sshPublicKey
search-filter (&(objectClass=inetOrgPerson)(cn=$userid)) base-DN dc=acme,dc=com
switch(config-ldap-search-map)#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature ldap</b>	Enables LDAP.
	<b>ldap search-map</b>	Configures an LDAP search map.
	<b>show ldap-search-map</b>	Displays the configured LDAP search maps.

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## user-switch-bind

To configure the attribute name, search filter, and base-DN for the user-switchgroup search operation in order to send a search query to the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server, use the **user-switch-bind** command. To disable this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
user-switch-bind attribute-name attribute-name search-filter filter base-DN base-DN-name
no user-switch-bind
```

Syntax Description	attribute-name <i>attribute-name</i>	Specifies the attribute name of the LDAP search map. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 128 characters.
	<b>search-filter</b> <i>filter</i>	Specifies the filter for the LDAP search map. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 128 characters.
	<b>base-DN</b> <i>base-DN-name</i>	Specifies the base designated name for the LDAP search map. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 128 characters.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** LDAP search map configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable LDAP.  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the attribute name, search filter, and base-DN for the user-switchgroup search operation in order to send a search query to the LDAP server:

```
switch# conf t
switch(config)# ldap search-map s0
switch(config-ldap-search-map)# user-switch-bind attribute-name memberuid search-filter
(&(objectClass=posixGroup)(cn=dcgroup)) base-DN dc=acme,dc=com
switch(config-ldap-search-map)#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature ldap</b>	Enables LDAP.
	<b>ldap search-map</b>	Configures an LDAP search map.
	<b>show ldap-search-map</b>	Displays the configured LDAP search maps.

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## username

To create and configure a user account in a virtual device context (VDC), use the **username** command. To remove a user account, use the **no** form of this command.

```
username user-id [expire date] [password [0 | 5] password] [role role-name]
```

```
username user-id [sshkey {key | file filename}]
```

```
username user-id [keypair generate {rsa [bits] [force]] | dsa [force]}]
```

```
username user-id [keypair {export | import} {bootflash:filename | volatile:filename} {rsa | dsa} [force]]
```

```
username user-id [priv-lvl n] [expire date] [password [0 | 5] password]
```

```
no username user-id
```

### Syntax Description

<i>user-id</i>	User identifier for the user account. The <i>user-id</i> argument is a case-sensitive, alphanumeric character string with a maximum length of 28 characters. For more information, see the usage guidelines section below.  <b>Note</b> The Cisco NX-OS software allows these special characters in the <i>user-id</i> argument text string: ( _ . + = \ - ).
<b>expire</b> <i>date</i>	(Optional) Specifies the expire date for the user account. The format for the <i>date</i> argument is YYYY-MM-DD.
<b>password</b>	(Optional) Specifies a password for the account. The default is no password.
<b>0</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the password is in clear text. Clear text passwords are encrypted before they are saved to the running configuration.
<b>5</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the password is in encrypted format. Encrypted passwords are not changed before they are saved to the running configuration.
<i>password</i>	Password string. The password is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 64 characters.  <b>Note</b> All printable ASCII characters are supported in the password string if they are enclosed in quotation marks.
<b>role</b> <i>role-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the user role. The <i>role-name</i> argument is case sensitive.
<b>sshkey</b>	(Optional) Specifies an SSH key for the user account.
<i>key</i>	SSH key string.
<b>file</b> <i>filename</i>	Specifies the name of a file that contains the SSH key string.
<b>keypair</b>	Generates SSH user keys.
<b>generate</b>	Generates SSH key-pairs.
<b>rsa</b>	Generates Rivest, Shamir, and Adelman (RSA) keys.
<i>bits</i>	Number of bits used to generate the key. The range is from 1024 to 2048, and the default value is 1024.
<b>force</b>	Forces the generation of keys even if previous ones are present.
<b>dsa</b>	Generates Digital System Algorithm (DSA) keys.

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<b>export</b>	Exports key-pairs to the bootflash or volatile directory.
<b>import</b>	Imports key-pairs from the bootflash or volatile directory.
<b>bootflash:filename</b>	Specifies the bootflash filename.
<b>volatile:filename</b>	Specifies the remote filename.
<b>priv-lvl n</b>	Specifies the privilege level to which the user is assigned. The range is from 0 to 15.

### Defaults

Unless specified, usernames have no expire date, password, or SSH key.

In the default VDC, the default role is network-operator if the creating user has the network-admin role, or the default role is vdc-operator if the creating user has the vdc-admin role.

In nondefault VDCs, the default user role is vdc-operator.

You cannot delete the default admin user role. Also, you cannot change the expire date or remove the network-admin role for the default admin user role.

To specify privilege levels, you must enable the cumulative privilege of roles for command authorization on TACACS+ servers using the **feature privilege** command. There is no default privilege level.

This command does not require a license.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
5.1(1)	Removed support for RSA keys less than 1024 bits.
5.0(2)	Added the <b>keypair</b> keyword option.
5.0(2)	Added the <b>priv-lvl</b> keyword option.
4.1(2)	Added the <b>sshkey</b> keyword option.
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The Cisco NX-OS software creates two default user accounts in the VDC: admin and adminbackup. The nondefault VDCs have one default user account: admin. You cannot remove a default user account.

User accounts are local to the VDCs. You can create user accounts with the same user identifiers in different VDCs.



#### Caution

The Cisco NX-OS software does not support all numeric usernames, whether created with TACACS+ or RADIUS, or created locally. Local users with all numeric names cannot be created. If an all numeric user name exists on an AAA server and is entered during login, the user is not logged in.

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The Cisco NX-OS software accepts only strong passwords when you have password-strength checking enabled using the **password strength-check** command. The characteristics of a strong password include the following:

- At least eight characters long
- Does not contain many consecutive characters (such as “abcd”)
- Does not contain many repeating characters (such as “aaabbb”)
- Does not contain dictionary words
- Does not contain proper names
- Contains both uppercase and lowercase characters
- Contains numbers



### **Caution**

If you do not specify a password for the user account, the user might not be able to log in to the account.

To use this command, you must enable the cumulative privilege of roles using the **feature privilege** command.

A passphrase is required when you export or import the key-pair. The passphrase encrypts the exported private key for the user and decrypts it during import.

This command does not require a license.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to create a user account with a password and a user role:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# username user1 password Ci5co321 role vdc-admin
```

This example shows how to configure the SSH key for a user account:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# username user1 sshkey file bootflash:key_file
```

This example shows how to generate the SSH public and private keys and store them in the home directory of the Cisco NX-OS device for the user:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# username user1 keypair generate rsa
generating rsa key(2048 bits).....
generated rsa key
```

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This example shows how to export the public and private keys from the home directory of the Cisco NX-OS device to the bootflash directory:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# username user1 keypair export bootflash:key_rsa rsa
Enter Passphrase:
switch(config)# dir
.
.
.
951 Jul 09 11:13:59 2009 key_rsa
221 Jul 09 11:14:00 2009 key_rsa.pub
.
.
```

The private key is exported as the file that you specify, and the public key is exported with the same filename followed by a .pub extension.

This example shows how to import the exported public and private keys from the bootflash directory to the home directory of the Cisco NX-OS device:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# username user1 keypair import bootflash:key_rsa rsa
Enter Passphrase:
switch(config)# show username user1 keypair
*****
rsa Keys generated: Thu Jul 9 11:10:29 2009
ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAxWmjJT+oQhIcvnrMbx2BmDOP8boZE1TfJ
Fx9fexWp6rOiztlwODtehnjadWc6A+DE2DvYNvqsrU9TByYDPQkR/+Y6cKubyFW
VxSBG/NHztQc3+QC1zdkIxGNJbEHyFoajzNEO8LLOVfIMCZ2Td7gxUGRZc+fbq
S33GZsCAX6v0=
bitcount:262144
fingerprint:
8d:44:ee:6c:ca:0b:44:95:36:d0:7d:f2:b5:78:74:7d
*****
could not retrieve dsa key information
*****
switch(config)#
```

The private key is imported as the file that you specify, and the public key is imported with the same filename followed by a .pub extension.

This example shows how to assign privilege level 15 to the user:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# feature privilege
switch(config)# enable secret 5 def456 priv-lvl 15
switch(config)# username user2 priv-lvl 15
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>enable level</b>	Enables a user to move to a higher privilege level.
<b>enable secret priv-lvl</b>	Enables a secret password for a specific privilege level.
<b>feature privilege</b>	Enables the cumulative privilege of roles for command authorization on TACACS+ servers.
<b>password strength-check</b>	Checks the password security strength.

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<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show privilege</b>	Displays the current privilege level, username, and status of cumulative privilege support.
<b>show user-account</b>	Displays the user account configuration.
<b>show username</b>	Displays the public key for the specified user.

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## userprofile

To configure the attribute name, search filter, and base-DN for the user profile search operation in order to send a search query to the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server, use the **userprofile** command. To disable this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**userprofile attribute-name** *attribute-name* **search-filter** *filter* **base-DN** *base-DN-name*

**no userprofile**

Syntax Description	attribute-name	Specifies the attribute name of the LDAP search map. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 128 characters.
	<i>attribute-name</i>	
	<b>search-filter</b> <i>filter</i>	Specifies the filter for the LDAP search map. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 128 characters.
	<b>base-DN</b>	Specifies the base designated name for the LDAP search map. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 128 characters.
	<i>base-DN-name</i>	

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** LDAP search map configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must enable LDAP.  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the attribute name, search filter, and base-DN for the user profile search operation in order to send a search query to the LDAP server:

```
switch# conf t
switch(config)# ldap search-map s0
switch(config-ldap-search-map)# userprofile attribute-name description search-filter
(&(objectClass=inetOrgPerson)(cn=$userid)) base-DN dc=acme,dc=com
switch(config-ldap-search-map)#
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>feature ldap</b>	Enables LDAP.
	<b>ldap search-map</b>	Configures an LDAP search map.
	<b>show ldap-search-map</b>	Displays the configured LDAP search maps.

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## V Commands

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This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS security commands that begin with V.

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## vlan access-map

To create a new VLAN access-map entry or to configure an existing VLAN access-map entry, use the **vlan access-map** command. To remove a VLAN access-map entry, use the **no** form of this command.

```
vlan access-map map-name [sequence-number]
```

```
no vlan access-map map-name [sequence-number]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>sequence-number</i>	(Optional) Sequence number of the VLAN access-map entry that you are creating or editing.  A sequence number can be any integer between 1 and 4294967295.  By default, the first entry in a VLAN access map has a sequence number of 10.  If you do not specify a sequence number, the device adds the rule to the end of the VLAN access map and assigns a sequence number that is 10 greater than the sequence number of the preceding entry.  When you use the <b>no</b> form of the command, use the <i>sequence-number</i> argument to specify an entry that you want to remove. Omit the <i>sequence-number</i> argument if you want to remove the entire VLAN access map.
<i>map-name</i>	Name of the VLAN access map that you want to create or configure. The <i>map-name</i> argument can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.

Defaults	
None	

Command Modes	
Global configuration	

Supported User Roles	
network-admin vdc-admin	

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

Usage Guidelines	
Each VLAN access-map entry can include one <b>action</b> command and one or more <b>match</b> command.  Use the <b>statistics per-entry</b> command to configure the device to record statistics for a VLAN access-map entry.  This command does not require a license.	

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### Examples

This example shows how to create a VLAN access map named vlan-map-01, add two entries that each have two **match** commands and one **action** command, and enable statistics for the packets matched by the second entry:

```
switch(config)# vlan access-map vlan-map-01
switch(config-access-map)# match ip address ip-acl-01
switch(config-access-map)# action forward
switch(config-access-map)# match mac address mac-acl-00f

switch(config-access-map)# vlan access-map vlan-map-01
switch(config-access-map)# match ip address ip-acl-320
switch(config-access-map)# match mac address mac-acl-00e
switch(config-access-map)# action drop
switch(config-access-map)# statistics per-entry

switch(config-access-map)# show vlan access-map

Vlan access-map vlan-map-01 10
  match ip: ip-acl-01
  match mac: mac-acl-00f
  action: forward
Vlan access-map vlan-map-01 20
  match ip: ip-acl-320
  match mac: mac-acl-00e
  action: drop
  statistics per-entry
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>action</b>	Specifies an action for traffic filtering in a VLAN access map.
<b>match</b>	Specifies an ACL for traffic filtering in a VLAN access map.
<b>show vlan access-map</b>	Displays all VLAN access maps or a VLAN access map.
<b>show vlan filter</b>	Displays information about how a VLAN access map is applied.
<b>statistics per-entry</b>	Enables collection of statistics for each entry in an ACL.
<b>vlan filter</b>	Applies a VLAN access map to one or more VLANs.

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## vlan filter

To apply a VLAN access map to one or more VLANs, use the **vlan filter** command. To unapply a VLAN access map, use the **no** form of this command.

**vlan filter** *map-name* **vlan-list** *VLAN-list*

**no vlan filter** *map-name* **vlan-list** *VLAN-list*

Syntax Description	
<i>map-name</i>	Name of the VLAN access map that you want to create or configure.
<b>vlan-list</b> <i>VLAN-list</i>	Specifies the ID of one or more VLANs that the VLAN access map filters. Valid VLAN IDs are from 1 to 4096.  Use a hyphen (-) to separate the beginning and ending IDs of a range of VLAN IDs; for example, use 70-100.  Use a comma (,) to separate individual VLAN IDs and ranges of VLAN IDs; for example, use 20,70-100,142.
<b>Note</b>	When you use the <b>no</b> form of this command, the <i>VLAN-list</i> argument is optional. If you omit this argument, the device removes the access map from all VLANs where the access map is applied.

Defaults	
	None

Command Modes	
	Global configuration

Supported User Roles	
	network-admin vdc-admin

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

Usage Guidelines	
	<p>You can apply a VLAN access map to one or more VLANs.</p> <p>You can apply only one VLAN access map to a VLAN.</p> <p>The <b>no</b> form of this command enables you to unapply a VLAN access map from all or part of the VLAN list that you specified when you applied the access map. To unapply an access map from all VLANs where it is applied, you can omit the <i>VLAN-list</i> argument. To unapply an access map from a subset of the VLANs where it is currently applied, use the <i>VLAN-list</i> argument to specify the VLANs where the access map should be removed.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>

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### Examples

This example shows how to apply a VLAN access map named vlan-map-01 to VLANs 20 through 45:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# vlan filter vlan-map-01 20-45
```

This example show how to use the **no** form of the command to unapply the VLAN access map named vlan-map-01 from VLANs 30 through 32, which leaves the access map applied to VLANs 20 through 29 and 33 through 45:

```
switch# show vlan filter

vlan map vlan-map-01:
  Configured on VLANs:    20-45
switch(config)# no vlan filter vlan-map-01 30-32
switch# show vlan filter

vlan map vlan-map-01:
  Configured on VLANs:    20-29,33-45
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>action</b>	Specifies an action for traffic filtering in a VLAN access map.
<b>match</b>	Specifies an ACL for traffic filtering in a VLAN access map.
<b>show vlan access-map</b>	Displays all VLAN access maps or a VLAN access map.
<b>show vlan filter</b>	Displays information about how a VLAN access map is applied.
<b>vlan access-map</b>	Configures a VLAN access map.

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## vlan policy deny

To enter VLAN policy configuration mode for a user role, use the **vlan policy deny** command. To revert to the default VLAN policy for a user role, use the **no** form of this command.

**vlan policy deny**

**no vlan policy deny**

---

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

---

**Defaults** All VLANs

---

**Command Modes** User role configuration

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

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

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** This command denies all VLANs to the user role except for those that you allow using the **permit vlan** command in user role VLAN policy configuration mode.

This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to enter user role VLAN policy configuration mode for a user role:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# role name MyRole
switch(config-role)# vlan policy deny
switch(config-role-vlan)#
```

This example shows how to revert to the default VLAN policy for a user role:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# role name MyRole
switch(config-role)# no vlan policy deny
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	permit vlan	Allows a VLAN in a user role VLAN policy.
	role name	Creates or specifies a user role and enters user role configuration mode.
	show role	Displays user role information.

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## vrf policy deny

To enter virtual forwarding and routing instance (VRF) policy configuration mode for a user role, use the **vrf policy deny** command. To revert to the default VRF policy for a user role, use the **no** form of this command.

**vrf policy deny**

**no vrf policy deny**

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

**Defaults** All VRFs

**Command Modes** User role configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** This command denies all VRFs to the user role except for those that you allow using the **permit vrf** command in user role VRF policy configuration mode.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter VRF policy configuration mode for a user role:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# role name MyRole
switch(config-role)# vrf policy deny
switch(config-role-vrf)#
```

This example shows how to revert to the default VRF policy for a user role:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# role name MyRole
switch(config-role)# no vrf policy deny
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>vrf permit</b>	Permits VRFs in a user role VRF policy.
	<b>role name</b>	Creates or specifies a user role and enters user role configuration mode.
	<b>show role</b>	Displays user role information.

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