set logging session

Use the **set logging session** command to enable or disable the sending of system logging messages to the current login session.

set logging session {**enable** | **disable**}

Syntax Description

enable	Keyword to enable the sending of system logging messages to the current login session.
disable	Keyword to disable the sending of system logging messages to the current login session.

Defaults

The default is system message logging to the current login session is enabled.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Examples

This example shows how to prevent system logging messages from being sent to the current login session:

```
Console> (enable) set logging session disable
System logging messages will not be sent to the current login session.
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to cause system logging messages to be sent to the current login session:

```
Console> (enable) set logging session enable
System logging messages will be sent to the current login session.
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands

set logging console
set logging level
show logging
show logging buffer

set logout

Use the **set logout** command to set the number of minutes until the system disconnects an idle session automatically.

set logout *timeout*

Syntax Description

timeout	Number of minutes until the system disconnects an idle session automatically; valid values are from 0 to 10,000 minutes.

Defaults

The default is 20 minutes.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

Setting the value to 0 disables the automatic disconnection of idle sessions.

Examples

This example shows how to set the number of minutes until the system disconnects an idle session automatically:

```
Console> (enable) set logout 20
Sessions will be automatically logged out after 20 minutes of idle time.
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to disable the automatic disconnection of idle sessions:

```
Console> (enable) set logout 0
Sessions will not be automatically logged out.
Console> (enable)
```

set mls agingtime

Use the **set mls agingtime** command to specify the MLS aging time of shortcuts to an MLS entry in the Catalyst 6000 family switches.

set mls agingtime [**ip** | **ipx**] {*agingtime*}

set mls agingtime fast {*fastagingtime*} {*pkt_threshold*}

Syntax Description

ip	(Optional) Keyword to specify IP MLS.
ipx	(Optional) Keyword to specify IPX MLS.
agingtime	MLS aging time of shortcuts to an MLS entry; valid values are multiples of 8 to any value in the range of 8 to 2032 seconds.
fast	Keyword to specify the MLS aging time of shortcuts to an MLS entry that has no more than *pkt_threshold* packets switched within *fastagingtime* seconds after it is created.
fastagingtime	MLS aging time of shortcuts to an MLS entry; valid values are multiples of 8 to any value in the range from 0 to 128 seconds.
pkt_threshold	Packet threshold value; valid values are 0, 1, 3, 7, 15, 31, 63, and 127 packets.

Defaults

The default *agingtime* is 256 seconds. The default *fastagingtime* is 0, no fast aging. The default *pkt_threshold* is 0.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

If you use the **ip** keyword, you are specifying a shortcut for IP MLS. If you use the **ipx** keyword, you are specifying a shortcut for IPX MLS.

If you enter *fastagingtime* **0**, fast aging is disabled.

If you do not specify *fastagingtime* or *pkt_threshold*, the default value is used.

If you enter any of the **set mls** commands on a Catalyst 6000 family switch without MLS, this warning message displays:

```
MLS not supported on feature card.
```

agingtime can be configured as multiples of 8 in the range of 8 to 2024 seconds. The values are picked up in numerical order to achieve efficient aging. Any value for *agingtime* that is not a multiple of 8 seconds is adjusted to the closest one. For example, 65 is adjusted to 64, while 127 is adjusted to 128.

fastagingtime can be configured as multiples of 8 to any value in the range of 0 to 128 seconds.

The default *pkt_threshold* is 0. It can be configured as 0, 1, 3, 7, 15, 31, 63, or 127 (the values picked for efficient aging). If you do not configure *fastagingtime* exactly the same for these values, it adjusts to the closest value. A typical value for *fastagingtime* and *pkt_threshold* is 32 seconds and 0 packet, respectively (it means no packet switched within 32 seconds after the entry was created).

Agingtime applies to an MLS entry that has no more than *pkt_threshold* packets switched within *fastagingtime* seconds after it is created. A typical example is the MLS entry destined to/sourced from a DNS or TFTP server. This entry may never be used again once it is created. For example, only one request goes to a server and one reply returns from the server, and then the connection is closed.

The **agingtime fast** option is used to purge entries associated with very short flows, such as DNS and TFTP.

Keep the number of MLS entries in the MLS cache below 32K. If the number of MLS entries exceed 32K, some flows (less than 1 percent) are sent to the router.

To keep the number of MLS cache entries below 32K, decrease the aging time up to 8 seconds. If your switch has a lot of short flows used by only a few packets, then you can use fast aging.

If cache entries continue to exceed 32K, decrease the normal aging time in 64-second increments from the 256-second default.

Examples

These examples show how to set the agingtime:

```
Console> (enable) set mls agingtime 512
IP Multilayer switching aging time set to 512 seconds.
Console> (enable)

Console> (enable) set mls agingtime ipx 512
IPX Multilayer switching aging time set to 512
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to set the fast agingtime:

```
Console> (enable) set mls agingtime fast 32 0
Multilayer switching fast aging time set to 32 seconds for entries with no more than 0
packet switched.
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands

clear mls
show mls

set mls exclude protocol

Use the **set mls exclude protocol** command to add a protocol port to be excluded from being shortcut.

set mls exclude protocol {**tcp** | **udp** | **both**} {*port*}

Syntax Description

tcp	Keyword to specify a TCP port.
udp	Keyword to specify a UDP port.
both	Keyword to specify that the port be applied to both TCP and UDP traffic.
port	Number of the protocol port.

Defaults

This command has no default setting.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

If you enter any of the **set mls** commands on a Catalyst 6000 family switch without MLS, this warning message displays:

```
MLS not supported on feature card.
```

You can add a maximum of four protocol ports to the exclude table.

Examples

This example shows how to exclude TCP packets on protocol port 6017:

```
Console> (enable) set mls exclude protocol tcp 6017
TCP packets with protocol port 6017 will be switched by RP.
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to exclude UDP packets on protocol port 6017:

```
Console> (enable) set mls exclude protocol udp 6017
TCP and UDP packets with protocol port 6017 will be switched by RP.
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows the output if you exceed the exclude table maximum:

```
Console> (enable) set mls exclude protocol tcp 6019
Failed to exclude protocol. Exclude table full.
Use 'clear mls exclude' command to remove an existing entry.
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands clear mls
show mls

set mls multicast

Use the **set mls multicast** command to enable or disable the IP multicast MLS feature.

set mls multicast enable | disable

Syntax Description

enable	Keyword to enable IP multicast MLS functions on the switch and allow new shortcut entries to be established.
disable	Keyword to disable IP multicast MLS functions on the Catalyst 6000 family switches, delete any existing shortcut entries, and prevent new shortcut entries from being established.

Defaults

The default is the IP multicast MLS feature is disabled.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

IPX MLS is disabled globally by default, but can be enabled and disabled on a specified interface. To enable or disable IPX MLS on a specified interface, refer to the *Catalyst 6000 Family Multilayer Switch Feature Card and Policy Feature Card Configuration Guide*.

Your system needs to be configured with a Layer 3 switching engine-based system to enable MLS.

If you enter any **set mls multicast** commands on a Catalyst 6000 family switch without MLS, this warning message displays:

```
This feature is not supported on this device
```

If you enter any **set mls multicast** services on a Catalyst 6000 family switch and none of the multicast protocols (such as IGMP snooping, CGMP, and GMRP) are enabled, this warning message displays:

```
Enable IGMP Snooping/CGMP/GMRP to make this feature operational.
```

You can configure a maximum of two participating routers, but they must be internally or directly attached to a Catalyst 6000 family switch. Refer to the *Catalyst 6000 Family Software Configuration Guide* for router configuration information.

Use the **set mls include** command to specify routers for IP multicast MLS.

Examples

This example shows how to use the **set mls multicast** command to enable MLS for IP multicast traffic:

```
Console> (enable) set mls multicast enable
Multilayer switching for Multicast is enabled for this device.
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to use the **set mls multicast** command to disable MLS for IP multicast traffic:

```
Console> (enable) set mls multicast disable
Multilayer switching for Multicast is disabled for this device.
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands

show mls multicast

set mls nde

Use the **set mls nde** command set to configure the NDE feature in the Catalyst 6000 family switches to allow command-exporting statistics to be sent to the preconfigured collector.

set mls nde {**enable** | **disable**}

set mls nde {*collector_ip* | *collector_name*} {*udp_port_num*}

set mls nde version {**1** | **7** | **8**}

set mls nde flow [**exclude** | **include**] [**destination** *ip_addr_spec*] [**source** *ip_addr_spec*] [**protocol** *protocol*] [**src-port** *src_port*] [**dst-port** *dst_port*]

Syntax Description

enable	Keyword to enable NDE.
disable	Keyword to disable NDE.
collector_ip	IP address of the collector if DNS is enabled.
collector_name	Name of the collector if DNS is enabled.
udp_port_num	Number of the UDP port to receive the exported statistics.
version	Keyword to specify the version of the Netflow Data Export; valid versions are 1, 7, and 8.
1 | **7** | **8**	Version of the NDE feature.
flow	Keyword to add filtering to NDE.
exclude	(Optional) Keyword to allow exporting of all flows except the flows matching the given filter.
include	(Optional) Keyword to allow exporting of all flows matching the given filter.
destination	(Optional) Keyword to specify the destination IP address.
ip_addr_spec	(Optional) Full IP address or a subnet address in these formats: *ip_addr*, *ip_addr/netmask*, or *ip_addr/maskbit.*
source	(Optional) Keyword to specify the source IP address.
protocol	(Optional) Keyword to specify the protocol type.
protocol	(Optional) Protocol type; valid values can be **0**, **tcp**, **udp**, **icmp**, or a decimal number for other protocol families. 0 indicates “do not care.”
src-port *src_port*	(Optional) Keyword and variable to specify the number of the TCP/UDP source port (decimal). Used with **dst-port** to specify the port pair if the **protocol** is **tcp** or **udp**. 0 indicates “do not care.”
dst-port *dst_port*	(Optional) Keyword and variable to specify the number of the TCP/UDP destination port (decimal). Used with **src-port** to specify the port pair if the **protocol** is **tcp** or **udp**. 0 indicates “do not care.”

Defaults

The defaults are Netflow Data Export version 7, and all expired flows are exported until the filter is specified explicitly.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

If you enter any **set mls nde** commands on a Catalyst 6000 family switch without MLS, this warning message displays:

```
mls not supported on feature card.
```

Before you use the **set mls nde** command for the first time, you must configure the host to collect MLS statistics. The host name and UDP port number are saved in NVRAM, so you do not need to specify them. If you specify a host name and UDP port, values in NVRAM overwrite the old values. Collector values in NVRAM do not clear when NDE is disabled, because this command configures the collector, but does not enable NDE automatically.

The **set mls nde enable** command enables NDE, exporting statistics to the preconfigured collector.

If the *protocol* is not **tcp** or **udp**, set the **dst-port** *dst_port* and **src-port** *src_port* values to 0; otherwise, no flows are displayed.

If you try to enable NDE without first specifying a collector, you see this display:

```
Console> (enable) set mls nde enable
Please set host name and UDP port number with 'set mls nde <collector_name |
collector_ip> <udp_port_number>'.
Console> (enable)
```

The **set mls nde flow** command adds filtering to the NDE. Expired flows matching the specified criteria are exported. These values are stored in NVRAM and do not clear when NDE is disabled. If any option is not specified in this command, it is treated as a wildcard. The NDE filter in NVRAM does not clear when NDE is disabled.

Only one filter can be active at a time. If you do not enter the **exclude** or **include** keyword, the filter is assumed to be an inclusion filter.

Use the following syntax to specify an IP subnet address:

- *ip_subnet_addr*—This is the short subnet address format. The trailing decimal number 00 in an IP address YY.YY.YY.00 specifies the boundary for an IP subnet address. For example, 172.22.36.00 indicates a 24-bit subnet address (subnet mask 172.22.36.00/255.255.255.0), and 173.24.00.00 indicates a 16-bit subnet address (subnet mask 173.24.00.00/255.255.0.0). However, this format can identify only a subnet address of 8, 16, or 24 bits.
- *ip_addr/subnet_mask*—This is the long subnet address format. For example, 172.22.252.00/255.255.252.00 indicates a 22-bit subnet address. This format can specify a subnet address of any bit number. To provide more flexibility, the *ip_addr* is a full host address, such as 172.22.253.1/255.255.252.00.
- *ip_addr/maskbits*—This is the simplified long subnet address format. The mask bits specify the number of bits of the network masks. For example, 172.22.252.00/22 indicates a 22-bit subnet address. The *ip_addr* is a full host address, such as 193.22.253.1/22, which has the same subnet address as the *ip_subnet_addr*.

When you use the **set mls nde** {*collector_ip* | *collector_name*} {*udp_port_num*} command, the host name and UDP port number are saved in NVRAM and need not be specified again. If you specify a host name and UDP port, the new values overwrite the values in NVRAM. Collector values in NVRAM do not clear when you disable NDE.

Examples

This example shows how to specify that only expired flows to a specific subnet are exported:

```
Console> (enable) set mls nde flow include destination 171.69.194.140/24
NDE destination filter set to 171.69.194.0/24
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to specify that only expired flows to a specific host are exported:

```
Console> (enable) set mls nde flow include destination 171.69.194.140
NDE destination filter set to 171.69.194.140/32.
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to specify that only expired flows from a specific subnet to a specific host are exported:

```
Console> (enable) set mls nde flow include destination 171.69.194.140/24 source 171.69.173.5/24
NDE destination filter set to 171.69.194.0/24, source filter set to 171.69.173.0/24
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to specify that only flows from a specific port are exported:

```
Console> (enable) set mls nde flow include dst_port 23
NDE source port filter set to 23.
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to specify that only expired flows from a specific host that are of a specified protocol are exported:

```
Console> (enable) set mls nde flow include source 171.69.194.140 protocol 51
NDE destination filter set to 171.69.194.140/32, protocol set to 51.
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to specify that only expired flows from a specific host to a specific destination port are exported:

```
Console> (enable) set mls nde flow include source 171.69.194.140 dst_port 23
NDE destination filter set to 171.69.194.140/32, source port filter set to 23.
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to specify that all expired flows except those from a specific host to a specific destination port are exported:

```
Console> (enable) set mls nde flow exclude source 171.69.194.140 dst_port 23
NDE destination filter set to 171.69.194.140/32, source port filter set to 23.
Flows matching the filter will be excluded.
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to specify that all flows are exported:

```
Console> (enable) clear mls nde flow both
NDE filter cleared.
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands

clear mls nde flow
show mls

set mls statistics protocol

Use the **set mls statistics protocol** command to add protocols to the protocols statistics list.

set mls statistics protocol *protocol src_port*

Syntax Description

protocol	Name or number of the protocol; valid values are from 1 to 255, **ip**, **ipinip**, **icmp**, **igmp**, **tcp**, and **udp**.
src_port	Number or type of the source port; valid values are from 1 to 65535, **dns**, **ftp**, **smtp**, **telnet**, **x**, and **www**.

Defaults

This command has no default setting.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

If you enter any **set mls** commands on a Catalyst 6000 family switch without MLS, this warning message displays:

```
MLS not supported on feature card.
```

You can configure a maximum of 64 ports using the **set mls statistics protocol** command.

Examples

This example shows how to set protocols for statistic collection:

```
Console> (enable) set mls statistics protocol 17 1934
Protocol 17 port 1934 is added to protocol statistics list.
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands

clear mls
show mls statistics

set module

Use the **set module** command to enable or disable a module.

set module enable | disable *mod*

Syntax Description

enable	Keyword to enable a module.
disable	Keyword to disable a module.
mod	Number of the module.

Defaults

The default is all modules are enabled.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

Avoid disabling a module when you are connected via a Telnet session; if you disable your session, you will disconnect your Telnet session.

If there are no other network connections to a Catalyst 6000 family switch (for example, on another module), you have to reenable the module from the console.

You can specify a series of modules by entering a comma between each module number (for example, 2,3,5). You can specify a range of modules by entering a dash between module numbers (for example, 2-5).

The **set module disable** command does not cut off the power to a module, it only disables the module. To turn off power to a module, refer to the **set module power** command.

If an individual port on a module was previously disabled, enabling the module does not enable the disabled port.

Examples

This example shows how to enable module 2:

```
Console> (enable) set module enable 2
Module 2 enabled.
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to disable module 3 when connected via the console port:

```
Console> (enable) set module disable 3
Module 3 disabled.
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to disable module 2 when connected via a Telnet session:

```
Console> (enable) set module disable 2
This command may disconnect your telnet session.
Do you want to continue (y/n) [n]? y
Module 2 disabled.
```

Related Commands **show module**

set module name

Use the **set module name** command to set the name for a module.

set module name *mod* [*mod_name*]

Syntax Description

mod	Number of the module.
mod_name	(Optional) Name created for the module.

Defaults

The default is no module names are configured for any modules.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

If no module name is specified, any previously specified name is cleared.

Examples

This example shows how to set the name for module 1 to Supervisor:

```
Console> (enable) set module name 1 Supervisor
Module name set.
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands

show module

set module power

Use the **set module power** command to turn on or shut off the power to a module.

set module power up | down *mod*

Syntax Description

up	Keyword to turn on the power to a module.
down	Keyword to turn off the power to a module.
mod	Number of the module.

Defaults

The default is power is on to a module.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

The **set module power up** command allows you to check if adequate power is available in the system to turn the power on. If not enough power is available, the module status changes from power-down to power-deny, and this message displays:

```
Module 4 could not be powered up due to insufficient power.
```

Examples

This example shows how to power up module 4:

```
Console> (enable) set module power up 4
Module 4 powered up.
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to power down module 4:

```
Console> (enable) set module power down 4
Module 4 powered down.
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands

show environment

set module shutdown

Use the **set module shutdown** command to shutdown the NAM and IDS modules.

set module shutdown all | *mod*

Syntax Description

all	Keyword to shutdown all NAM and IDS modules.
mod	Number of the module.

Defaults

This command has no default setting.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

If you use the **set module shutdown** command, the configuration is not saved in NVRAM. The next time when the module boots up, it will come online. You can either reinsert or reset the module to bring it online.

If there are no other network connections to a Catalyst 6000 family switch (for example, on another module), you have to reenable the module from the console.

You can specify a series of modules by entering a comma between each module number (for example, 2,3,5).

Examples

This example shows how to shutdown the NAM or IDS:

```
Console> (enable) set module shutdown 2


Console> (enable)
```

set msmautostate

Use the **set msmautostate** command to enable or disable the line protocol state determination of the MSMs due to port state changes.

set msmautostate {**enable** | **disable**}

Syntax Description

enable	Keyword to activate the line protocol state determination.
disable	Keyword to deactivate the line protocol state determination.

Defaults

The default configuration has line protocol state determination disabled.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

This feature is useful for discontinuing the advertisement of routing paths when access to them is severed (either through fault or administrative disabling).

When you enable **msmautostate**, VLAN interfaces on the MSM are active only when there is at least one other active interface within the Catalyst 6000 family switch. This could be a physical end-user port, a trunk connection for which the VLAN is active, or even another MSM with an equivalent VLAN interface.

If you disable msmautostate, you might have to use the **shutdown** and **no shutdown** commands to disable and then restart the VLAN interface to bring the MSM back up.

Examples

This example shows how to enable the line protocol state determination of the MSM:

```
Console> (enable) set msmautostate enable
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to disable the line protocol state determination of the MSM:

```
Console> (enable) set msmautostate disable
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands

show msmautostate

set multicast router

Use the **set multicast router** command to configure a port manually as a multicast router port.

set multicast router *mod/port*

Syntax Description

mod/port	Number of the module and port on the module.

Defaults

The default is no ports are configured as multicast router ports.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

When you enable IGMP snooping, the ports to which a multicast-capable router is attached are identified automatically. The **set multicast router** command allows you to configure multicast router ports statically.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a multicast router port:

```
Console> (enable) set multicast router 3/1
Port 3/1 added to multicast router port list.
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands

clear multicast router
set igmp
show multicast router
show multicast group count

set ntp broadcastclient

Use the **set ntp broadcastclient** command to enable or disable NTP in broadcast-client mode.

set ntp broadcastclient {**enable** | **disable**}

Syntax Description

enable	Keyword to enable NTP in broadcast-client mode.
disable	Keyword to disable NTP in broadcast-client mode.

Defaults

The default is broadcast-client mode is disabled.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

The broadcast-client mode assumes that a broadcast server, such as a router, sends time-of-day information regularly to a Catalyst 6000 family switch.

Examples

This example shows how to enable an NTP broadcast client:

```
Console> (enable) set ntp broadcastclient enable
NTP Broadcast Client mode enabled.
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to disable an NTP broadcast client:

```
Console> (enable) set ntp broadcastclient disable
NTP Broadcast Client mode disabled.
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands

show ntp

set ntp broadcastdelay

Use the **set ntp broadcastdelay** command to configure a time-adjustment factor so the Catalyst 6000 family switch can receive broadcast packets.

set ntp broadcastdelay *microseconds*

Syntax Description

microseconds	Estimated round-trip time, in microseconds, for NTP broadcasts; valid values are from 1 to 999999.

Defaults

The default is the NTP broadcast delay is set to 3000 ms.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Examples

This example shows how to set the NTP broadcast delay to 4000 ms:

```
Console> (enable) set ntp broadcastdelay 4000
NTP broadcast delay set to 4000 microseconds.
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands

show ntp

set ntp client

Use the **set ntp client** command to enable or disable a Catalyst 6000 family switch as an NTP client.

set ntp client {**enable** | **disable**}

Syntax Description

enable	Keyword to enable a Catalyst 6000 family switch as an NTP client.
disable	Keyword to disable a Catalyst 6000 family switch as an NTP client.

Defaults

The default is NTP client mode is disabled.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

You can configure NTP in either broadcast-client mode or client mode. The broadcast-client mode assumes that a broadcast server, such as a router, sends time-of-day information regularly to a Catalyst 6000 family switch. The client mode assumes that the client (a Catalyst 6000 family switch) regularly sends time-of-day requests to the NTP server.

Examples

This example shows how to enable NTP client mode:

```
Console> (enable) set ntp client enable
NTP client mode enabled.
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands

show ntp

set ntp server

Use the **set ntp server** command to configure the IP address of the NTP server.

set ntp server *ip_addr*

Syntax Description

ip_addr	IP address of the NTP server providing the clock synchronization.

Defaults

This command has no default setting.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

The client mode assumes that the client (a Catalyst 6000 family switch) sends time-of-day requests regularly to the NTP server. A maximum of ten servers per client is allowed.

Examples

This example shows how to configure an NTP server:

```
Console> (enable) set ntp server 172.20.22.191
NTP server 172.20.22.191 added.
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands

clear ntp server
show ntp

set password

Use the **set password** command to change the login password on the CLI.

set password

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

The default is no password is configured.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

Passwords are case sensitive and may be from 0 to 19 characters in length, including spaces.

The command prompts you for the old password. If the password you enter is valid, you are prompted to enter a new password and to verify the new password. A zero-length password is allowed by pressing **Return**.

Examples

This example shows how to set an initial password:

```
Console> (enable) set password
Enter old password: <old_password>
Enter new password: <new_password>
Retype new password: <new_password>
Password changed.
Console> (enable)
```