Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.0(2)

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CONTENTS

Preface 19

Audience 19

Organization 19

Conventions 20

Related Documentation 21

Documentation Feedback 21

Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request 21

Overview of Cisco Unified Computing System 1

About Cisco Unified Computing System 1

Unified Fabric 2

Fibre Channel over Ethernet 3

Link-Level Flow Control 3

Priority Flow Control 3

Server Architecture and Connectivity 4

Overview of Service Profiles 4

Network Connectivity through Service Profiles 4

Configuration through Service Profiles 4

Service Profiles that Override Server Identity 5

Service Profiles that Inherit Server Identity 6

Service Profile Templates 6

Policies 7

Configuration Policies 7

Boot Policy 7

Chassis Discovery Policy 8

Ethernet and Fibre Channel Adapter Policies 8

Host Firmware Pack 9

IPMI Access Profile 10

Local Disk Configuration Policy 10

Management Firmware Pack 10

Network Control Policy 11
Quality of Service Policies 11
Server Autoconfiguration Policy 11
Server Discovery Policy 11
Server Inheritance Policy 11
Server Pool Policy 12
Server Pool Policy Qualifications 12
vHBA Template 12
vNIC Template 12
Operational Policies 12
Fault Collection Policy 12
Scrub Policy 13
Serial over LAN Policy 13
Statistics Collection Policy 13
Statistics Threshold Policy 14
Pools 14
Server Pools 14
MAC Pools 15
UUID Suffix Pools 15
WWN Pools 15
Management IP Pool 16
Traffic Management 16
Oversubscription 16
Oversubscription Considerations 16
Guidelines for Estimating Oversubscription 17
Pinning 18
Pinning Server Traffic to Server Ports 18
Guidelines for Pinning 19
Quality of Service 19
System Classes 19
Quality of Service Policies 20
Flow Control Policies 20
Opt-In Features 20
Stateless Computing 21
Multi-Tenancy 22

Overview of Virtualization 23
Virtualization with the Cisco UCS CNA M71KR and Cisco UCS 82598KR-CI Adapters 23
Overview of Cisco UCS Manager 25
About Cisco UCS Manager 25
Tasks You Can Perform in Cisco UCS Manager 26
Tasks You Cannot Perform in Cisco UCS Manager 28
Cisco UCS Manager in a Cluster Environment 28
Overview of Cisco UCS Manager CLI 29
Managed Objects 29
Complete a Command 29
Command History 29
Command Modes 30
Online Help for the CLI 31
Commands 33
acknowledge chassis 46
acknowledge fault 46
acknowledge server 47
acknowledge slot 48
activate firmware 49
add alertgroups 50
add privilege 51
associate server 53
associate server-pool 54
cd 54
clear alertgroups 55
clear cores 56
cluster force primary 57
cluster lead 58
commit-buffer 59
connect adapter 59
connect bmc 60
connect clp 60
connect iom 61
connect nxos 61
create adapter 62

create backup 63
create block 64
create boot-definition 65
create boot-policy 66
create cap-qual 67
create certreq 68
create chassis 69
create class chassis-stats 70
create class cmc-stats 71
create class cpu-stats 72
create class dimm-stats 72
create class ether-error-stats 73
create class ether-if-stats 74
create class ether-loss-stats 75
create class ethernet-port-err-stats 76
create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats 77
create class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats 77
create class ethernet-port-stats 78
create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets 79
create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets 80
create class ether-rx-stats 81
create class ether-tx-stats 81
create class fan-module-stats 82
create class fan-stats 83
create class fc-error-stats 84
create class fc-if-event-stats 85
create class fc-if-fc4-counters 85
create class fc-if-frame-stats 86
create class fc-port-stats 87
create class fc-stats 88
create class mb-power-stats 89
create class mb-temp-stats 89
create class memory-runtime 90
create class menlo-dce-port-stats 91
create class menlo-eth-error-stats 92

create class menlo-eth-stats 92
create class menlo-fc-error-stats 93
create class menlo-fc-stats 94
create class menlo-host-port-stats 95
create class menlo-mcpu-error-stats 95
create class menlo-mcpu-stats 96
create class menlo-net-eg-stats 97
create class menlo-net-in-stats 98
create class menlo-q-error-stats 99
create class menlo-q-stats 99
create class processor-runtime 100
create class psu-input-stats 101
create class psu-stats 102
create class system-stats 102
create class vnic-stats 103
create destination 104
create dns 105
create dynamic-conn-policy 105
create epuser 106
create eth-if 107
create eth-profile 108
create fcoe-if 109
create fc-profile 109
create fw-host-pack 110
create fw-mgmt-pack 111
create hv-conn 112
create import-config 113
create initiator 114
create interface 114
create ipmi-access-profile 115
create keyring 116
create lan 117
create local 118
create local-disk-config 118
create local-disk-config-policy 119

create locale 120
create local-user 121
create mac-pool 121
create mac-security 122
create member-port 123
create memory 124
create network 125
create ntp-server 126
create nwctrl-policy 126
create org 127
create org-ref 128
create pack-image 129
create path 130
create pin-group 131
create policy 132
create pooling-policy 133
create port-channel 134
create port-profile 135
create processor 136
create profile 136
create property (cpu) 137
create property (packet errors) 138
create property (packet size) 139
create qos-policy 141
create role 142
create san-image 143
create scrub-policy 144
create server 145
create server-autoconfig-policy 146
create server-disc-policy 147
create server-inherit-policy 147
create server-pool 148
create server-qual 149
create service-profile 150
create slot 151

create snmp-trap 151
create snmp-user 152
create sol-config 153
create sol-policy 154
create stats-threshold-policy 154
create storage 155
create trustpoint 156
create uuid-suffix-pool 157
create vhba 158
create vhba-templ 159
create virtual-media 160
create vlan 160
create vnic 161
create vnic-egress-policy 162
create vnic-templ 163
create vsan 164
create wwn-pool 165
cycle 166
decommission chassis 167
decommission server 167
delete adapter 168
delete backup 169
delete block 170
delete boot-definition 170
delete boot-policy 171
delete certreq 172
delete chassis 173
delete class chassis-stats 173
delete class cpu-stats 174
delete class dimm-stats 175
delete class ether-error-stats 175
delete class ether-if-stats 176
delete class ether-loss-stats 177
delete class ether-rx-stats 178
delete class ether-tx-stats 178

delete destination 179
delete dns 180
delete dynamic-vnic-conn-policy 180
delete epuser 181
delete eth-if 182
delete eth-profile 183
delete fc-profile 183
delete image 184
delete import-config 186
delete initiator 186
delete interface 187
delete ipmi-access-profile 188
delete keyring 189
delete lan 189
delete local 190
delete locale 191
delete local-disk-config 191
delete local-user 192
delete mac-pool 193
delete mac-security 194
delete member-port 194
delete memory 195
delete nwctrl-policy 196
delete org-ref 197
delete path 197
delete pin-group 198
delete policy 199
delete pooling-policy 200
delete port-channel 201
delete processor 202
delete qos-policy 202
delete role 203
delete scrub-policy 204
delete server 204
delete server-disc-policy 205

delete server-pool 206
delete server-qual 207
delete storage 207
delete target 208
delete trustpoint 209
delete uuid-suffix-pool 210
delete vhba 210
delete vlan 211
delete vnic 212
delete vnic-templ 213
delete vsan 213
delete wwn-pool 214
disable cdp 215
disable cimxml 216
disable http 216
disable https 217
disable snmp 218
disable telnet-server 218
disassociate 219
download image 220
enable cdp 220
enable cimxml 221
enable core-export-target 222
enable http 223
enable https 223
enable snmp 224
enable telnet-server 225
enter adapter 226
enter chassis 227
enter memory 227
enter nwctrl-policy 228
enter processor 229
enter storage 230
power 231
reboot 231

recommission chassis 232
remove privilege 233
remove server 235
reset 235
reset-cmos 236
scope adapter 237
scope backup 238
scope block 238
scope bmc 239
scope boot-definition 240
scope boot-policy 241
scope capability 241
scope cap-qual 242
scope chassis 243
scope chassis-disc-policy 244
scope eth-classified 244
scope eth-server 245
scope eth-uplink 246
scope fc-uplink 247
scope firmware 248
scope flow-control 248
scope import-config 249
scope iom 250
scope ipmi-access-profile 251
scope ldap 251
scope locale 252
scope monitoring 253
scope nwctrl-policy 254
scope org 254
scope port-channel 255
scope qos 256
scope radius 256
scope role 257
scope security 258
scope server 259

scope server-qual 259
scope services 260
scope snmp-user 261
scope system 261
scope tacacs 262
scope vhba 263
scope vhba-templ 264
scope vnic 264
scope vnic-templ 265
scope wwn-pool 266
set action 266
set adaptor-profile 268
set adminstate 269
set aes-128 269
set arch 270
set attribute 271
set auth 272
set authentication console 273
set authentication default 274
set authport 275
set basedn 275
set blocksize 276
set boot-policy 277
set cimxml port 278
set clock 278
set cos 279
set descr 280
set disk-scrub 282
set email 283
set expiration 283
set filter 285
set firstname 285
set flow-control-policy 286
set host-fw-policy 287
set http port 288

set https keyring 289
set https port 289
set ipmi-access-profile 290
set key 291
set lastname 292
set local-disk-policy 293
set lun 293
set maxcap 294
set maxcores 295
set maximum 296
set maxprocs 297
set maxthreads 297
set mgmt-fw-policy 298
set mincap 299
set mincores 300
set minprocs 301
set minthreads 302
set mode 302
set mtu 304
set name 304
set numberofblocks 305
set order 306
set password 307
set password (snmp-user) 308
set perdiskcap 309
set pers-bind 310
set phone 311
set pin-group 311
set pool 312
set port 313
set prio 314
set priv-password 315
set qos-policy 315
set qualifier 316
set reboot-on-update 317

set receive 318
set retries 319
set rootdn 320
set scrub-policy 320
set send 321
set snmp community 322
set sol-policy 323
set speed 324
set src-templ-name 325
set sshkey 326
set ssl 327
set stats-policy 328
set stepping 328
set syslog console 329
set syslog file 330
set syslog min-level 332
set syslog monitor 333
set syslog remote-destination 334
set target 336
set template-name 337
set timeout 338
set units 339
set uplink-fail-action 339
set version 340
set vhba 341
set virtual-ip 342
set vnic 343
set weight 344
set width 344
set wwn 345
show activate status 346
show adapter 347
show assoc 348
show audit-logs 349
show authentication 350

show backup 350
show bios 351
show block 352
show bmc 353
show boot-definition 354
show boot-order 355
show boot-policy 356
show callhome 357
show cap-qual 358
show certreq 359
show chassis 360
show cimxml 361
show class cpu-stats 362
show cli 363
show cluster 364
show comp-queue 365
show configuration 366
show connectivity 367
show core-export-target 367
show cores 368
show cpu 369
show destination 370
show disk 371
show dns 372
show download-task 373
show dynamic-conn-policy 374
show environment 375
show epuser 376
show error-recovery 377
show eth-best-effort 378
show eth-classified 378
show eth-if 380
show eth-profile 381
show eth-uplink 382
show event 383

show ext-eth-if 384
show ext-ipv6-rss-hash 385
show fabric 385
show failover 387
show fan 388
show fan-module 389
show fault policy 390
show fc 391
show fc-if 392
show fc-profile 392
show nwctrl-policy 393
show snmp-user 394
top 395
up 396
update firmware 396
where 397

Preface

Audience

This guide is intended primarily for data center administrators with responsibilities and expertise in one or more of the following:

- Server administration
- Storage administration
- Network administration
- Network security

Organization

This document includes the following parts:

Part	Title	Description
Part 1	Introduction	Contains chapters that describe the Cisco Unified Computing System (Cisco UCS), Cisco UCS Manager, and UCS Manager CLI.
Part 2	System Configuration	Contains chapters that describe how to configure fabric interconnects, ports, communication services, primary authentication, and role-based access control configuration, and how to manage firmware on a system.
Part 3	Network Configuration	Contains chapters that describe how to configure named VLANs, LAN pin groups, MAC pools, and Quality of Service (QoS).
Part 4	Storage Configuration	Contains chapters that describe how to configure named VSANs, SAN pin groups, and WWN pools.
Part 5	Server Configuration	Contains chapters that describe how to configure server-related policies, server-related pools, and service profiles, and how to install an OS on a server.

Part	Title	Description
Part 6	System Management	Contains chapters that describe how to manage chassis, servers, and I/O modules, and how to back up and restore the configuration.

Conventions

This document uses the following conventions:

Convention	Indication
bold font	Commands, keywords, GUI elements, and user-entered text appear in **bold** font.
italic font	Document titles, new or emphasized terms, and arguments for which you supply values are in *italic* font.
[ ]	Elements in square brackets are optional.
{x | y | z}	Required alternative keywords are grouped in braces and separated by vertical bars.
[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.
`courier` font	Terminal sessions and information the system displays appear in `courier` 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.

Note Means *reader take note*.

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

Caution	Means *reader be careful*. In this situation, you might perform an action that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.
Timesaver	Means *the described action saves time*. You can save time by performing the action described in the paragraph.
Warning	Means *reader be warned*. In this situation, you might perform an action that could result in bodily injury.

Related Documentation

Documentation for Cisco Unified Computing System (Cisco UCS) is available at the following URL:

http://www.cisco.com

The following are related Cisco UCS documents:

- *Cisco UCS Documentation Roadmap*
- *Cisco UCS Manager CLI Configuration Guide*
- *Cisco UCS Manager XML API Programmer's Guide*
- *Cisco UCS Manager Troubleshooting Guide*
- *Cisco UCS Site Preparation Guide*
- *Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect Hardware Installation Guide*
- *Cisco UCS 5108 Server Chassis Hardware Installation Guide*
- *Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information for Cisco UCS*
- *Release Notes for Cisco UCS*

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Overview of Cisco Unified Computing System

This chapter includes the following sections:

- About Cisco Unified Computing System , page 1
- Unified Fabric, page 2
- Server Architecture and Connectivity, page 4
- Traffic Management, page 16
- Opt-In Features, page 20
- Overview of Virtualization, page 23

About Cisco Unified Computing System

Cisco Unified Computing System (Cisco UCS) fuses access layer networking and servers. This high-performance, next-generation server system provides a data center with a high degree of workload agility and scalability.

The hardware and software components support Cisco's unified fabric, which runs multiple types of data-center traffic over a single converged network adapter.

Architectural Simplification

The simplified architecture of Cisco UCS reduces the number of required devices and centralizes switching resources. By eliminating switching inside a chassis, network access-layer fragmentation is significantly reduced.

Cisco UCS implements Cisco unified fabric within racks and groups of racks, supporting Ethernet and Fibre Channel protocols over 10 Gigabit Cisco Data Center Ethernet and Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) links.

The result of this radical simplification is a reduction by up to two-thirds of the switches, cables, adapters, and management points. All devices in a Cisco UCS instance remain under a single management domain, which remains highly available through the use of redundant components.

High Availability

The management and data plane of Cisco UCS is designed for high availability and redundant access layer fabric interconnects. In addition, Cisco UCS supports existing high availability and disaster recovery solutions for the data center, such as data replication and application-level clustering technologies.

Scalability

A single Cisco UCS instance supports multiple chassis and their servers, all of which are administered through one Cisco UCS Manager. For more detailed information about the scalability, speak to your Cisco representative.

Flexibility

A Cisco UCS instance allows you to quickly align computing resources in the data center with rapidly changing business requirements. This built-in flexibility is determined by whether you choose to fully implement the stateless computing feature.

Pools of servers and other system resources can be applied as necessary to respond to workload fluctuations, support new applications, scale existing software and business services, and accommodate both scheduled and unscheduled downtime. Server identity can be abstracted into a mobile service profile that can be moved from server to server with minimal downtime and no need for additional network configuration.

With this level of flexibility, you can quickly and easily scale server capacity without having to change the server identity or reconfigure the server, LAN, or SAN. During a maintenance window, you can quickly:

- Deploy new servers to meet unexpected workload demand and rebalance resources and traffic.
- Shut down an application, such as a database management system, on one server and then boot it up again on another server with increased I/O capacity and memory resources.

Optimized for Server Virtualization

Cisco UCS has been optimized to implement VN-Link technology. This technology provides improved support for server virtualization, including better policy-based configuration and security, conformance with a company's operational model, and accommodation for VMware's VMotion.

Unified Fabric

With unified fabric, multiple types of data center traffic can run over a single Data Center Ethernet (DCE) network. Instead of having a series of different host bus adapters (HBAs) and network interface cards (NICs) present in a server, unified fabric uses a single converged network adapter. This adapter can carry LAN and SAN traffic on the same cable.

Cisco UCS uses Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) to carry Fibre Channel and Ethernet traffic on the same physical Ethernet connection between the fabric interconnect and the server. This connection terminates at a converged network adapter on the server, and the unified fabric terminates on the uplink ports of the fabric interconnect. On the core network, the LAN and SAN traffic remains separated. Cisco UCS does not require that you implement unified fabric across the data center.

The converged network adapter presents an Ethernet interface and Fibre Channel interface to the operating system. At the server, the operating system is not aware of the FCoE encapsulation because it sees a standard Fibre Channel HBA.

At the fabric interconnect, the server-facing Ethernet port receives the Ethernet and Fibre Channel traffic. The fabric interconnect (using Ethertype to differentiate the frames) separates the two traffic types. Ethernet frames and Fibre Channel frames are switched to their respective uplink interfaces.

Fibre Channel over Ethernet

Cisco UCS leverages Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) standard protocol to deliver Fibre Channel. The upper Fibre Channel layers are unchanged, so the Fibre Channel operational model is maintained. FCoE network management and configuration is similar to a native Fibre Channel network.

FCoE encapsulates Fibre Channel traffic over a physical Ethernet link. FCoE is encapsulated over Ethernet with the use of a dedicated Ethertype, 0x8906, so that FCoE traffic and standard Ethernet traffic can be carried on the same link. FCoE has been standardized by the ANSI T11 Standards Committee.

Fibre Channel traffic requires a lossless transport layer. Instead of the buffer-to-buffer credit system used by native Fibre Channel, FCoE depends upon the Ethernet link to implement lossless service.

Ethernet links on the fabric interconnect provide two mechanisms to ensure lossless transport for FCoE traffic:

- Link-level flow control
- Priority flow control

Link-Level Flow Control

IEEE 802.3x link-level flow control allows a congested receiver to signal the endpoint to pause data transmission for a short time. This link-level flow control pauses all traffic on the link.

The transmit and receive directions are separately configurable. By default, link-level flow control is disabled for both directions.

On each Ethernet interface, the fabric interconnect can enable either priority flow control or link-level flow control (but not both).

Priority Flow Control

The priority flow control (PFC) feature applies pause functionality to specific classes of traffic on the Ethernet link. For example, PFC can provide lossless service for the FCoE traffic, and best-effort service for the standard Ethernet traffic. PFC can provide different levels of service to specific classes of Ethernet traffic (using IEEE 802.1p traffic classes).

PFC decides whether to apply pause based on the IEEE 802.1p CoS value. When the fabric interconnect enables PFC, it configures the connected adapter to apply the pause functionality to packets with specific CoS values.

By default, the fabric interconnect negotiates to enable the PFC capability. If the negotiation succeeds, PFC is enabled and link-level flow control remains disabled (regardless of its configuration settings). If the PFC negotiation fails, you can either force PFC to be enabled on the interface or you can enable IEEE 802.x link-level flow control.

Server Architecture and Connectivity

Overview of Service Profiles

Service profiles are the central concept of Cisco UCS. Each service profile serves a specific purpose: ensuring that the associated server hardware has the configuration required to support the applications it will host.

The service profile maintains configuration information about the server hardware, interfaces, fabric connectivity, and server and network identity. This information is stored in a format that you can manage through Cisco UCS Manager. All service profiles are centrally managed and stored in a database on the fabric interconnect.

Every server must be associated with a service profile.

Important At any given time, each server can be associated with only one service profile. Similarly, each service profile can be associated with only one server at a time.

After you associate a service profile with a server, the server is ready to have an operating system and applications installed, and you can use the service profile to review the configuration of the server. If the server associated with a service profile fails, the service profile does not automatically fail over to another server.

When a service profile is disassociated from a server, the identity and connectivity information for the server is reset to factory defaults.

Network Connectivity through Service Profiles

Each service profile specifies the LAN and SAN network connections for the server through the Cisco UCS infrastructure and out to the external network. You do not need to manually configure the network connections for Cisco UCS servers and other components. All network configuration is performed through the service profile.

When you associate a service profile with a server, the Cisco UCS internal fabric is configured with the information in the service profile. If the profile was previously associated with a different server, the network infrastructure reconfigures to support identical network connectivity to the new server.

Configuration through Service Profiles

A service profile can take advantage of resource pools and policies to handle server and connectivity configuration.

Hardware Components Configured by Service Profiles

When a service profile is associated with a server, the following components are configured according to the data in the profile:

- Server, including BIOS and BMC
- Adapters
- Fabric interconnects

You do not need to configure these hardware components directly.

Server Identity Management through Service Profiles

You can use the network and device identities burned into the server hardware at manufacture or you can use identities that you specify in the associated service profile either directly or through identity pools, such as MAC, WWN, and UUID.

The following are examples of configuration information that you can include in a service profile:

- Profile name and description
- Unique server identity (UUID)
- LAN connectivity attributes, such as the MAC address
- SAN connectivity attributes, such as the WWN

Operational Aspects configured by Service Profiles

You can configure some of the operational functions for a server in a service profile, such as:

- Firmware packages and versions
- Operating system boot order and configuration
- IPMI and KVM access

vNIC Configuration by Service Profiles

A vNIC is a virtualized network interface that is configured on a physical network adapter and appears to be a physical NIC to the operating system of the server. The type of adapter in the system determines how many vNICs you can create. For example, a Cisco UCS CNA M71KR adapter has two NICs, which means you can create a maximum of two vNICs for each adapter.

A vNIC communicates over Ethernet and handles LAN traffic. At a minimum, each vNIC must be configured with a name and with fabric and network connectivity.

vHBA Configuration by Service Profiles

A vHBA is a virtualized host bus adapter that is configured on a physical network adapter and appears to be a physical HBA to the operating system of the server. The type of adapter in the system determines how many vHBAs you can create. For example, a Cisco UCS CNA M71KR has two HBAs, which means you can create a maximum of two vHBAs for each of those adapters. In contrast, a Cisco UCS 82598KR-CI does not have any HBAs, which means you cannot create any vHBAs for those adapters.

A vHBA communicates over FCoE and handles SAN traffic. At a minimum, each vHBA must be configured with a name and fabric connectivity.

Service Profiles that Override Server Identity

This type of service profile provides the maximum amount of flexibility and control. This profile allows you to override the identity values that are on the server at the time of association and use the resource pools and policies set up in Cisco UCS Manager to automate some administration tasks.

You can disassociate this service profile from one server and then associate it with another server. This re-association can be done either manually or through an automated server pool policy. The burned-in settings,

such as UUID and MAC address, on the new server are overwritten with the configuration in the service profile. As a result, the change in server is transparent to your network. You do not need to reconfigure any component or application on your network to begin using the new server.

This profile allows you to take advantage of and manage system resources through resource pools and policies, such as:

- Virtualized identity information, including pools of MAC addresses, WWN addresses, and UUIDs
- Ethernet and Fibre Channel adapter profile policies
- Firmware package policies
- Operating system boot order policies

Service Profiles that Inherit Server Identity

This hardware-based service profile is the simplest to use and create. This profile uses the default values in the server and mimics the management of a rack-mounted server. It is tied to a specific server and cannot be moved to another server.

You do not need to create pools or configuration policies to use this service profile.

This service profile inherits and automatically applies the identity and configuration information that is present at the time of association, such as the following:

- MAC addresses for the two NICs
- For the Cisco UCS CNA M71KR adapters, the WWN addresses for the two HBAs
- BIOS versions
- Server UUID

Important The server identity and configuration information inherited through this service profile may not be the values burned into the server hardware at manufacture if those values were changed before this profile is associated with the server.

Service Profile Templates

With a service profile template, you can quickly create several service profiles with the same basic parameters, such as the number of vNICs and vHBAs, and with identity information drawn from the same pools.

Tip If you need only one service profile with similar values to an existing service profile, you can clone a service profile in the Cisco UCS Manager GUI.

For example, if you need several service profiles with similar values to configure servers to host database software, you can create a service profile template, either manually or from an existing service profile. You then use the template to create the service profiles.

Cisco UCS supports the following types of service profile templates:

Initial template	Service profiles created from an initial template inherit all the properties of the template. However, after you create the profile, it is no longer connected to the template. If you need to make changes to one or more profiles created from this template, you must change each profile individually.
Updating template	Service profiles created from an updating template inherit all the properties of the template and remain connected to the template. Any changes to the template automatically update the service profiles created from the template.

Policies

Policies determine how Cisco UCS components will act in specific circumstances. You can create multiple instances of most policies. For example, you might want different boot policies, so that some servers can PXE boot, some can SAN boot, and others can boot from local storage.

Policies allow separation of functions within the system. A subject matter expert can define policies that are used in a service profile, which is created by someone without that subject matter expertise. For example, a LAN administrator can create adapter policies and quality of service policies for the system. These policies can then be used in a service profile that is created by someone who has limited or no subject matter expertise with LAN administration.

You can create and use two types of policies in Cisco UCS Manager:

- Configuration policies that configure the servers and other components
- Operational policies that control certain management, monitoring, and access control functions

Configuration Policies

Boot Policy

The boot policy determines the following:

- Configuration of the boot device
- Location from which the server boots
- Order in which boot devices are invoked

For example, you can choose to have associated servers boot from a local device, such as a local disk or CD-ROM (VMedia), or you can select a SAN boot or a LAN (PXE) boot.

You must include this policy in a service profile, and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect. If you do not include a boot policy in a service profile, the server uses the default settings in the BIOS to determine the boot order.

Important Changes to a boot policy may be propagated to all servers created with an updating service profile template that includes that boot policy. Reassociation of the service profile with the server to rewrite the boot order information in the BIOS is auto-triggered.

Guidelines

When you create a boot policy, you can add one or more of the following to the boot policy and specify their boot order:

Boot type	Description
SAN boot	Boots from an operating system image on the SAN. You can specify a primary and a secondary SAN boot. If the primary boot fails, the server attempts to boot from the secondary. We recommend that you use a SAN boot, because it offers the most service profile mobility within the system. If you boot from the SAN, when you move a service profile from one server to another, the new server boots from the exact same operating system image. Therefore, the new server appears to be the exact same server to the network.
LAN boot	Boots from a centralized provisioning server. It is frequently used to install operating systems on a server from that server.
Local disk boot	If the server has a local drive, boots from that drive.
Virtual media boot	Mimics the insertion of a physical CD-ROM disk (read-only) or floppy disk (read-write) into a server. It is typically used to manually install operating systems on a server.

Note The default boot order is as follows:

1. Local disk boot
2. LAN boot
3. Virtual media read-only boot
4. Virtual media read-write boot

Chassis Discovery Policy

This discovery policy determines how the system reacts when you add a new chassis. If you create a chassis discovery policy, the system does the following:

- Automatically configures the chassis for the number of links between the chassis and the fabric interconnect specified in the policy.
- Specifies the power policy to be used by the chassis.

Ethernet and Fibre Channel Adapter Policies

These policies govern the host-side behavior of the adapter, including how the adapter handles traffic. For example, you can use these policies to change default settings for the following:

- Queues

- Interrupt handling
- Performance enhancement
- RSS hash
- Failover in an cluster configuration with two fabric interconnects

By default, Cisco UCS provides a set of Ethernet adapter policies and Fibre Channel adapter policies. These policies include the recommended settings for each supported server operating system. Operating systems are sensitive to the settings in these policies. Storage vendors typically require non-default adapter settings. You can find the details of these required settings on the support list provided by those vendors.

Note For Fibre Channel adapter policies, the values displayed by Cisco UCS Manager may not match those displayed by applications such as QLogic SANsurfer. For example, the following values may result in an apparent mismatch between SANsurfer and Cisco UCS Manager:

- Max LUNs Per Target—SANsurfer has a maximum of 256 LUNs and does not display more than that number. Cisco UCS Manager supports a higher maximum number of LUNs.
- Link Down Timeout—In SANsurfer, you configure the timeout threshold for link down in seconds. In Cisco UCS Manager, you configure this value in milliseconds. Therefore, a value of 5500 ms in Cisco UCS Manager displays as 5s in SANsurfer.
- Max Data Field Size—SANsurfer has allowed values of 512, 1024, and 2048. Cisco UCS Manager allows you to set values of any size. Therefore, a value of 900 in Cisco UCS Manager displays as 512 in SANsurfer.

Host Firmware Pack

This policy enables you to specify a common set of firmware versions that make up the host firmware pack. The host firmware includes the following server and adapter components:

- BIOS
- SAS controller
- Emulex Option ROM (applicable only to Emulex-based Converged Network Adapters [CNAs])
- Emulex firmware (applicable only to Emulex-based CNAs)
- QLogic option ROM (applicable only to QLogic-based CNAs)
- Adapter firmware

The firmware pack is pushed to all servers associated with service profiles that include this policy.

This policy ensures that the host firmware is identical on all servers associated with service profiles which use the same policy. Therefore, if you move the service profile from one server to another, the firmware versions are maintained. Also, if you change the firmware version of the component in the firmware pack, new versions are applied to all the affected service profiles immediately, which could cause server reboots.

You must include this policy in a service profile, and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect.

Prerequisites

This policy is not dependent upon any other policies. However, you must ensure that the appropriate firmware has been downloaded to the fabric interconnect. If the firmware image is not available when Cisco UCS Manager is associating a server with a service profile, Cisco UCS Manager ignores the firmware update and completes the association.

IPMI Access Profile

This policy allows you to determine whether IPMI commands can be sent directly to the server, using the IP address. For example, you can send commands to retrieve sensor data from the BMC. This policy defines the IPMI access, including a username and password that can be authenticated locally on the server, and whether the access is read-only or read-write.

You must include this policy in a service profile and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect.

Local Disk Configuration Policy

This policy configures any optional SAS local drives that have been installed on a server through the onboard RAID controller of the local drive. This policy enables you to set a local disk mode for all servers that are associated with a service profile that includes the local disk configuration policy. The local disk modes include the following:

- **Any Configuration**—For a server configuration that carries forward the local disk configuration without any changes.
- **No Local Storage**—For a diskless workstation or a SAN only configuration. If you select this option, you cannot associate any service profile which uses this policy with a server that has a local disk.
- **No RAID**—For a server configuration that removes the RAID and leaves the disk MBR and payload unaltered.
- **RAID Mirrored**—For a 2-disk RAID 1 server configuration.
- **RAID Stripes**—For a 2-disk RAID 0 server configuration.

You must include this policy in a service profile, and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect.

Management Firmware Pack

This policy enables you to specify a common set of firmware versions that make up the management firmware pack. The management firmware includes the server controller (BMC) on the server.

The firmware pack is pushed to all servers associated with service profiles that include this policy.

This policy ensures that the BMC firmware is identical on all servers associated with service profiles which use the same policy. Therefore, if you move the service profile from one server to another, the firmware versions are maintained.

You must include this policy in a service profile, and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect.

Prerequisites

This policy is not dependent upon any other policies. However, you must ensure that the appropriate firmware has been downloaded to the fabric interconnect.

Network Control Policy

This policy configures the network control settings for the Cisco UCS instance, including the following:

- Whether the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) is enabled or disabled
- How the VIF behaves if no uplink port is available in end-host mode

Quality of Service Policies

QoS policies assign a system class to the outgoing traffic for a vNIC or vHBA. This system class determines the quality of service for that traffic.

You must include a QoS policy in a vNIC policy or vHBA policy and then include that policy in a service profile to configure the vNIC or vHBA.

Server Autoconfiguration Policy

This policy determines whether one or more of the following is automatically applied to a new server:

- A server pool policy qualification that qualifies the server for one or more server pools
- An organization
- A service profile template that associates the server with a service profile created from that template

Server Discovery Policy

This discovery policy determines how the system reacts when you add a new server. If you create a server discovery policy, you can control whether the system conducts a deep discovery when a server is added to a chassis, or whether a user must first acknowledge the new server. By default, the system conducts a full discovery.

With this policy, an inventory of the server is conducted, then server pool policy qualifications are run to determine whether the new server qualifies for one or more server pools.

Server Inheritance Policy

This policy is invoked during the server discovery process to create a service profile for the server. All service profiles created from this policy use the values burned into the blade at manufacture. The policy performs the following:

- Analyzes the inventory of the server
- If configured, assigns the server to the selected organization
- Creates a service profile for the server with the identity burned into the server at manufacture

You cannot migrate a service profile created with this policy to another server.

Server Pool Policy

This policy is invoked during the server discovery process. It determines what happens if server pool policy qualifications match a server to the target pool specified in the policy.

If a server qualifies for more than one pool and those pools have server pool policies, the server is added to all those pools.

Server Pool Policy Qualifications

This policy qualifies servers based on the inventory of a server conducted during the discovery process. The qualifications are individual rules that you configure in the policy to determine whether a server meets the selection criteria. For example, you can create a rule that specifies the minimum memory capacity for servers in a data center pool.

Qualifications are used in other policies to place servers, not just by the server pool policies. For example, if a server meets the criteria in a qualification policy, it can be added to one or more server pools or have a service profile automatically associated with it.

Depending upon the implementation, you may include server pool policy qualifications in the following policies:

- Autoconfiguration policy
- Chassis discovery policy
- Server discovery policy
- Server inheritance policy
- Server pool policy

vHBA Template

This template is a policy that defines how a vHBA on a server connects to the SAN. It is also referred to as a vHBA SAN connectivity template.

You need to include this policy in a service profile for it to take effect.

vNIC Template

This policy defines how a vNIC on a server connects to the LAN. This policy is also referred to as a vNIC LAN connectivity policy.

You need to include this policy in a service profile for it to take effect.

Operational Policies

Fault Collection Policy

The fault collection policy controls the lifecycle of a fault in a Cisco UCS instance, including when faults are cleared, the flapping interval (the length of time between the fault being raised and the condition being cleared), and the retention interval (the length of time a fault is retained in the system).

A fault in Cisco UCS has the following lifecycle:

1. A condition occurs in the system and Cisco UCS Manager raises a fault. This is the active state.
2. When the fault is alleviated, it is cleared if the time between the fault being raised and the condition being cleared is greater than the flapping interval, otherwise, the fault remains raised but its status changes to soaking-clear. Flapping occurs when a fault is raised and cleared several times in rapid succession. During the flapping interval the fault retains its severity for the length of time specified in the fault collection policy.
3. If the condition reoccurs during the flapping interval, the fault remains raised and its status changes to flapping. If the condition does not reoccur during the flapping interval, the fault is cleared.
4. When a fault is cleared, it is deleted if the clear action is set to delete, or if the fault was previously acknowledged, otherwise, it is retained until either the retention interval expires, or if the fault is acknowledged.
5. If the condition reoccurs during the retention interval, the fault returns to the active state. If the condition does not reoccur, the fault is deleted.

Scrub Policy

This policy determines what happens to local data on a server during the discovery process and when the server is disassociated from a service profile. This policy can ensure that the data on local drives is erased at those times.

Serial over LAN Policy

This policy sets the configuration for the serial over LAN connection for all servers associated with service profiles that use the policy. By default, the serial over LAN connection is disabled.

If you implement a serial over LAN policy, we recommend that you also create an IPMI profile.

You must include this policy in a service profile and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect.

Statistics Collection Policy

A statistics collection policy defines how frequently statistics are to be collected (collection interval), and how frequently the statistics are to be reported (reporting interval). Reporting intervals are longer than collection intervals so that multiple statistical data points can be collected during the reporting interval, which provides Cisco UCS Manager with sufficient data to calculate and report minimum, maximum, and average values.

Statistics can be collected and reported for the following five functional areas of the Cisco UCS system:

- Adapter—statistics related to the adapters
- Chassis—statistics related to the blade chassis
- Host—this policy is a placeholder for future support
- Port—statistics related to the ports, including server ports, uplink Ethernet ports, and uplink Fibre Channel ports
- Server—statistics related to servers

Note Cisco UCS Manager has one default statistics collection policy for each of the five functional areas. You cannot create additional statistics collection policies and you cannot delete the existing default policies. You can only modify the default policies.

Statistics Threshold Policy

A statistics threshold policy monitors statistics about certain aspects of the system and generates an event if the threshold is crossed. You can set both minimum and maximum thresholds. For example, you can configure the policy to raise an alarm if the CPU temperature exceeds a certain value, or if a server is overutilized or underutilized.

These threshold policies do not control the hardware or device-level thresholds enforced by endpoints, such as the BMC. Those thresholds are burned in to the hardware components at manufacture.

Cisco UCS enables you to configure statistics threshold policies for the following components:

- Servers and server components
- Uplink Ethernet ports
- Ethernet server ports, chassis, and fabric interconnects
- Fibre Channel port

Note You cannot create or delete a statistics threshold policy for Ethernet server ports, uplink Ethernet ports, or uplink Fibre Channel ports. You can only configure the existing default policy.

Pools

Pools are collections of identities, or physical or logical resources, that are available in the system. All pools increase the flexibility of service profiles and allow you to centrally manage your system resources.

You can use pools to segment unconfigured servers or available ranges of server identity information into groupings that make sense for the data center. For example, if you create a pool of unconfigured servers with similar characteristics and include that pool in a service profile, you can use a policy to associate that service profile with an available, unconfigured server.

If you pool identifying information, such as MAC addresses, you can pre-assign ranges for servers that will host specific applications. For example, all database servers could be configured within the same range of MAC addresses, UUIDs, and WWNs.

Server Pools

A server pool contains a set of servers. These servers typically share the same characteristics. Those characteristics can be their location in the chassis, or an attribute such as server type, amount of memory, local storage, type of CPU, or local drive configuration. You can manually assign a server to a server pool, or use server pool policies and server pool policy qualifications to automate the assignment.

If your system implements multi-tenancy through organizations, you can designate one or more server pools to be used by a specific organization. For example, a pool that includes all servers with two CPUs could be assigned to the Marketing organization, while all servers with 64 GB memory could be assigned to the Finance organization.

A server pool can include servers from any chassis in the system. A given server can belong to multiple server pools.

MAC Pools

A MAC pool is a collection of network identities, or MAC addresses, that are unique in their layer 2 environment and are available to be assigned to vNICs on a server. If you use MAC pools in service profiles, you do not have to manually configure the MAC addresses to be used by the server associated with the service profile.

In a system that implements multi-tenancy, you can use the organizational hierarchy to ensure that MAC pools can only be used by specific applications or business services. Cisco UCS Manager uses the name resolution policy to assign MAC addresses from the pool.

To assign a MAC address to a server, you must include the MAC pool in a vNIC policy. The vNIC policy is then included in the service profile assigned to that server.

You can specify your own MAC addresses or use a group of MAC addresses provided by Cisco.

UUID Suffix Pools

A UUID suffix pool is a collection of SMBIOS UUIDs that are available to be assigned to servers. The first number of digits that constitute the prefix of the UUID are fixed. The remaining digits, the UUID suffix, is variable. A UUID suffix pool ensures that these variable values are unique for each server associated with a service profile which uses that particular pool to avoid conflicts.

If you use UUID suffix pools in service profiles, you do not have to manually configure the UUID of the server associated with the service profile.

WWN Pools

A WWN pool is a collection of WWNs for use by the Fibre Channel vHBAs in a Cisco UCS instance. You create separate pools for the following:

- WW node names assigned to the server
- WW port names assigned to the vHBA

Important A WWN pool can include only WWNNs or WWPNs in the ranges from 20:00:00:00:00:00:00:00 to 20:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF or from 50:00:00:00:00:00:00:00 to 5F:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF. All other WWN ranges are reserved.

If you use WWN pools in service profiles, you do not have to manually configure the WWNs that will be used by the server associated with the service profile. In a system that implements multi-tenancy, you can use a WWN pool to control the WWNs used by each organization.

You assign WWNs to pools in blocks. For each block or individual WWN, you can assign a boot target.

WWNN Pools

A WWNN pool is a WWN pool which contains only WW node names. If you include a pool of WWNNs in a service profile, the associated server is assigned a WWNN from that pool.

WWPN Pools

A WWPN pool is a WWN pool which contains only WW port names. If you include a pool of WWPNs in a service profile, the port on each vHBA of the associated server is assigned a WWPN from that pool.

Management IP Pool

The management IP pool is a collection of external IP addresses. Cisco UCS Manager reserves each block of IP addresses in the management IP pool for external access that terminates in the server controller (BMC) in a server.

Cisco UCS Manager uses the IP addresses in a management IP pool for external access to a server through the following:

- KVM console
- Serial over LAN
- IPMI

Traffic Management

Oversubscription

Oversubscription occurs when multiple network devices are connected to the same fabric interconnect port. This practice optimizes fabric interconnect use, since ports rarely run at maximum speed for any length of time. As a result, when configured correctly, oversubscription allows you to take advantage of unused bandwidth. However, incorrectly configured oversubscription can result in contention for bandwidth and a lower quality of service to all services that use the oversubscribed port.

For example, oversubscription can occur if four servers share a single uplink port, and all four servers attempt to send data at a cumulative rate higher than available bandwidth of uplink port.

Oversubscription Considerations

The following elements can impact how you configure oversubscription in a Cisco UCS:

The ratio of server-facing ports to uplink ports	You need to know what how many server-facing ports and uplink ports are in the system, because that ratio can impact performance. For example, if your system has twenty ports that can communicate down to the servers and only two ports that can communicate up to the network, your uplink ports will be oversubscribed. In this situation, the amount of traffic created by the servers can also affect performance.
The number of uplink ports from the fabric interconnect to the network	You can choose to add more uplink ports between the Cisco UCS fabric interconnect and the upper layers of the LAN to increase bandwidth. In Cisco UCS, you must have at least one uplink port per fabric interconnect to ensure that all servers and

NICs to have access to the LAN. The number of LAN uplinks should be determined by the aggregate bandwidth needed by all Cisco UCS servers.

FC uplink ports are available on the expansion slots only. You must add more expansion slots to increase number of available FC uplinks. Ethernet uplink ports can exist on the fixed slot and on expansion slots.

For example, if you have two Cisco UCS 5100 series chassis that are fully populated with half width Cisco UCS B200-M1 servers, you have 16 servers. In a cluster configuration, with one LAN uplink per fabric interconnect, these 16 servers share 20GbE of LAN bandwidth. If more capacity is needed, more uplinks from the fabric interconnect should be added. We recommend that you have symmetric configuration of the uplink in cluster configurations. In the same example, if 4 uplinks are used in each fabric interconnect, the 16 servers are sharing 80 GB of bandwidth, so each has approximately 5 GB of capacity. When multiple uplinks are used on a Cisco UCS fabric interconnect the network design team should consider using a port channel to make best use of the capacity.

The number of uplink ports from the I/O module to the fabric interconnect

You can choose to add more bandwidth between I/O module and fabric interconnect by using more uplink ports and increasing the number of cables. In Cisco UCS, you can have one, two, or four cables connecting a I/O module to a Cisco UCS fabric interconnect. The number of cables determines the number of active uplink ports and the oversubscription ratio. For example, one cable results in 8:1 oversubscription for one I/O module. If two I/O modules are in place, each with one cable, and you have 8 half-width blades, the 8 blades will be sharing two uplinks (one left IOM and one right IOM). This results in 8 blades sharing an aggregate bandwidth of 20 GB of Unified Fabric capacity. If two cables are used, this results in 4:1 oversubscription per IOM (assuming all slots populated with half width blades), and four cables result in 2:1 oversubscription. The lower oversubscription ratio gives you higher performance, but is also more costly as you consume more fabric interconnect ports.

The number of active links from the server to the fabric interconnect

Oversubscription is affected by how many servers are in a particular chassis and how bandwidth intensive those servers are. The oversubscription ratio will be reduced if the servers which generate a large amount of traffic are not in the same chassis, but are shared between the chassis in the system. The number of cables between chassis and fabric interconnect determines the oversubscription ratio. For example, one cable results in 8:1 oversubscription, two cables result in 4:1 oversubscription, and four cables result in 2:1 oversubscription. The lower oversubscription ratio gives you higher performance, but it is also more costly.

Guidelines for Estimating Oversubscription

When you estimate the optimal oversubscription ratio for a fabric interconnect port, consider the following guidelines:

Cost/performance slider

The prioritization of cost and performance is different for each data center and has a direct impact on the configuration of oversubscription. When you plan hardware usage for oversubscription, you need to know where the data center is located on this slider. For example, oversubscription can be minimized if the data center is more concerned with performance than cost. However, cost is a significant factor in most data centers, and oversubscription requires careful planning.

Bandwidth usage The estimated bandwidth that you expect each server to actually use is important when you determine the assignment of each server to a fabric interconnect port and, as a result, the oversubscription ratio of the ports. For oversubscription, you must consider how many GBs of traffic the server will consume on average, the ratio of configured bandwidth to used bandwidth, and the times when high bandwidth use will occur.

Network type The network type is only relevant to traffic on uplink ports, because FCoE does not exist outside Cisco UCS. The rest of the data center network only differentiates between LAN and SAN traffic. Therefore, you do not need to take the network type into consideration when you estimate oversubscription of a fabric interconnect port.

Pinning

Pinning in Cisco UCS is only relevant to uplink ports. You can pin Ethernet or FCoE traffic from a given server to a specific uplink Ethernet port or uplink FC port.

When you pin the NIC and HBA of both physical and virtual servers to uplink ports, you give the fabric interconnect greater control over the unified fabric. This control ensures more optimal utilization of uplink port bandwidth.

Cisco UCS uses pin groups to manage which NICs, vNICs, HBAs, and vHBAs are pinned to an uplink port. To configure pinning for a server, you can either assign a pin group directly, or include a pin group in a vNIC policy, and then add that vNIC policy to the service profile assigned to that server. All traffic from the vNIC or vHBA on the server travels through the I/O module to the same uplink port.

Pinning Server Traffic to Server Ports

All server traffic travels through the I/O module to server ports on the fabric interconnect. The number of links for which the chassis is configured determines how this traffic is pinned.

The pinning determines which server traffic goes to which server port on the fabric interconnect.This pinning is fixed. You cannot modify it. As a result, you must consider the server location when you determine the appropriate allocation of bandwidth for a chassis.

Note You must review the allocation of ports to links before you allocate servers to slots. The cabled ports are not necessarily port 1 and port 2 on the I/O module. If you change the number of links between the fabric interconnect and the I/O module, you must reacknowledge the chassis to have the traffic rerouted.

All port numbers refer to the fabric interconnect-side ports on the I/O module.

Chassis with One I/O Module

Links on Chassis	Servers Pinned to Link 1	Servers Pinned to Link 2	Servers Pinned to Link 3	Servers Pinned to Link 4
1 link	All server slots	None	None	None
2 links	Slots 1, 3, 5, and 9	Slots 2, 4, 6, and 8	None	None
4 links	Slots 1 and 5	Slots 2 and 6	Slots 3 and 7	Slots 4 and 8

Chassis with Two I/O Modules

If a chassis has two I/O modules, traffic from one I/O module goes to one of the fabric interconnects and traffic from the other I/O module goes to the second fabric interconnect. You cannot connect two I/O modules to a single fabric interconnect.

Adding a second I/O module to a chassis does not improve oversubscription. The server port pinning is the same for a single I/O module. The second I/O module improves the high availability of the system through the vNIC binding to the fabric interconnect.

Fabric Interconnect Configured in vNIC	Server Traffic Path
A	Server traffic goes to fabric interconnect A. If A fails, the server traffic does not fail over to B.
B	All server traffic goes to fabric interconnect B. If B fails, the server traffic does not fail over to A.
A-B	All server traffic goes to fabric interconnect A. If A fails, the server traffic fails over to B.
B-A	All server traffic goes to fabric interconnect B. If B fails, the server traffic fails over to A.

Guidelines for Pinning

When you determine the optimal configuration for pin groups and pinning for an uplink port, consider the estimated bandwidth usage for the servers. If you know that some servers in the system will use a lot of bandwidth, ensure that you pin these servers to different uplink ports.

Quality of Service

Cisco UCS provides the following methods to implement quality of service:

- System classes that specify the global configuration for certain types of traffic across the entire system
- QoS policies that assign system classes for individual vNICs
- Flow control policies that determine how uplink Ethernet ports handle pause frames

System Classes

Cisco UCS uses Data Center Ethernet (DCE) to handle all traffic inside a Cisco UCS instance. This industry standard enhancement to Ethernet divides the bandwidth of the Ethernet pipe into eight virtual lanes. System classes determine how the DCE bandwidth in these virtual lanes is allocated across the entire Cisco UCS instance.

Each system class reserves a specific segment of the bandwidth for a specific type of traffic. This provides a level of traffic management, even in an oversubscribed system. For example, you can configure the Fibre Channel Priority system class to determine the percentage of DCE bandwidth allocated to FCoE traffic.

The following table describes the system classes:

System Class	Description
Platinum Priority Gold Priority Silver Priority Bronze Priority	A configurable set of system classes that you can include in the QoS policy for a service profile. Each system class manages one lane of traffic. All properties of these system classes are available for you to assign custom settings and policies.
Best Effort Priority	A system class that sets the quality of service for the lane reserved for Basic Ethernet traffic. Some properties of this system class are preset and cannot be modified. For example, this class has a drop policy that allows it to drop data packets if required.
Fibre Channel Priority	A system class that sets the quality of service for the lane reserved for Fibre Channel over Ethernet traffic. Some properties of this system class are preset and cannot be modified. For example, this class has a no-drop policy that ensures it never drops data packets.

Quality of Service Policies

QoS policies assign a system class to the outgoing traffic for a vNIC or vHBA. This system class determines the quality of service for that traffic.

You must include a QoS policy in a vNIC policy or vHBA policy and then include that policy in a service profile to configure the vNIC or vHBA.

Flow Control Policies

Flow control policies determine whether the uplink Ethernet ports in a Cisco UCS instance send and receive IEEE 802.3x pause frames when the receive buffer for a port fills. These pause frames request that the transmitting port stop sending data for a few milliseconds until the buffer clears.

For flow control to work between a LAN port and an uplink Ethernet port, you must enable the corresponding receive and send flow control parameters for both ports. For Cisco UCS, the flow control policies configure these parameters.

When you enable the send function, the uplink Ethernet port sends a pause request to the network port if the incoming packet rate becomes too high. The pause remains in effect for a few milliseconds before traffic is reset to normal levels. If you enable the receive function, the uplink Ethernet port honors all pause requests from the network port. All traffic is halted on that uplink port until the network port cancels the pause request.

Because you assign the flow control policy to the port, changes to the policy have an immediate effect on how the port reacts to a pause frame or a full receive buffer.

Opt-In Features

Each Cisco UCS instance is licensed for all functionality. Depending upon how the system is configured, you can decide to opt in to some features or opt out of them for easier integration into existing environment. If a

process change happens, you can change your system configuration and include one or both of the opt-in features.

The opt-in features are as follows:

- Stateless computing, which takes advantage of mobile service profiles with pools and policies where each component, such as a server or an adapter, is stateless.
- Multi-tenancy, which uses organizations and role-based access control to divide the system into smaller logical segments.

Stateless Computing

Stateless computing allows you to use a service profile to apply the personality of one server to a different server in the same Cisco UCS instance. The personality of the server includes the elements that identify that server and make it unique in the instance. If you change any of these elements, the server could lose its ability to access, use, or even achieve booted status.

The elements that make up a server's personality include the following:

- Firmware versions
- UUID (used for server identification)
- MAC address (used for LAN connectivity)
- World Wide Names (used for SAN connectivity)
- Boot settings

Stateless computing creates a dynamic server environment with highly flexible servers. Every physical server in a Cisco UCS instance remains anonymous until you associate a service profile with it, then the server gets the identity configured in the service profile. If you no longer need a business service on that server, you can shut it down, disassociate the service profile, and then associate another service profile to create a different identity for the same physical server. The "new" server can then host another business service.

To take full advantage of the flexibility of statelessness, the optional local disks on the servers should only be used for swap or temp space and not to store operating system or application data.

You can choose to fully implement stateless computing for all physical servers in a Cisco UCS instance, to not have any stateless servers, or to have a mix of the two types.

If You Opt In to Stateless Computing

Each physical server in the Cisco UCS instance is defined through a service profile. Any server can be used to host one set of applications, then reassigned to another set of applications or business services, if required by the needs of the data center.

You create service profiles that point to policies and pools of resources that are defined in the instance. The server pools, WWN pools, and MAC pools ensure that all unassigned resources are available on an as-needed basis. For example, if a physical server fails, you can immediately assign the service profile to another server. Because the service profile provides the new server with the same identity as the original server, including WWN and MAC address, the rest of the data center infrastructure sees it as the same server and you do not need to make any configuration changes in the LAN or SAN.

If You Opt Out of Stateless Computing

Each server in the Cisco UCS instance is treated as a traditional rack mount server.

You create service profiles that inherit the identify information burned into the hardware and use these profiles to configure LAN or SAN connectivity for the server. However, if the server hardware fails, you cannot reassign the service profile to a new server.

Multi-Tenancy

In Cisco UCS, you can use multi-tenancy to divide up the large physical infrastructure of an instance into logical entities known as organizations. As a result, you can achieve a logical isolation between organizations without providing a dedicated physical infrastructure for each organization.

You can assign unique resources to each tenant through the related organization, in the multi-tenant environment. These resources can include different policies, pools, and quality of service definitions. You can also implement locales to assign or restrict Cisco UCS user privileges and roles by organization, if you do not want all users to have access to all organizations.

If you set up a multi-tenant environment, all organizations are hierarchical. The top-level organization is always root. The policies and pools that you create in root are system-wide and are available to all organizations in the system. However, any policies and pools created in other organizations are only available to organizations that are above it in the same hierarchy. For example, if a system has organizations named Finance and HR that are not in the same hierarchy, Finance cannot use any policies in the HR organization, and HR cannot access any policies in the Finance organization. However, both Finance and HR can use policies and pools in the root organization.

If you create organizations in a multi-tenant environment, you can also set up one or more of the following for each organization or for a sub-organization in the same hierarchy:

- Resource pools
- Policies
- Service profiles
- Service profile templates

If You Opt In to Multi-Tenancy

The Cisco UCS instance is divided into several distinct organizations. The types of organizations you create in a multi-tenancy implementation depends upon the business needs of the company. Examples include organizations that represent the following:

- Enterprise groups or divisions within a company, such as marketing, finance, engineering, or human resources
- Different customers or name service domains, for service providers

You can create locales to ensure that users have access only to those organizations that they are authorized to administer.

If You Opt Out of Multi-Tenancy

The Cisco UCS instance remains a single logical entity with everything in the root organization. All policies and resource pools can be assigned to any server in the instance.

Overview of Virtualization

Virtualization allows the creation of multiple virtual machines to run in isolation, side-by-side on the same physical machine.

Each virtual machine has its own set of virtual hardware (RAM, CPU, NIC) upon which an operating system and fully configured applications are loaded. The operating system sees a consistent, normalized set of hardware regardless of the actual physical hardware components.

In a virtual machine, both hardware and software are encapsulated in a single file for rapid copying, provisioning, and moving between physical servers. You can move a virtual machine, within seconds, from one physical server to another for zero-downtime maintenance and continuous workload consolidation.

The virtual hardware makes it possible for many servers, each running in an independent virtual machine, to run on a single physical server. The advantages of virtualization include better use of computing resources, greater server density, and seamless server migration.

Virtualization with the Cisco UCS CNA M71KR and Cisco UCS 82598KR-CI Adapters

The Cisco UCS 82598KR-CI 10-Gigabit Ethernet Adapter, Cisco UCS M71KR - E Emulex Converged Network Adapter, and Cisco UCS M71KR - Q QLogic Converged Network Adapter support virtualized environments with the following VMware versions:

- VMware 3.5 update 4
- VMware 4.0

These environments support the standard VMware integration with ESX installed on the server and all virtual machine management performed through the VC.

Portability of Virtual Machines

If you implement service profiles you retain the ability to easily move a server identity from one server to another. After you image the new server, the ESX treats that server as if it were the original.

Communication between Virtual Machines on the Same Server

These adapters implement the standard communications between virtual machines on the same server. If an ESX host includes multiple virtual machines, all communications must go through the virtual switch on the server.

If the system uses the native VMware drivers, the virtual switch is out of the network administrator's domain and is not subject to any network policies. As a result, for example, quality of service policies on the network are not applied to any data packets traveling from VM1 to VM2 through the virtual switch.

If the system includes another virtual switch, such as the Nexus 1000, that virtual switch is subject to the network policies configured on that switch by the network administrator.

Overview of Cisco UCS Manager

This chapter includes the following sections:

- About Cisco UCS Manager , page 25
- Tasks You Can Perform in Cisco UCS Manager , page 26
- Tasks You Cannot Perform in Cisco UCS Manager , page 28
- Cisco UCS Manager in a Cluster Environment, page 28

About Cisco UCS Manager

Cisco UCS Manager is the management service for all components in a Cisco UCS instance. Cisco UCS Manager runs within the fabric interconnect. You can use any of the interfaces available with this management service to access, configure, administer, and monitor the network and server resources for all chassis connected to the fabric interconnect.

Multiple Management Interfaces

Cisco UCS Manager includes the following interfaces you can use to manage a Cisco UCS instance:

- Cisco UCS Manager GUI
- Cisco UCS Manager CLI
- XML API

Almost all tasks can be performed in any of the interfaces, and the results of tasks performed in one interface are automatically displayed in another.

However, you cannot do the following:

- Use Cisco UCS Manager GUI to invoke Cisco UCS Manager CLI.
- View a command that has been invoked through Cisco UCS Manager CLI in Cisco UCS Manager GUI.
- Generate CLI output from Cisco UCS Manager GUI.

Centralized Management

Cisco UCS Manager centralizes the management of resources and devices, rather than using multiple management points. This centralized management includes management of the following devices in a Cisco UCS instance:

- Fabric interconnects
- Software switches for virtual servers
- Power and environmental management for chassis and servers
- Configuration and firmware updates for Ethernet NICs and Fibre Channel HBAs
- Firmware and BIOS settings for servers

Support for Virtual and Physical Servers

Cisco UCS Manager abstracts server state information—including server identity, I/O configuration, MAC addresses and World Wide Names, firmware revision, and network profiles—into a service profile. You can apply the service profile to any server resource in the system, providing the same flexibility and support to physical servers, virtual servers, and virtual machines connected to a virtual device provided by the Palo adapter.

Role-Based Administration and Multi-Tenancy Support

Cisco UCS Manager supports flexibly defined roles so that data centers can use the same best practices with which they manage discrete servers, storage, and networks to operate a Cisco UCS instance. You can create user roles with privileges that reflect user responsibilities in the data center. For example, you can create the following:

- Server administrator roles with control over server-related configurations
- Storage administrator roles with control over tasks related to the SAN
- Network administrator roles with control over tasks related to the LAN

In a multi-tenancy environment, Cisco UCS Manager enables you to create locales for user roles that can limit the scope of a user to a particular organization.

Tasks You Can Perform in Cisco UCS Manager

You can use Cisco UCS Manager to perform management tasks for all physical and virtual devices within a Cisco UCS instance.

Cisco UCS Hardware Management

You can use Cisco UCS Manager to manage all hardware within a Cisco UCS instance, including the following:

- Chassis
- Servers
- Fabric interconnects
- Fans

- Ports
- Cards
- Slots
- I/O modules

Cisco UCS Resource Management

You can use Cisco UCS Manager to create and manage all resources within a Cisco UCS instance, including the following:

- Servers
- WWN addresses
- MAC addresses
- UUIDs
- Bandwidth

Server Administration in a Cisco UCS Instance

A server administrator can use Cisco UCS Manager to perform server management tasks within a Cisco UCS instance, including the following:

- Create server pools and policies related to those pools, such as qualification policies
- Create policies for the servers, such as discovery policies, scrub policies, and IPMI policies
- Create service profiles and, if desired, service profile templates
- Apply service profiles to servers
- Monitor faults, alarms, and the status of equipment

Network Administration in a Cisco UCS Instance

A network administrator can use Cisco UCS Manager to perform tasks required to create LAN configuration for a Cisco UCS instance, including the following:

- Configure uplink ports, port channels, and LAN PIN groups
- Create VLANs
- Configure the quality of service classes and definitions
- Create the pools and policies related to network configuration, such as MAC address pools and Ethernet adapter profiles

Storage Administration in a Cisco UCS Instance

A storage administrator can use Cisco UCS Manager to perform tasks required to create SAN configuration for a Cisco UCS instance, including the following:

- Configure ports, port channels, and SAN PIN groups
- Create VSANs

- Configure the quality of service classes and definitions
- Create the pools and policies related to the network configuration, such as WWN pools and Fibre Channel adapter profiles

Tasks You Cannot Perform in Cisco UCS Manager

You cannot use Cisco UCS Manager to perform certain system management tasks that are not specifically related to device management within a Cisco UCS instance

No Cross-System Management

You cannot use Cisco UCS Manager to manage systems or devices that are outside the Cisco UCS instance where Cisco UCS Manager is located. For example, you cannot manage heterogeneous environments, such as non-Cisco UCS x86 systems, SPARC systems, or PowerPC systems.

No Operating System or Application Provisioning or Management

Cisco UCS Manager provisions servers and, as a result, exists below the operating system on a server. Therefore, you cannot use it to provision or manage operating systems or applications on servers. For example, you cannot do the following:

- Deploy an OS, such as Windows or Linux
- Deploy patches for software, such as an OS or an application
- Install base software components, such as anti-virus software, monitoring agents, or backup clients
- Install software applications, such as databases, application server software, or web servers
- Perform operator actions, including restarting an Oracle database, restarting printer queues, or handling non-Cisco UCS user accounts
- Configure or manage external storage on the SAN or NAS storage

Cisco UCS Manager in a Cluster Environment

In a cluster Cisco UCS instance with two fabric interconnects, you can run a separate instance of Cisco UCS Manager on each fabric interconnect. The Cisco UCS Manager on the primary fabric interconnect acts as the primary management instance, and the Cisco UCS Manager on the other fabric interconnect is the subordinate management instance.

The two instances of Cisco UCS Manager communicate across a private network between the L1 and L2 Ethernet ports on the fabric interconnects. Configuration and status information is communicated across this private network to ensure that all management information is replicated. This ongoing communication ensures that the management information for Cisco UCS persists even if the primary fabric interconnect fails. In addition, the "floating" management IP address that runs on the primary Cisco UCS Manager ensures a smooth transition in the event of a failover to the subordinate fabric interconnect.

Overview of Cisco UCS Manager CLI

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Managed Objects, page 29
- Complete a Command, page 29
- Command History, page 29
- Command Modes, page 30
- Online Help for the CLI, page 31

Managed Objects

Cisco UCS uses a managed object model, where managed objects are abstract representations of physical or logical entities that can be managed. For example, servers, chassis, I/O cards, and processors are physical entites represented as managed objects, and resource pools, user roles, service profiles, and policies are logical entites represented as managed objects.

Managed objects may have one or more associated properties that can be configured.

Complete a Command

You can use the Tab key in any mode to complete a command. Partially typing a command name and pressing Tab causes the command to be displayed in full, or to the point where another keyword must be chosen or an argument value must be entered.

Command History

The CLI stores all previously used commands in the current session. You can step through the previously used commands by using the Up Arrow or Down Arrow keys. The Up Arrow key steps to the previous command in the history, and the Down Arrow key steps to the next command in the history. If you get to the end of the history, pressing the Down Arrow key does nothing.

All commands in the history can be entered again by simply stepping through the history to recall the desired command and pressing Enter. The command is entered as if you had manually typed it. You can also recall a command and change it before you enter it.

Command Modes

The CLI is organized into a hierarchy of command modes, with the EXEC mode being the highest-level mode of the hierarchy. Higher-level modes branch into lower-level modes. You use **create**, **enter**, and **scope** commands to move from higher-level modes to modes in the next lower level , and the **exit** command to move up one level in the mode hierarchy.

Note Most command modes are associated with managed objects, so you must create an object before you can access the mode associated with that object. You use **create** and **enter** commands to create managed objects for the modes being accessed. The **scope** commands do not create managed objects, and can only access modes for which managed objects already exist.

Each mode contains a set of commands that can be entered in that mode. Most of the commands available in each mode pertain to the associated managed object. Depending on your assigned role and locale, you may have access to only a subset of the commands available in a mode; commands to which you do not have access are hidden.

The CLI prompt for each mode shows the full path down the mode hierarchy to the current mode. This helps you to determine where you are in the command mode hierarchy, and can be an invaluable tool when you need to navigate through the hierarchy.

The following table lists the main command modes, the commands used to access each mode, and the CLI prompt associated with each mode.

Table 1: Main Command Modes and Prompts

Mode Name	Commands Used to Access	Mode Prompt
EXEC	**top** command from any mode	#
chassis	**enter chassis** and **scope chassis** commands from EXEC mode	/chassis #
Ethernet server	**enter eth-server** and **scope eth-server** commands from EXEC mode	/eth-server #
Ethernet uplink	**enter eth-uplink** and **scope eth-uplink** commands from EXEC profile mode	/eth-uplink #
Fibre Channel uplink	**enter fc-uplink** and **scope fc-uplink** commands from EXEC profile mode	/fc-uplink #

Mode Name	Commands Used to Access	Mode Prompt
firmware	**enter firmware** and **scope firmware** commands from EXEC profile mode	/firmware #
monitoring	**enter monitoring** and **scope monitoring** commands from EXEC profile mode	/monitoring #
oranization	**create org**, **enter org**, and **scope org** commands from EXEC profile mode	/org #
security	**enter security** and **scope security** commands from EXEC profile mode	/security #
fabric-interconnect	**enter fabric-interconnect** and **scope fabric-interconnect** commands from EXEC profile mode	/fabric-interconnect #
system	**enter system** and **scope system** commands from EXEC profile mode	/system #

Online Help for the CLI

At any time, you can type the **?** character to display the options available at the current state of the command syntax. If you have not typed anything at the prompt, typing ? lists all available commands for the mode you are in. If you have partially typed a command, typing ? lists all available keywords and arguments available at your current position in the command syntax.

Commands

- acknowledge chassis, page 46
- acknowledge fault, page 46
- acknowledge server, page 47
- acknowledge slot, page 48
- activate firmware, page 49
- add alertgroups, page 50
- add privilege, page 51
- associate server, page 53
- associate server-pool, page 54
- cd, page 54
- clear alertgroups, page 55
- clear cores, page 56
- cluster force primary, page 57
- cluster lead, page 58
- commit-buffer, page 59
- connect adapter, page 59
- connect bmc, page 60
- connect clp, page 60
- connect iom, page 61
- connect nxos, page 61
- create adapter, page 62
- create backup, page 63
- create block, page 64
- create boot-definition, page 65

- create boot-policy, page 66
- create cap-qual, page 67
- create certreq, page 68
- create chassis, page 69
- create class chassis-stats, page 70
- create class cmc-stats, page 71
- create class cpu-stats, page 72
- create class dimm-stats, page 72
- create class ether-error-stats, page 73
- create class ether-if-stats, page 74
- create class ether-loss-stats, page 75
- create class ethernet-port-err-stats, page 76
- create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats, page 77
- create class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats, page 77
- create class ethernet-port-stats, page 78
- create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets, page 79
- create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets, page 80
- create class ether-rx-stats, page 81
- create class ether-tx-stats, page 81
- create class fan-module-stats, page 82
- create class fan-stats, page 83
- create class fc-error-stats, page 84
- create class fc-if-event-stats, page 85
- create class fc-if-fc4-counters, page 85
- create class fc-if-frame-stats, page 86
- create class fc-port-stats, page 87
- create class fc-stats, page 88
- create class mb-power-stats, page 89
- create class mb-temp-stats, page 89
- create class memory-runtime, page 90
- create class menlo-dce-port-stats, page 91
- create class menlo-eth-error-stats, page 92
- create class menlo-eth-stats, page 92

- create class menlo-fc-error-stats, page 93
- create class menlo-fc-stats, page 94
- create class menlo-host-port-stats, page 95
- create class menlo-mcpu-error-stats, page 95
- create class menlo-mcpu-stats, page 96
- create class menlo-net-eg-stats, page 97
- create class menlo-net-in-stats, page 98
- create class menlo-q-error-stats, page 99
- create class menlo-q-stats, page 99
- create class processor-runtime, page 100
- create class psu-input-stats, page 101
- create class psu-stats, page 102
- create class system-stats, page 102
- create class vnic-stats, page 103
- create destination, page 104
- create dns, page 105
- create dynamic-conn-policy, page 105
- create epuser, page 106
- create eth-if, page 107
- create eth-profile, page 108
- create fcoe-if, page 109
- create fc-profile, page 109
- create fw-host-pack, page 110
- create fw-mgmt-pack, page 111
- create hv-conn, page 112
- create import-config, page 113
- create initiator, page 114
- create interface, page 114
- create ipmi-access-profile, page 115
- create keyring, page 116
- create lan, page 117
- create local, page 118
- create local-disk-config, page 118

- create local-disk-config-policy, page 119
- create locale, page 120
- create local-user, page 121
- create mac-pool, page 121
- create mac-security, page 122
- create member-port, page 123
- create memory, page 124
- create network, page 125
- create ntp-server, page 126
- create nwctrl-policy, page 126
- create org, page 127
- create org-ref, page 128
- create pack-image, page 129
- create path, page 130
- create pin-group, page 131
- create policy, page 132
- create pooling-policy, page 133
- create port-channel, page 134
- create port-profile, page 135
- create processor, page 136
- create profile, page 136
- create property (cpu), page 137
- create property (packet errors), page 138
- create property (packet size), page 139
- create qos-policy, page 141
- create role, page 142
- create san-image, page 143
- create scrub-policy, page 144
- create server, page 145
- create server-autoconfig-policy, page 146
- create server-disc-policy, page 147
- create server-inherit-policy, page 147
- create server-pool, page 148

- create server-qual, page 149
- create service-profile, page 150
- create slot, page 151
- create snmp-trap, page 151
- create snmp-user, page 152
- create sol-config, page 153
- create sol-policy, page 154
- create stats-threshold-policy, page 154
- create storage, page 155
- create trustpoint, page 156
- create uuid-suffix-pool, page 157
- create vhba, page 158
- create vhba-templ, page 159
- create virtual-media, page 160
- create vlan, page 160
- create vnic, page 161
- create vnic-egress-policy, page 162
- create vnic-templ, page 163
- create vsan, page 164
- create wwn-pool, page 165
- cycle, page 166
- decommission chassis, page 167
- decommission server, page 167
- delete adapter, page 168
- delete backup, page 169
- delete block, page 170
- delete boot-definition, page 170
- delete boot-policy, page 171
- delete certreq, page 172
- delete chassis, page 173
- delete class chassis-stats, page 173
- delete class cpu-stats, page 174
- delete class dimm-stats, page 175

- delete class ether-error-stats, page 175
- delete class ether-if-stats, page 176
- delete class ether-loss-stats, page 177
- delete class ether-rx-stats, page 178
- delete class ether-tx-stats, page 178
- delete destination, page 179
- delete dns, page 180
- delete dynamic-vnic-conn-policy, page 180
- delete epuser, page 181
- delete eth-if, page 182
- delete eth-profile, page 183
- delete fc-profile, page 183
- delete image, page 184
- delete import-config, page 186
- delete initiator, page 186
- delete interface, page 187
- delete ipmi-access-profile, page 188
- delete keyring, page 189
- delete lan, page 189
- delete local, page 190
- delete locale, page 191
- delete local-disk-config, page 191
- delete local-user, page 192
- delete mac-pool, page 193
- delete mac-security, page 194
- delete member-port, page 194
- delete memory, page 195
- delete nwctrl-policy, page 196
- delete org-ref, page 197
- delete path, page 197
- delete pin-group, page 198
- delete policy, page 199
- delete pooling-policy, page 200

- delete port-channel, page 201
- delete processor, page 202
- delete qos-policy, page 202
- delete role, page 203
- delete scrub-policy, page 204
- delete server, page 204
- delete server-disc-policy, page 205
- delete server-pool, page 206
- delete server-qual, page 207
- delete storage, page 207
- delete target, page 208
- delete trustpoint, page 209
- delete uuid-suffix-pool, page 210
- delete vhba, page 210
- delete vlan, page 211
- delete vnic, page 212
- delete vnic-templ, page 213
- delete vsan, page 213
- delete wwn-pool, page 214
- disable cdp, page 215
- disable cimxml, page 216
- disable http, page 216
- disable https, page 217
- disable snmp, page 218
- disable telnet-server, page 218
- disassociate, page 219
- download image, page 220
- enable cdp, page 220
- enable cimxml, page 221
- enable core-export-target, page 222
- enable http, page 223
- enable https, page 223
- enable snmp, page 224

- enable telnet-server, page 225
- enter adapter, page 226
- enter chassis, page 227
- enter memory, page 227
- enter nwctrl-policy, page 228
- enter processor, page 229
- enter storage, page 230
- power, page 231
- reboot, page 231
- recommission chassis, page 232
- remove privilege, page 233
- remove server, page 235
- reset, page 235
- reset-cmos, page 236
- scope adapter, page 237
- scope backup, page 238
- scope block, page 238
- scope bmc, page 239
- scope boot-definition, page 240
- scope boot-policy, page 241
- scope capability, page 241
- scope cap-qual, page 242
- scope chassis, page 243
- scope chassis-disc-policy, page 244
- scope eth-classified, page 244
- scope eth-server, page 245
- scope eth-uplink, page 246
- scope fc-uplink, page 247
- scope firmware, page 248
- scope flow-control, page 248
- scope import-config, page 249
- scope iom, page 250
- scope ipmi-access-profile, page 251

- scope ldap, page 251
- scope locale, page 252
- scope monitoring, page 253
- scope nwctrl-policy, page 254
- scope org, page 254
- scope port-channel, page 255
- scope qos, page 256
- scope radius, page 256
- scope role, page 257
- scope security, page 258
- scope server, page 259
- scope server-qual, page 259
- scope services, page 260
- scope snmp-user, page 261
- scope system, page 261
- scope tacacs, page 262
- scope vhba, page 263
- scope vhba-templ, page 264
- scope vnic, page 264
- scope vnic-templ, page 265
- scope wwn-pool, page 266
- set action, page 266
- set adaptor-profile, page 268
- set adminstate, page 269
- set aes-128, page 269
- set arch, page 270
- set attribute, page 271
- set auth, page 272
- set authentication console, page 273
- set authentication default, page 274
- set authport, page 275
- set basedn, page 275
- set blocksize, page 276

- set boot-policy, page 277
- set cimxml port, page 278
- set clock, page 278
- set cos, page 279
- set descr, page 280
- set disk-scrub, page 282
- set email, page 283
- set expiration, page 283
- set filter, page 285
- set firstname, page 285
- set flow-control-policy, page 286
- set host-fw-policy, page 287
- set http port, page 288
- set https keyring, page 289
- set https port, page 289
- set ipmi-access-profile, page 290
- set key, page 291
- set lastname, page 292
- set local-disk-policy, page 293
- set lun, page 293
- set maxcap, page 294
- set maxcores, page 295
- set maximum, page 296
- set maxprocs, page 297
- set maxthreads, page 297
- set mgmt-fw-policy, page 298
- set mincap, page 299
- set mincores, page 300
- set minprocs, page 301
- set minthreads, page 302
- set mode, page 302
- set mtu, page 304
- set name, page 304

- set numberofblocks, page 305
- set order, page 306
- set password, page 307
- set password (snmp-user), page 308
- set perdiskcap, page 309
- set pers-bind, page 310
- set phone, page 311
- set pin-group, page 311
- set pool, page 312
- set port, page 313
- set prio, page 314
- set priv-password, page 315
- set qos-policy, page 315
- set qualifier, page 316
- set reboot-on-update, page 317
- set receive, page 318
- set retries, page 319
- set rootdn, page 320
- set scrub-policy, page 320
- set send, page 321
- set snmp community, page 322
- set sol-policy, page 323
- set speed, page 324
- set src-templ-name, page 325
- set sshkey, page 326
- set ssl, page 327
- set stats-policy, page 328
- set stepping, page 328
- set syslog console, page 329
- set syslog file, page 330
- set syslog min-level, page 332
- set syslog monitor, page 333
- set syslog remote-destination, page 334

- set target, page 336
- set template-name, page 337
- set timeout, page 338
- set units, page 339
- set uplink-fail-action, page 339
- set version, page 340
- set vhba, page 341
- set virtual-ip, page 342
- set vnic, page 343
- set weight, page 344
- set width, page 344
- set wwn, page 345
- show activate status, page 346
- show adapter, page 347
- show assoc, page 348
- show audit-logs, page 349
- show authentication, page 350
- show backup, page 350
- show bios, page 351
- show block, page 352
- show bmc, page 353
- show boot-definition, page 354
- show boot-order, page 355
- show boot-policy, page 356
- show callhome, page 357
- show cap-qual, page 358
- show certreq, page 359
- show chassis, page 360
- show cimxml, page 361
- show class cpu-stats, page 362
- show cli, page 363
- show cluster, page 364
- show comp-queue, page 365

- show configuration, page 366
- show connectivity, page 367
- show core-export-target, page 367
- show cores, page 368
- show cpu, page 369
- show destination, page 370
- show disk, page 371
- show dns, page 372
- show download-task, page 373
- show dynamic-conn-policy, page 374
- show environment, page 375
- show epuser, page 376
- show error-recovery, page 377
- show eth-best-effort, page 378
- show eth-classified, page 378
- show eth-if, page 380
- show eth-profile, page 381
- show eth-uplink, page 382
- show event, page 383
- show ext-eth-if, page 384
- show ext-ipv6-rss-hash, page 385
- show fabric, page 385
- show failover, page 387
- show fan, page 388
- show fan-module, page 389
- show fault policy, page 390
- show fc, page 391
- show fc-if, page 392
- show fc-profile, page 392
- show nwctrl-policy, page 393
- show snmp-user, page 394
- top, page 395
- up, page 396

- update firmware, page 396
- where, page 397

acknowledge chassis

To acknowledge a chassis, use the **acknowledge chassis** command.

acknowledge chassis *id*

Syntax Description

id	Chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to verify the existence of devices in your network. For example, you can acknowledge a chassis that was recently commissioned, to ensure that it exists.

Examples

This example shows how to acknowledge a chassis:

```
switch-A# acknowledge chassis 10
switch-A* # commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

acknowledge fault

To acknowledge a fault, use the **acknowledge fault** command.

acknowledge fault *id*

Syntax Description

id	Fault identification number. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to acknowledge a fault:

```
switch-A# acknowledge fault 1
switch-A* # commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cli	
show fault	

acknowledge server

To acknowledge a server, use the **acknowledge server** command.

acknowledge server {*chassis-id / blade-id* | *slot-id* }

Syntax Description

chassis-id / blade-id	Chassis and blade identification numbers.
slot-id	Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to verify the existence of devices in your network. For example, you can acknowledge a server that was recently commissioned, to ensure that it exists. *slot -id* is used only in /chassis mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to acknowledge a server in /chassis mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # acknowledge server 2
switch-A /chassis* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

acknowledge slot

To acknowledge a slot, use the **acknowledge slot** command.

acknowledge slot {*chassis-id / blade-id* | *slot-id*}

Syntax Description

chassis-id / blade-id	Sever identification number.
slot-id	Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to verify the existence of devices in your network. For example, you can acknowledge a chassis that was recently commissioned using *slot -id* , to ensure that it exists. *slot -id* is used only in /chassis mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to acknowledge a slot in /chassis mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # acknowledge slot 1
switch-A /chassis* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server	
show slot	

activate firmware

To activate firmware for a device, use the **activate firmware** command.

activate firmware *version* { **kernel-version** *kernel-version* **[ignorecompcheck]** | **system-version** *system-version* **[ignorecompcheck]** } +

Syntax Description

kernel-version	Specifies switch kernel version firmware.
kernel-version	Kernel version.
system-version	Specifies switch system version firmware.
system-version	System version.
ignorecompcheck	(Optional) Specifies a compatability check.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Input output module (/chassis/iom)

System (/system)

Fabric interconnect (/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use the **ignorecompcheck** keyword to run a compatability check when you activate the firmware.

Examples The following example shows how to activate a specific version of software:

```
switch-A# scope fabric a
switch-A /fabric # activate firmware kernel-version 3.0 ignorecompcheck
switch-A /fabric* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fabric #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware	
show version	

add alertgroups

To add an alert group, use the **add alertgroups** command.

add alertgroups { **ciscotac | diagnostic | environmental | inventory | license | lifecycle | linecard | supervisor | syslogport | system | test** } +

Syntax Description

ciscotac	Specifies the Cisco technical support (TAC) alert group.
diagnostic	Specifies the diagnostic alert group.
environmental	Specifies the environmental alert group.
inventory	Specifies the inventory alert group.
license	Specifies the license alert group.
lifecycle	Specifies the lifecycle alert group.
linecard	Specifies the linecard alert group.
supervisor	Specicify the supervisor alert group.
syslogport	Specifies the syslogport alert group.
system	Specifies the system alert group.
test	Specifies the test alert group.

Command Default None

Command Modes Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples The following example shows how to add an alert group:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome

switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile profileOne
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # add alertgroups diagnostic
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

add privilege

To add privileges, use the **add privilege** command.

add privilege { **aaa** | **admin** | **ext-lan-config** | **ext-lan-policy** | **ext-lan-qos** | **ext-lan-security** | **ext-san-config** | **ext-san-policy** | **ext-san-qos** | **ext-san-security** | **fault** | **service-profile-config** | **service-profile-config-policy** | **service-profile-network** | **service-profile-network-policy** | **service-profile-qos** | **service-profile-qos-policy** | **service-profile-security** | **service-profile-security-policy** | **service-profile-server** | **service-profile-server-policy** | **service-profile-storage** | **service-profile-storage-policy** | **operations** | **server-equipment** | **server-maintenance** | **server-policy** | **server-security** | **pod-config** | **pod-policy** | **pod-qos** | **pod-security** | **read-only** } +

Syntax Description

aaa	Specifies AAA privileges.
admin	Specifies admin privileges.
ext-lan-config	Specifies external LAN configuration priveleges.
ext-lan-policy	Specifies external LAN policy privileges.
ext-lan-qos	Specifies external LAN QoS privileges.
ext-lan-security	Specifies external LAN security privileges.
ext-san-config	Specifies external SAN configuration privileges.
ext-san-policy	Specifies external SAN policy privileges.
ext-san-qos	Specifies external SAN QoS privileges.
ext-san-security	Specifies external SAN security privileges.

fault	Specifies fault privileges.
service-profile-config	Specifies service profile configuration privileges.
service-profile-config-policy	Specifies service profile configuration policy privileges.
service-profile-network	Specifies service profile network privileges.
service-profile-network-policy	Specifies service profile network policy privileges.
service-profile-qos	Specifies service profile QoS privileges.
service-profile-qos-policy	Specifies service profile QoS policy privileges.
service-profile-security	Specifies service profile security privileges.
service-profile-security-policy	Specifies service profile security policy privileges.
service-profile-server	Specifies service profile server privileges.
service-profile-server-policy	Specifies service profile server policy privileges.
service-profile-storage	Specifies service profile storage privileges.
service-profile-storage-policy	Specifies service profile storage policy privileges.
operations	Specifies operations privileges.
server-equipment	Specifies server equipment privileges.
server-maintenance	Specifies server maintenance privileges.
server-policy	Specifies server policy privileges.
server-security	Specifies server security privileges.
pod-config	Specifies pod configuration privileges.
pod-policy	Specifies pod policy privileges.
pod-qos	Specifies pod QoS privileges.
pod-security	Specifies pod security privileges.
read-only	Specifies read-only privileges.

Command Default None

Command Modes Role (/security/role)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to add privileges:

```
switch-A # scope security
switch-A /security # scope role role1
switch-A /security/role # add privilege ext-san-config ext-san-policy ext-san-qos
ext-san-security
switch-A /security/role* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/role #
```

associate server

To associate a server, use the **associate server** command.

associate server *chassis-id/blade-id*

Syntax Description

chassis-id/blade-id	Chassis and blade identification numbers. The range of valid values is 1 to 4294967295.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to associate a server:

```
switch-A# scope org 1
switch-A /org # scope service-profile 1
switch-A /org/service-profile # associate server 1
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show assoc	
show server	

associate server-pool

To associate a server pool with a service profile, use the **associate server-pool** command.

associate server-pool *server-pool* [*name*]

Syntax Description

server-pool	Server pool name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
name	(Optional) Qualifier. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to associate a server pool:

```
switch-A# scope org 1
switch-A /org # scope service-profile 1
switch-A /org/service-profile # associate server-pool 1
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show assoc	
show server	

cd

To change directories, use the **cd** command.

cd {**bootflash:**| **volatile:**}

Syntax Description

bootflash:	Specifies the bootflash directory.
volatile:	Specifies the volatile directory.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The **cd** command is on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

Examples This example shows how to change directories:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt
Nexus 5000 Switch
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
switch-A(local-mgmt)# cd volatile:
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

clear alertgroups

To clear alert groups, use the **clear alertgroups** command.

clear alertgroups

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to clear alert groups:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile profileOne
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # clear alertgroups
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show policy	
show profile	

clear cores

To clear core files, use the **clear cores** command.

clear cores

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Sysdebug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Core files are records of core dumps. Use the **clear cores** command to clear information out of core dump records.

Examples This example shows how to clear core files:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # clear cores
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show alert-groups	

Command	Description
show cores	

cluster force primary

To force a cluster to be the primary cluster, use the **cluster force primary** command.

cluster force primary

Command Default

This command has no arguments or keywords.

None

Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **cluster** commands are switch-specific local management commands. You have to execute a **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to the management port.

Examples

This example shows how to force a cluster to be the primary cluster:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt
Nexus 5000 Switch
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
switch-A# cluster force primary
switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cluster	
show file	

cluster lead

To designate a cluster leader, use the **cluster lead** command.

cluster lead [**a** | **b**]

Syntax Description

a	Specifies switch A.
b	Specifies switch B.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **cluster** commands are switch-specific local management commands. You must first execute a **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to the management port.

Examples

This example shows how to designate a cluster leader:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt
Nexus 5000 Switch
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
switch-A# cluster lead b
switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cluster	
show files	

commit-buffer

To save or verify configuration changes, use the **commit-buffer** command.

commit-buffer [verify-only]

Syntax Description

verify-only	(Optional) Specifies verification only.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The * to the right of the command mode name signifies that the configuration change has not been committed.

Examples

This example shows how to save configuration changes:

```
switch-A-A# create org 3
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

connect adapter

To connect to an adapter, use the **connect adapter** command.

connect adapter *chassis-id/server-id/adapter-id*

Syntax Description

chassis-id/server-id/adapter-id	Adapter identification number.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to connect to an adapter:

```
switch-A# connect adapter 1/1/1
adapter 1/1 #
```

connect bmc

To connect to the BMC (Baseboard Management Controller), use the **connect bmc** command.

connect bmc *chassis-id/blade-id*

Syntax Description

chassis-id/blade-id	Chassis and blade identification numbers.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to connect to the Baseboard Management Controller:

```
switch-A# connect bmc 1/1
Trying 127.5.1.1...
Connected to 127.5.1.1.
Escape character is '^]'.

NUOVA-IBMC login:
```

connect clp

To connect to DMTF CLP, use the **connect clp** command.

connect clp

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to connect to DMTF CLP:

```
switch-A# connect clp
/admin1 CLP ->
```

connect iom

To connect to an IO module, use the **connect iom** command.

connect iom *id*

Syntax Description

id	Chassis identification number. The valid range of values is 1 to 255.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to connect to a IO module:

```
switch-A# connect iom 1
Attaching to FEX 1 ...
To exit type 'exit', to abort type '$.'
fex-1#
```

connect nxos

To connect to the NX-OS, use the **connect nxos** command.

connect nxos [**a** | **b**]

Syntax Description

a	(Optional) Specifies switch A.
b	(Optional) Specifies switch B.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to NXOS:

```
switch-A-A# connect nxos b
Nexus 5000 Switch
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
switch-B#
```

create adapter

To create an adapter, use the **create adapter** command.

create adapter

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to create an adapter:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq2
switch-A /org/server-qual # create adapter
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter	
show chassis	

create backup

To create a backup, use the **create backup** command.

create backup *file* { **all-configuration | logical-configuration | system-configuration | full-state** } { **disabled | enabled** }

Syntax Description

file	Managment file name. Use one of the following keywords for file type: **ftp**, **scp**, **sftp**, or **tftp**.
all-configuration	Specifies a server, fabric, and system-related configuration backup.
logical-configuration	Specifies a server and fabric backup.
system-configuration	Specifies a system-related configuration backup.
full-state	Specifies a full state backup for disaster recovery.
disabled	Specifies disabled.
enabled	Specifies enabled.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

No more than one backup can be created and committed.

When you specify disabled, backup functionality is disabled. When you specify enabled, backup functionality is enabled.

Examples

This example shows how to create a backup:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # create backup ftp: full-state enabled

Password:
switch-A /system/backup* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/backup #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	
show image	

create block

To create a block, use the **create block** command.

IP pool configuration

create block *from to default-gw subnet-mask*

WWN pool, UUID pool, and MAC pool configuration

create block *from to*

Syntax Description

from	From address, identifier, or world-wide name. Specify a MAC address in the format NN:NN:NN:NN:NN:NN. Specify a UUID in the format NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN. Specify a WWN in the format HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH. Specify an IP address in the format A.B.C.D.
to	To address, identifier, or world-wide name. Specify a MAC address in the format NN:NN:NN:NN:NN:NN. Specify a UUID in the format NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN. Specify a WWN in the format HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH. Specify an IP address in the format A.B.C.D.
default-gw	Default gateway.

subnet-mask	Subnet mask.

Command Default None

Command Modes IP pool (/org/ip-pool)

WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)

UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)

MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create addresses, identifiers, and world-wide names.

Use IP pool configuration mode to create IP address blocks. Use WWN pool, UUID pool, and MAC pool configuration mode to create addresses, UUIDs, and WWNs.

Examples This example shows how to create a block:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope mac-pool mp1
switch-A /org/mac-pool # create block 1a:2b:3c:4d:21:31 1b:2a:3c:4d:21:31
switch-A /org/mac-pool* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/mac-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show pooled	

create boot-definition

To create a boot definition, use the **create boot-definition** command.

create boot-definition

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to create a boot definition:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch-A /org/service-profile # create boot-definition
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-definition	
show lan	

create boot-policy

To create a boot policy, use the **create boot-policy** command.

create boot-policy *name* **purpose** { **operational | utility** } *

Syntax Description

name	Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
purpose	Specifies the purpose of the policy.
operational	Specifies an operational policy.
utility	Specifies a utility policy.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to create a boot policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create boot-policy boot1

switch-A /org/boot-policy* #commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show lan	
show virtual-media	

create cap-qual

To create an capacity qualification, use the **create cap-qual** command.

create cap-qual { **fcoe | non-virtualized-eth-if | non-virtualized-fc-if | path-encap-consolidated | path-encap-virtual | protected-eth-if | protected-fc-if | protected-fcoe | virtualized-eth-if | virtualized-fc-if | virtualized-scsi-if** }

Syntax Description

fcoe	Specifies Fibre Channel over Ethernet.
non-virtualized-eth-if	Specifies non-virtualized Ethernet interface.
non-virtualized-fc-if	Specifies non-virtualized Fibre Channel interface.
path-encap-consolidated	Specifies path encapsulation consolidated.
path-encap-virtual	Specifies path encapsulation virtual.
protected-eth-if	Specifies protected Ethernet interface.
protected-fc-if	Specifies protected Fibre Channel interface.
protected-fcoe	Specifies protected Fibre Channel over Ethernet.
virtualized-eth-if	Specifies virtualized Ethernet interface.
virtualized-fc-if	Specifies virtualized Fibre Channel interface.
virtualized-scsi-if	Specifies virtualized SCSI interface.

Command Default

None

Command Modes Adapter (/org/server-qual/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Creates an adapter capacity qualification for the specified adapter type and enters organization server qualification adapter mode.

Examples This example shows how to create a capacity qualification:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq2

switch-A /org/server-qual # scope adapter 1/1/1
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter # create cap-qual cq10
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter	
show server-qual	

create certreq

To create a keyring certificate request, use the **create certreq** command.

create certreq { **subject-name** *name* | **ip** *ip-address* } + [**password** *password*]

Syntax Description

subject-name	Specifies subject name.
name	Subject name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
ip	Specifies IP address.
ip-address	IP address. The format is A.B.C.D.
password	(Optional) Specifies password.
password	Password. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Keyring (/security/keyring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Before you create a certreq you must set modulus.

Examples This example shows how to create a keyring certificate request:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope keyring k1
switch-A /security/keyring # create certreq subject-name cr3
switch-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/keyring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show certreq	
show keyring	

create chassis

To create a chassis, use the **create chassis** command.

create chassis *min-id max-id*

Syntax Description

min-id	Minimum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.
max-id	Maximum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.

Command Default None

Command Modes Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Creates a chassis with the specified name, and enters organization chassis mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a chassis:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq2
switch-A /org/server-qual # create chassis 2 2
switch-A /org/server-qual/chassis* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

create class chassis-stats

To create a chassis statistics class, use the **create class chassis-stats** command.

create class chassis-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place thresholds on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for chassis statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create a chassis statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy tp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class chassis-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show class	

create class cmc-stats

To create a CMC statistics class, use the **create class cmc-stats** command.

create class cmc-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place thresholds on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for CMC statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create a chassis statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy tp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class cmc-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class cpu-stats

To create a CPU statistics class, use the **create class cpu-stats** command.

create class cpu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for CPUs.

Examples

This example shows how to create a CPU statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p1
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class cpu-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class dimm-stats

To create a DIMM statistics class, use the **create class dimm-stats** command.

create class dimm-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for DIMMs.

Examples

This example shows how to create a DIMM statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p1
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class dimm-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class ether-error-stats

To create an Ethernet error statistics class, use the **create class ether-error-stats** command.

create class ether-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place thresholds on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet error statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # create class ether-error-stats
switch-A /eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class ether-if-stats

To create an Ethernet interface statistics class, use the **create class ether-if-stats** command.

create class ether-if-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet interface statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create an Ethernet interface statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p1
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class ether-if-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class ether-loss-stats

To create an Ethernet loss statistics class, use the **create class ether-loss-stats** command.

create class ether-loss-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet loss statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create an Ethernet loss statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class ether-loss-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class ethernet-port-err-stats

To create an Ethernet port error statistics class, use the **create class ethernet-port-err-stats** command.

create class ethernet-port-err-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet port error statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet port error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class ethernet-port-err-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

To create an Ethernet port multicast statistics class, use the **create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats** command.

create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet port multicast statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet port multicast statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

To create an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class, use the **create class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats** command.

create class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create an Ethernet port statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class ethernet-port-stats

To create an Ethernet port statistics class, use the **create class ethernet-port-stats** command.

create class ethernet-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet port statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create an Ethernet port statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class ethernet-port-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

To create an Ethernet port large packet statistics class, use the **create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets** command.

create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to place thresholds on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet port small packet statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create an Ethernet port large packet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets
```

```
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
swicth-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

To create an Ethernet port small packet statistics class, use the **create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets** command.

create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place thresholds on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet port small packet statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet port small packet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
swicth-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class ether-rx-stats

To create an Ethernet recieve statistics class, use the **create class ether-rx-stats** command.

create class ether-rx-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet recieve statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet recieve statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class eth-rx-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-uplink	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class ether-tx-stats

To create an Ethernet transmission statistics class, use the **create class ether-tx-stats** command.

create class ether-tx-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet transmission statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create an Ethernet transmission statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class eth-tx-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-uplink	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class fan-module-stats

To create a fan module statistics class, use the **create class fan-module-stats** command.

create class fan-module-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for fan module statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create a fan module statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class fan-module-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fan-module	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class fan-stats

To create a fan statistics class, use the **create class fan-stats** command.

create class fan-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place thresholds on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for fan statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create a fan statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class fan-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fan-module	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class fc-error-stats

To create a Fibre Channel error statistics class, use the **create class fc-error-stats** command.

create class fc-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Fibre Channel error statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create a Fibre Channel error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
Pubs-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class fc-error-stats
Pubs-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Pubs-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	

Command	Description
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class fc-if-event-stats

To create Fibre Channel event statistics, use the **create class fc-if-event-stats** command.

create class fc-if-event-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Fibre Channel event statistics.

Examples

The following example

```
switch-A # scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class fc-if-event-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class fc-if-fc4-counters

To create Fibre Channel counters, use the **create class fc-if-fc4-counters** command.

create class fc-if-fc4-counters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Fibre Channel counter statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create Fibre Channel counters:

```
switch-A # scope org org3
switch-A /org # switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class fc-if-fc4-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class fc-if-frame-stats

To create a Fibre Channel frame statistics class, use the **create class fc-if-frame-stats** command.

create class fc-if-frame-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Fibre Channel frame statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create a Fibre Channel frame statistics class:

```
switch-A # scope org org3
switch-A /org # switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class fc-if-frame-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class fc-port-stats

To create Fibre Channel port statistics class, use the **create class fc-port-stats** command.

create class fc-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Fibre Channel port statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create a Fibre Channel port statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class fc-port-stats
```

```
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class fc-stats

To create a Fibre Channel statistics class, use the **create class fc-stats** command.

create class fc-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Fibre Channel statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create a Fibre Channel statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # create class fc-stats
switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class mb-power-stats

To create a mother board power statistics class, use the **create class mb-power-stats** command.

create class mb-power-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for mother board power statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create a mother board power statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class mb-power-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class mb-temp-stats

To create a temporary mother board statistics class, use the **create class mb-temp-stats** command.

create class mb-temp-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Mb statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create a temporary mother board statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class mb-temp-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show class mb-temp-stats	

create class memory-runtime

To create a memory runtime class, use the **create class memory-runtime** command.

create class memory-runtime

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to create a memory runtime class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class memory-runtime
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show memory	

create class menlo-dce-port-stats

To create a Menlo port statistics class, use the **create class menlo-dce-port-stats** command.

create class menlo-dce-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo Ethernet port statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create a Menlo port statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-dce-port-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	

Command	Description
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class menlo-eth-error-stats

To create a Menlo Ethernet error statistics class, use the **create class menlo-eth-error-stats** command.

create class menlo-eth-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo Ethernet error statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create a Menlo Ethernet error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-eth-error-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class menlo-eth-stats

To create a Menlo Ethernet statistics class, use the **create class menlo-eth-stats** command.

create class menlo-eth-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo Ethernet statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create a Menlo Ethernet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-eth-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class menlo-fc-error-stats

To create Menlo Fibre Channel error statistics, use the **create class menlo-fc-error-stats** command.

create class menlo-fc-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo Fibre Channel error statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create Menlo Fibre Channel error statistics:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-fc-error-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class menlo-fc-stats

To create Menlo Fibre Channel statistics, use the **create class menlo-fc-stats** command.

create class menlo-fc-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo Fibre Channel statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create Menlo Fibre Channel statistics:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-fc-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class menlo-host-port-stats

To create Menlo host port statistics, use the **create class menlo-host-port-stats** command.

create class menlo-host-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo host port statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create Menlo host port statistics:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-host-port-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class menlo-mcpu-error-stats

To create a Menlo CPU error statistics class, use the **create class menlo-mcpu-error-stats** command.

create class menlo-mcpu-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo CPU error statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create a Menlo CPU error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-mcpu-error-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class menlo-mcpu-stats

To create a Menlo CPU statistics class, use the **create class menlo-mcpu-stats** command.

create class menlo-mcpu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo CPU statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create a Menlo CPU statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-mcpu-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class menlo-net-eg-stats

To create a Menlo network egress statistics class, use the **create class menlo-net-eg-stats** command.

create class menlo-net-eg-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo network egress traffic statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create a Menlo network egress statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-net-eg-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class menlo-net-in-stats

To create a Menlo network ingress statistics class, use the **create class menlo-net-in-stats** command.

create class menlo-net-in-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo network ingress traffic statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create a Menlo network ingress statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-net-in-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	

Command	Description
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class menlo-q-error-stats

To create a Menlo Qlogic error statistics class, use the **create class menlo-q-error-stats** command.

create class menlo-q-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo Qlogic error statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create a Menlo Qlogic error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-q-error-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class menlo-q-stats

To create a Menlo Qlogic statistics class, use the **create class menlo-q-stats** command.

create class menlo-q-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo Qlogic statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create a Menlo Qlogic statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-q-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class processor-runtime

To create a processor runtime statistics class, use the **create class processor-runtime** command.

create class processor-runtime

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to create a processor runtime statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class processor-runtime
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-statistics	

create class psu-input-stats

To create a power supply input statistics class, use the **create class psu-input-stats** command.

create class psu-input-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for power supply input statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create a power supply input statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class psu-input-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	

Command	Description
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class psu-stats

To create a power supply statistics class, use the **create class psu-stats** command.

create class psu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for power supply statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create power supply statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class psu-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class system-stats

To create a system statistics class, use the **create class system-stats** command.

create class system-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for system statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create a system statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class system-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show system	

create class vnic-stats

To create a Virtual NIC statistics class, use the **create class vnic-stats** command.

create class vnic-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Virtual NIC statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create a Virtual NIC statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p1
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class vnic-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show vnic-templ	

create destination

To create an email destination, use the **create destination** command.

create destination *email*

Syntax Description

email	Email destination.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to create an email destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
```

```
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile p3
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # create destination home@test.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show destination	

create dns

To create a DNS host name , use the **create dns** command.

create dns *name*

Syntax Description

name	DNS host name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to create a DNS host name:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # create dns dns10
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dns	
show ntp	

create dynamic-conn-policy

To create a dynamic VNIC connection policy, use the **create dynamic-conn-policy** command.

create dynamic-conn-policy *name* **protection** { **none | protected** } *

Syntax Description

name	Connection name. The range of valid values is 1 to
protection	Specifies that the connection is protected.
none	Specifies no protection.
protected	Specifies protection.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to create a dynamic VNIC connection policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # create dynamic-vnic-conn-policy cp10 protection none

switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-connection-policy	
show vnic-templ	

create epuser

To create an end-point user, use the **create epuser** command.

create epuser *name*

Syntax Description

name	End-point user name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes IPMI access profile (/org/ipmi-access-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Creates the specified endpoint user and enters organization IPMI access profile endpoint user mode.

More than one endpoint user can be created within an IPMI access profile, with each endpoint user having its own password and privileges

Examples This example shows how to create an end-point user:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ap10
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # create epuser user10
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show epuser	
show ipmi-access-profile	

create eth-if

To create an Ethernet interface, use the **create eth-if** command.

create eth-if *name*

Syntax Description

name	Interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to create an Ethernet interface:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vn10
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # create eth-if if10
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-profile	
show service-profile	

create eth-profile

To create an Ethernet profile, use the **create eth-profile** command.

create eth-profile *name*

Syntax Description

name	Profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to create an Ethernet profile:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # create eth-profile ep10
switch-A /org/eth-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show failover	
show interrupt	

create fcoe-if

To create a FCoE (Fibre Channel over Ethernet) interface, use the **create fcoe-if** command.

create fcoe-if

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to create an FCoE interface:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch /org/service-profile # scope vnic
switch /org/service-profile/vnic # create fcoe-if
switch /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
switch /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vnic	

create fc-profile

To create a Fibre Channel profile, use the **create fc-profile** command.

create fc-profile *name*

Syntax Description

name	Profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a Fibre Channel profile, and enter organization Fibre Channel profile mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a Fibre Channel profile:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # create fc-profile fp3
switch /org/fc-profile* # commit-buffer
switch /org/fc-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-profile	
show fc-profile	

create fw-host-pack

To create a host pack, use the **create fw-host-pack** command.

create fw-host-pack *name*

Syntax Description

name	Pack name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A pack is a collection of host firwmare images for devices like adapters, HBAs, NICs, and raid controllers. Use this command to create a host firmware package and enter organization firmware host package mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a host pack:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
Pubs-A /org # create fw-host-pack hp4
Pubs-A /org/fw-host-pack* # commit-buffer
Pubs-A /org/fw-host-pack #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fw- host-pack	
show fw-mgmt-pack	

create fw-mgmt-pack

To create a management pack, use the **create fw-mgmt-pack** command.

create fw-mgmt-pack *name*

Syntax Description

name	Pack name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A pack is a collection of host firwmare images for devices like adapters, HBAs, NICs, and raid controllers.

Use this command to create a management firmware package and enter organization firmware management package mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a management pack:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # create fw-mgmt-pack mp4
switch /org/fw-host-pack* # commit-buffer
switch /org/fw-host-pack #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fw- host-pack	
show fw-mgmt-pack	

create hv-conn

To create an HV connection, use the **create hv-conn** command.

create hv-conn protection { **none | protected** } *

Syntax Description

protection	Specifies that the connection is protected.
none	Specifies no protection.
protected	Specifies protection.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a Hypervisor connection, and enter organization HV connection mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a HV connection:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch /org/service-profile # create hv-conn
switch /org/service-profile/hv-conn* # commit-buffer
switch /org/service-profile/hv-conn #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show connectivity	
show hv-conn	

create import-config

To create a import configuration, use the **create import-config** command.

create import-config {**ftp:| scp:| sftp:| tftp:**} { **disabled | enabled** } { **merge | replace** }

Syntax Description

ftp:	Specifies File Transfer Protocol.
scp:	Specifies Secure Copy Protocol.
sftp:	Specifies Secure File Transfer Protocol.
tftp:	Specifies Trivial File Transfer Protocol.
disabled	Specifies disabled.
enabled	Specifies enabled.
merge	Specifies merge.
replace	Specifies replace.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a configuration for importing files, and enter organization import configuration mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create an import configuration:

```
switch# scope system
switch /system # create import-config ftp: enabled replace

switch /service/import-config* # commit-buffer
switch /service/import-config #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show image	

Command	Description
show import-config	

create initiator

To create an initiator, use the **create initiator** command.

create initiator *id*

Syntax Description

id	Initiator identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a WWN initiator, and enter organization initiator mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create an initiator:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope wwn-pool wwnpool3
switch-A /org/wwn-pool # create initiator
switch-A /org/wwn-pool/initiator* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/wwn-pool/initiator #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show block	
show initiator	

create interface

To create an interface, use the **create interface** command.

create interface *slot-id port-id*

Syntax Description

slot-id	Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.
port-id	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric interconnect under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric)

Fabric interconnect under Ethernet server (/eth-server/fabric)

Fabric interconnect under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create an Ethernet or Fibre Channel interface, and enter organization interface mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create an interface:

```
switch# scope fc-uplink
switch /fc-uplink # scope switch b
switch /fc-uplink/switch # create interface 5 10
switch /fc-uplink/switch/interface* # commit-buffer
switch /fc-uplink/switch/interface #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show switch	

create ipmi-access-profile

To create an IPMI (Intelligent Platform Management Interface) access profile, use the **create ipmi-access-profile** command.

create ipmi-access-profile *name*

Syntax Description

name	IPMI access profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create an IPMI access profile, and enter organization IPMI access profile mode.

Examples This example shows how to create an IPMI access profile:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # create ipmi-access-profile ipmiProf1

switch /org/ipmi-access-profile* # commit-buffer
switch /org/ipmi-access-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show epuser	
show ipmi-access-profile	

create keyring

To create a keyring, use the **create keyring** command.

create keyring *name*

Syntax Description

name	Keyring name. The range of valid values is 1 to

Command Default None

Command Modes Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to implement RSA public-key cryptography, and enter organization keyring mode.

Examples This example shows how to create a keyring:

```
switch# scope security
switch /security # create keyring kr220
switch /security/keyring* # commit-buffer
switch /security/keyring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	
show radius	

create lan

To create a LAN, use the **create lan** command.

create lan

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Boot policy under organization (/org/boot-policy)

Boot definition under service-profile (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create a LAN, and enter organization lan mode.

Examples This example shows how to create a LAN:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp6
switch-A /org/boot-policy # create lan
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-policy	
show lan	

create local

To create local storage, use the **create local** command.

create local

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Storage (/org/boot-policy/storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to create local storage:

```
switch# scope org org10
switch /org # scope boot-policy bp10
switch /org/boot-policy # scope storage
switch /org/boot-policy/storage # create local storage10
switch /org/boot-policy/storage* # commit-buffer
switch /org/boot-policy/storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local	
show storage	

create local-disk-config

To create a local disk configuration, use the **create local-disk-config** command.

create local-disk-config

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create a local disk configuration, and enter organization local disk configuration mode.

Examples This example shows how to create a local disk configuration:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch /org/service-profile # create local-disk-config
switch /org/service-profile/local-disk-config* # commit-buffer
switch /org/service-profile/local-disk-config #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-disk-config	
show local-disk-config-policy	

create local-disk-config-policy

To create a local disk configuration policy, use the **create local-disk-config-policy** command.

create local-disk-config-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Local disk configuration policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create a local disk configuration policy, and enter organization local disk configuration policy mode.

Examples This example shows how to create a local disk configuration policy:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # create local-disk-config-policy ldcp1
switch /org/local-disk-config-policy* # commit-buffer
Pubs-A /org/local-disk-config-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-disk-config	
show local-disk-config-policy	

create locale

To create a locale, use the **create locale** command.

create locale *name*

Syntax Description

name	Locale name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Local user (/security/local-user)

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create a locale, and enter organization local user mode.

Examples This example shows how to create a locale:

```
switch# scope security
switch /security # scope local-user lu1
switch /security # create locale locale1
switch /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch /security/local-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show locale	
show local-user	

create local-user

To create a local user, use the **create local-user** command.

create local-user *name*

Syntax Description

name	Local user name. The range of valid values is 1 to 74.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a local user, and enter organization local user mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a local user:

```
switch# scope security
switch /security # scope local-user lu1
switch /security # create local-user lu2
switch /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch /security/local-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show locale	
show local-user	

create mac-pool

To create a MAC pool, use the **create mac-pool** command.

create mac-pool *name*

Syntax Description

name	MAC pool name. The range of valid values is 1 to 70.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a block of MAC addresses, and enter organization MAC pool mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a MAC pool:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # create mac-pool mp1
switch /org/mac-pool* # commit-buffer
switch /org/mac-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show block	
show pooled	

create mac-security

To create MAC security, use the **create mac-security** command.

create mac-security

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Port profile (/eth-uplink/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create MAC security, and enter organization MAC security mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create MAC security:

```
switch# scope eth-uplink
switch /eth-uplink # scope port-profile pp1
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile # create mac-security
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile/mac-security* # commit-buffer
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile/mac-security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-security	
show port-profile	

create member-port

To create a member port, use the **create member-port** command.

create member-port { **a** | **b** } *slot-id port-id*

Syntax Description

a	Specifies port A.
b	Specifies port B.
slot-id	Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 5.
port-id	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Port channel (/eth-uplink/switch/port-channel)

VSAN under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)

VSAN under fabric interconnect (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a member port, and enter organization member port mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a member port:

```
switch# scope eth-uplink
switch /eth-uplink # scope switch b
switch /eth-uplink/switch # scope port-channel 3
switch /eth-uplink/switch/port-channel # create member-port 2 4
switch /eth-uplink/switch/port-channel/member-port* # commit-buffer
switch /eth-uplink/switch/port-channel/member-port #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show member-port	
show port-channel	

create memory

To create a memory qualifier, use the **create memory** command.

create memory

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a memory qualifier, and enter organization memory mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a memory qualifier:

```
Pubs-A# scope org org3
Pubs-A /org # scope server-qual sq20
Pubs-A /org/server-qual # create memory
Pubs-A /org/server-qual/memory* # commit-buffer
Pubs-A /org/server-qual/memory #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

create network

To create a Ethernet interface, use the **create network** command.

create network *name*

Syntax Description

name	Ethernet interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Port profile (/eth-uplink/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Use this command to create a network, and enter organization network mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet interface:

```
switch# scope eth-uplink
switch /eth-uplink # scope port-profile pp1
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile # create network eth1
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile/network* # commit-buffer
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile/network #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-uplink	
show network	

create ntp-server

To create an NTP server, use the **create ntp-server** command.

create ntp-server *name*

Syntax Description

name	Server name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create an NTP server, and enter organization NTP server mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create an NTP server:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # create ntp-server ntps1
switch-A /system/services/ntp-server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services/ntp-server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dns	
show ntp	

create nwctrl-policy

To create a network control policy, use the **create nwctrl-policy** command.

create nwctrl-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines When you create a network control policy, you can use the policy to perform the following tasks:

- Enable CDP
- Set up an uplink fail action

Examples This example shows how to create a network control policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # create nwctrl-policy netCtrlP10
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show nwctrl-policy	
show service-policy	

create org

To create an org, use the **create org** command.

create org *name*

Syntax Description

name	Org name. The range of valid values is 1 to 80.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Organizations are logical entities that you can use to divide up large physical infrastructures into smaller infrastructures.

Use this command to create an organization, and enter organization mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create an org:

```
Pubs-A# scope org org3
Pubs-A /org # create org org4
Pubs-A /org* # commit-buffer
Pubs-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show org	

create org-ref

To create a organization reference, use the **create org-ref** command.

create org-ref *name* **orgdn** *domain-name*

Syntax Description

name	Organization name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
orgdn	Specifies the organization domain name.
domain-name	Domain name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Locale (/security/locale)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **create org-ref** command creates a an organization reference to a locale. Use this command to create a organization reference, and enter organization organization reference mode.

You can specify more than one org-ref-name and orgdn-name argument on the same command line to reference multiple organizations to the locale, or you can add organizations to the same locale using multiple **create org-ref** commands.

Examples

This example shows how to create an organization reference to a locale:

```
switch# scope security
switch /security # scope locale locale1
switch /security/locale # create org-ref or3 orgdn or30
switch /security/locale/org-ref* # commit-buffer
switch /security/locale/org-ref #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show locale	
show org	

create pack-image

To create an image pack, use the **create pack-image** command.

create pack-image *hw-vendor hw-model* { **server-bios | adapter | raid-controller | host-nic | host-hba | host-hba-optionrom** } *version*

Syntax Description

hw-vendor	Hardware vendor.
hw-model	Hardware model number.
server-bios	Specifies the image for the server.
adapter	Specifies the image for the adapter.
raid-controller	Specifies the image for the RAID array.
host-nic	Specifies the image for the host NIC.
host-hba	Specifies the image for the host HBA.
host-hba-optionrom	Specifies the image for the host HBA optional ROM.
version	Hardware version.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Firmware management package (/org/fw-mgmt-pack)

Firmware host package (/org/fw-host-pack)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A pack is a collection of host firwmare images.

Use this command to create a pack-image, and enter organization pack image mode.

Keywords found in the **create pack-image** command are not supported in /org/fw-mgmt-pack mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create an image pack:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # scope fw-mgmt-pack fmp1
switch /org/fw-mgmt-pack # create pack-image hp 1100 bmc 1.2
switch /org/fw-mgmt-pack/pack-image* # commit-buffer
switch /org/fw-mgmt-pack/pack-image #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fw-host-pack	
show fw-mgmt-pack	

create path

To create a LAN image path, use the **create path** command.

create path { **primary | secondary** }

Syntax Description

primary	Specifies a primary path.
secondary	Specifies specifies a secondary path.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SAN image under boot-definition/storage (/org/service-profile/boot-def/storage/san-image)

LAN under boot-policy (/org/boot-policy/lan)

LAN under boot-definition /org/service-profile/boot-def/lan

SAN image under boot-policy/storage (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The LAN image path is the path the vNIC used when booting from an image on a LAN, such as a PXE boot. For each path you can specify the vNIC to use.

Use this command to create a LAN image path, and enter organization path mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a LAN image path:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # scope boot-policy boot1
switch /org/boot-policy # scope lan
switch /org/boot-policy/lan # create path primary
switch /org/boot-policy/lan/path* # commit-buffer
switch /org/boot-policy/lan/path #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show lan	
show path	

create pin-group

To create a pin group, use the **create pin-group** command.

create pin-group *name*

Syntax Description

name	Pin group name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Pinning in Cisco UCS is only relevant to uplink ports.

When you determine the optimal configuration for pin groups and pinning for an uplink port, consider the estimated bandwidth usage for the servers. If you know that some servers in the system will use a lot of bandwidth, ensure that you pin these servers to different uplink ports.

Use this command to create a pin group, and enter organization pin-group mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a pin group:

```
switch# scope eth-uplink
switch /eth-uplink # create pin-group pg110
switch /eth-uplink/pin-group* # commit-buffer
switch /eth-uplink/pin-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-uplink	
show pin-group	

create policy

To create a policy, use the **create policy** command.

callhome mode

create policy { **equipment-degraded | equipment-inoperable | fru-problem | identity-unestablishable | power-problem| thermal-problem | voltage-problem** }

flow-control mode

create policy *name*

Syntax Description

equipment-degraded	Specifies an equipment degraded policy.
equipment-inoperable	Specifies an equipment inoperable policy.
fru-problem	Specifies a field replaceable unit policy.
identity-unestablishable	Specifies an identity unestablishable policy.
power-problem	Specifies a power problem policy.
thermal-problem	Specifies a thermal problem policy.
voltage-problem	Specifies a voltage problem policy.
name	Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Flow control (/eth-uplink/flow-control)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create a policy, and enter either organization callhome or organization flow control mode.

Examples This example shows how to create a policy:

```
switch# scope eth-uplink
switch /eth-uplink # scope flow-control

switch /eth-uplink/flow-control # create policy policy1
switch /eth-uplink/flow-control* # commit-buffer
switch /eth-uplink/flow-control #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create pooling-policy

To create a pooling policy, use the **create pooling-policy** command.

create pooling-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Creates a server pooling policy, and enters organization pooling policy mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a pooling policy:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # create pooling-policy pp110
switch /org/pooling-policy* # commit-buffer
switch /org/pooling-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show policy	
show pooling-policy	

create port-channel

To create a port channel, use the **create port-channel** command.

create port-channel *id*

Syntax Description

id	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric interconnect (/eth-uplink/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Consider using a port channel to make best use of capacity when multiple uplinks are used on a switch.

Use this command to create a port channel, and enter organization port channel mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a port channel:

```
switch# scope eth-uplink
switch /eth-uplink # scope switch b
switch /eth-uplink/switch # create port-channel 20
switch /eth-uplink/switch/port-channel* # commit-buffer
switch /eth-uplink/switch/port-channel #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show port-channel	
show switch	

create port-profile

To create a port profile, use the **create port-profile** command.

create port-profile *name*

Syntax Description

name	Port profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a port profile, and enter organization port profile mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a port profile:

```
switch# scope eth-uplink
switch /eth-uplink # create port-profile pp110
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile* # commit-buffer
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-uplink	
show port-profile	

create processor

To create a processor, use the **create processor** command.

create processor

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a processor, and enter organization processor mode.

Only one processor qualifier can be created.

Examples

This example shows how to create a processor:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # scope server-qual sq20
switch /org/server-qual # create processor
switch /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-qual/processor #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show processor	
show server-qual	

create profile

To create a profile, use the **create profile** command.

create profile *name*

Syntax Description

name	Profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create a profile, and enter organization profile mode.

Examples This example shows how to create a profile:

```
switch# scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # scope callhome
switch /monitoring/callhome # create profile p210
switch /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show profile	

create property (cpu)

To create a CPU property, use the **create property** command.

create property { **cpu-temp-max | cpu-temp | cpu-temp-avg | cpu-temp-min** }

Syntax Description

cpu-temp-max	Specifies maximum CPU temperature.
cpu-temp	Specifies CPU temperature.
cpu-temp-avg	Specifies average CPU temperature.
cpu-temp-min	Specifies minimum CPU temperature.

Command Default No CPU statistics are recorded.

Command Modes Property (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a CPU property, and to enter property mode.

You must create a cpu-stats statistic class before you can create a CPU property.

Examples

This example shows how to create a CPU property:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class cpu-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class # create property cpu-temp
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show property	
showw threshold-value	

create property (packet errors)

To create a packet errors property, use the **create property** command.

create property { **bad-crc-packets-delta | mac-discarded-packets-max | mac-discarded-packets-avg | bad-length-packets-max | bad-length-packets-delta | bad-crc-packets-avg | bad-length-packets-min | mac-discarded-packets-min | bad-crc-packets-max | mac-discarded-packets-delta | bad-length-packets-avg | bad-crc-packets-min** }

Syntax Description

bad-crc-packets-delta	Specifies the change in the number of packets with a bad CRC.
mac-discarded-packets-max	Specifies the maximum number of packets that have been discarded because of MAC address.
mac-discarded-packets-avg	Specifies the average number of packets that have been discarded because of MAC address.
bad-length-packets-max	Specifies the maximum number of packets with bad length.
bad-length-packets-delta	Specifies the change in the number of packets with bad length.
bad-crc-packets-avg	Specifies the average number of packets with a bad CRC.

bad-length-packets-min	Specifies the minimum number of packets with bad length.
mac-discarded-packets-min	Specifies the minimum number of packets that have been discarded because of MAC address.
bad-crc-packets-max	Specifies the maximum number of packets with a bad CRC.
mac-discarded-packets-delta	Specifies the change in the number of packets that have been discarded because of MAC address.
bad-length-packets-avg	Specifies the number of packets with bad length.
bad-crc-packets-min	Specifies the minimum number of packets with a bad CRC.

Command Default

No packet error statistics are recorded.

Command Modes

Property (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a packet errors property, and to enter property mode.

You must create an Ethernet port error statistic class before you can create a packet size property.

Examples

This example shows how to create a packet discard or length property:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class ethernet-port-err-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class # create property bad-crc-packets-max
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show property	
showw threshold-value	

create property (packet size)

To create a packet size property, use the **create property** command.

create property { **oversized-packets-delta** | **undersized-bad-crc-packets-max** | **oversized-bad-crc-packets-delta** | **undersized-good-crc-packets-avg** | **oversized-packets-avg** | **oversized-good-crc-packets-max** | **oversized-bad-crc-packets-min** | **oversized-good-crc-packets-delta** | **oversized-bad-crc-packets-max** | **oversized-packets-max** | **undersized-good-crc-packets-min** | **undersized-bad-crc-packets-delta** | **oversized-bad-crc-packets-avg** | **undersized-bad-crc-packets-min** | **oversized-packets-min** | **oversized-good-crc-packets-min** | **oversized-good-crc-packets-avg** | **undersized-good-crc-packets-max** | **undersized-bad-crc-packets-avg** | **undersized-good-crc-packets-delta** }

Syntax Description

oversized-packets-delta	Specifies the change in the number of oversized packets.
undersized-bad-crc-packets-max	Specifies the maximum number of undersized packets with a bad CRC.
oversized-bad-crc-packets-delta	Specifies the change in the number of oversized packets with a bad CRC.
undersized-good-crc-packets-avg	Specifies the average of undersized packets with a good CRC.
oversized-packets-avg	Specifies the average of oversized packets.
oversized-good-crc-packets-max	Specifies the maximum number of oversized packets with a good CRC.
oversized-bad-crc-packets-min	Specifies the minimum number of oversized packets with a bad CRC.
oversized-good-crc-packets-delta	Specifies the change in the number of oversized packets with a good CRC.
oversized-bad-crc-packets-max	Specifies the maximum number of oversized packets with a bad CRC.
oversized-packets-max	Specifies the maximum number of oversized packets.
undersized-good-crc-packets-min	Specifies the maximum number of undersized packets with a bad CRC.
undersized-bad-crc-packets-delta	Specifies the change in the number of undersized packets with a bad CRC.
oversized-bad-crc-packets-avg	Specifies the average of oversized packets with a bad CRC.
undersized-bad-crc-packets-min	Specifies the minimum number of undersized packets with a bad CRC.
oversized-packets-min	Specifies the minimum number of oversized packets.
oversized-good-crc-packets-min	Specifies the minimum number of oversized packets with a good CRC.

oversized-good-crc-packets-avg	Specifies the average of oversized packets with a good CRC.
undersized-good-crc-packets-max	Specifies the maximum number of undersized packets with a good CRC.
undersized-bad-crc-packets-avg	Specifies the average of undersized packets with a bad CRC.
undersized-good-crc-packets-delta	Specifies the change in the number of undersized packets with a good CRC.

Command Default

No packet size statistics are recorded.

Command Modes

Property (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a packet size property, and to enter property mode.

You must create an Ethernet port oversized/undersized packet statistic class before you can create a packet size property.

Examples

This example shows how to create a packet size property:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class # create property undersized-bad-crc-packets-max

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show property	
showw threshold-value	

create qos-policy

To create a QoS policy, use the **create qos-policy** command.

create qos-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	QoS policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a QoS policy, and enter organization QoS policy mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a QoS policy:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # create qos-policy qp1
switch /org/qos-policy* # commit-buffer
switch /org/qos-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show qos-policy	
show vnic-egress-policy	

create role

To create a role, use the **create role** command.

create role *name*

Syntax Description

name	Role name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Local user (/security/local-user)

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a role, and enter organization role mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a role:

```
switch# scope security
switch /security # create role admin
switch /security/role* # commit-buffer
switch /security/role #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show role	

create san-image

To create a SAN image, use the **create san-image** command.

create san-image { **primary | secondary** }

Syntax Description

primary	Specifies primary image.
secondary	Specifies secondary image.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Storage (/org/service-profile/boot-def/storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Only one SAN image can be created and committed.

Use this command to create a SAN image, and enter organization SAN image mode.

Examples This example shows how to create a SAN image:

```
switch#scope org org3
switch /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch /org/service-profile # scope boot-def
switch /org/service-profile/boot-def # scope storage
switch /org/service-profile/boot-def/storage # create san-image primary

switch /org/service-profile/boot-def/storage/san-image* # commit-buffer
switch /org/service-profile/boot-def/storage/san-image #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local	
show san-image	

create scrub-policy

To create a scrub policy, use the **create scrub-policy** command.

create scrub-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Scrub policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create a scrub policy, and enter organization scrub policy mode.

Examples This example shows how to create a scrub policy:

```
switch# scope org org100
switch /org # create scrub-policy scrub100
switch /org/scrub-policy* # commit-buffer
switch /org/scrub-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-disc-policy	
show scrub-policy	

create server

To create a server, use the **create server** command.

create server {*name* | *chassis-id/slot-id*}

Syntax Description

name	Server name. Valid entries for this value are a name or an IP address. The range of valid values for a name is 1 to 16.
chassis-id/slot-id	Chassis and slot identification numbers.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VMware management (/system/vm-mgmt)

LDAP (/security/ldap)

TACACS (/security/tacacs)

RADIUS (/security/radius)

Server pool (/org/server-pool)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command takes the *name* argument only in the /org/server-pool mode.

Use this command to create a server, and enter organization server mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a server:

```
switch#scope security
switch /security # scope radius
switch /security/radius # create server radius 209.165.200.226
switch /security/radius/server* # commit-buffer
switch /security/radius/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show aaa	
show server	

create server-autoconfig-policy

To create a server automatice configuration policy, use the **create server-autoconfig-policy** command.

create server-autoconfig-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **server-autoconfig-policy** command is definable only in org /.

Use this command to create a server automatic configuration policy with the specified policy name, and enters organization server automatic configuration policy mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a server autoconfiguration policy:

```
switch#scope org org3
switch /org # create server-autoconfig-policy sap110

switch /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-autoconfig-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-disc-policy	
show server-autoconfig-policy	

create server-disc-policy

To create a server discovery policy, use the **create server-disc-policy** command.

create server-disc-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Server discovery policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **server-disc-policy** command is definable only in org /.

Use this command to create a server discovery policy, and enter organization server discovery policy mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a server discovery policy:

```
switch#scope org org3
switch /org # create server-disc-policy sdp110
switch /org/server-disc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-disc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-disc-policy	
show server-autoconfig-policy	

create server-inherit-policy

To create a server inherit policy, use the **create server-inherit-policy** command.

create server-inherit-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The **server-inherit-policy** command is definable only in org /.

Use this command to create a server inherit policy, and enter organization server inherit policy mode.

Examples This example shows how to create a server inherit policy:

```
switch#scope org /
switch /org # create server-inherit-policy sip110

switch /org/server-inherit-policy* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-inherit-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-disc-policy	
show server-inherit-policy	

create server-pool

To create a server pool, use the **create server-pool** command.

create server-pool *name*

Syntax Description

name	Server pool name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create a server pool, and enter organization server pool mode.

Examples This example shows how to create a server pool:

```
switch#scope org org3
switch /org # create server-pool sPool10
switch /org/server-pool* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show org	
show server-pool	

create server-qual

To create a server qualifier, use the **create server-qual** command.

create server-qual *name*

Syntax Description

name	Server qualifier name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create a server qualifier, and enter organization server qualification mode.

Examples This example shows how to create a server qualifier:

```
switch#scope org org3
switch /org # create server-qual sql10
switch /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-pool	
show server-qual	

create service-profile

To create a service profile, use the **create service-profile** command.

create service-profile *name* [**initial-template** | **instance** | **updating-template**]

Syntax Description

name	Service profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
initial-template	Specifies
instance	Specifies
updating-template	Specifies

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a service profile, and enter organization service profile mode.

Examples

The following example

```
switch# scope org org110
switch /org # create service-profile spEast110

switch /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipmi-access-profile	
show service-profile	

create slot

To create a slot, use the **create slot** command.

create slot *min-id max-id*

Syntax Description

min-id	Minimum slot identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8.
max-id	Maximum slot identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/org/server-qual/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a slot with the specified ID, and enters organization slot mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a slot:

```
switch# scope org org10
switch /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch /org/server-qual # scope chassis 1 1
switch /org/server-qual/chassis # create slot 1 1
switch /org/server-qual/chassis/slot* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-qual/chassis/slot #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show slot	

create snmp-trap

To create an SNMP trap, use the **create snmp-trap** command.

create snmp-trap *name*

Syntax Description

name	Host IP address. Specify the IP address in the format A.B.C.D.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must create an SNMP community before you create an SNMP trap.

Examples

This example shows how to create an SNMP trap:

```
switch#scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # create snmp-trap 209.165.200.226

switch /monitoring/snmp-trap* # commit-buffer
switch /monitoring/snmp-trap #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-trap	

create snmp-user

To create an SNMPv3 user, use the **create snmp-user** command.

create snmp-user*user-name*

Syntax Description

user-name	User name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to create an SNMPv3 user:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # create snmp-user snmpUser10
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-user	

create sol-config

To create a Serial over LAN (SoL) configuration, use the **create sol-config** command.

create sol-config

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a SoL configuration, and enter organization SoL configuration mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a SoL configuration:

```
switch-A# scope org org30
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp30a
switch-A /org/service-profile # create sol-config
switch-A /org/service-profile/sol-config* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/sol-config #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sol-config	
show sol-policy	

create sol-policy

To create an SoL policy, use the **create sol-policy** command.

create sol-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	SoL policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a SoL policy with the specified name, and enters organization SoL policy mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a SoL policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create sol-policy solpol1
switch-A /org/sol-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/sol-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show org	
show sol-policy	

create stats-threshold-policy

To create a statistics threshold policy, use the **create stats-threshold-policy** command.

create stats-threshold-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a statistics threshold policy, and enter organization statistics threshold policy mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a statistics threshold policy:

```
switch# scope org org10
switch /org # create stats-threshold-policy stp10

switch /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show pooling-policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create storage

To create storage, use the **create storage** command.

create storage

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a storage qualification, and enter organization server qualification storage mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create storage:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope boot-def bd1
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-def # create storage
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-def/storage* # commit-buffer
switch /org/service-profile/boot-def/storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-definition	
show storage	

create trustpoint

To create a trust point, use the **create trustpoint** command.

create trustpoint *name*

Syntax Description

name	Trust point name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to identify the trustpoints that will be used to validate a certificate during Internet Key Exchange (IKE) authentication, and enter organization trustpoint mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a trustpoint:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # create trustpoint tPoint10
switch-A /security/trustpoint* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/trustpoint # create fcoe-if
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	
show trustpoint	

create uuid-suffix-pool

To create a UUID suffix pool, use the **create uuid-suffix-pool** command.

create uuid-suffix-pool *name*

Syntax Description

name	UUID suffix pool name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Creates a UUID suffix pool with the specified name, and enters organization UUID suffix pool mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a UUID suffix pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create uuid-suffix-pool uuidsp1
switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show uuid-suffix-pool	
show wwn-pool	

create vhba

To create a virtual HBA vHBA), use the **create vhba** command.

create vhba *name* { **fabric** { **a** | **b** } | **fc-if** *fc-if* } *

Syntax Description

name	vHBA name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
fabric	Specifies a fabric.
a	Specifies fabric A.
b	Specifies fabric B.
fc-if	Specifies a Fibre Channel interface.
interface-name	Interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a vHBA, and enter organization virtual HBA mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a vHBA:

```
switch-A# scope org org30
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10a
switch-A /org/service-profile # create vhba 10a
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

create vhba-templ

To create a vHBA template, use the **create vhba-templ** command.

create vhba-templ *name* { **fabric** { **a** | **b** } | **fc-if** *fci-name* } *

Syntax Description

name	vHBA template name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
fabric	Specifies fabric.
a	Specifies fabric A.
b	Specifies fabric B.
fc-if	Specifies a Fibre Channel interface.
fci-name	Fibre Channel interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A vHBA is a virtualized host bus adapter that is configured on a physical network adapter and appears to be a physical HBA to the operating system of the server. The type of adapter in the system determines how many vHBAs you can create.

Use this command to create a vHBA template, and enter organization virtual HBA template mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a vHBA template:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # create vhba-templ vhbat10
switch-A /org/vhba-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vhba-templ #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-if	
show vhba-templ	

create virtual-media

To create virtual media, use the **create virtual-media** command.

create virtual-media { **read-only | read-write** }

Syntax Description

read-only	Specifies read-only virtual media.
read-write	Specifies read and write virtual media.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create virtual media with the specified name, and enters organization virtual-media mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create virtual media:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope boot-def
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition # create virtual-media read-write
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition/virtual-media* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition/virtual-media #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show storage	
show virtual-media	

create vlan

To create a VLAN, use the **create vlan** command.

create vlan *name id*

Syntax Description

name	VLAN name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
id	VLAN identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 3967 and 4048 to 4093.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Switch (/eth-uplink/switch)

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a VLAN pool with the specified name, and enters organization vlan mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a VLAN:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # create vlan vlan1 10
switch-A /eth-uplink/vlan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/vlan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vlan	

create vnic

To create a VNIC (Virtual Network Interface Card), use the **create vnic** command.

create vnic *name* { **fabric** { **a | a-b | b | b-a** } | **eth-if** *eth-if* } *

Syntax Description

name	VNIC template name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
fabric	Specifies the fabric switch identification number.
a	Specifies switch A.

a-b	Specifies redundant, with switch A as primary.
b	Specifies switch B.
b-a	Specifies redundant, with switch B as primary.
eth-if	Specifies a Ethernet interface.
eth-if	Ethernet interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create a vNIC with the specified name, and enters organization virtual NIC mode.

Examples This example shows how to create a vNIC:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch-A /org/service-profile # create vnic vnic110
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vnic	

create vnic-egress-policy

To create a VNIC egress policy, use the **create vnic-egress-policy** command.

create vnic-egress-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Virtual NIC QoS (/org/vnic-qos)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Use this command to create a vNIC egress policy, and enter organization virtual NIC egress policy mode.

Examples This example shows how to create a vNIC egress policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope vnic-qos vnicq1
switch-A /org/vnic-qos # create vnic-egress-policy
switch-A /org/vnic-qos* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vnic-qos #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vnic	
show vnic-egress-policy	

create vnic-templ

To create a VNIC template, use the **create vnic-templ** command.

create vnic-templ *name* { **fabric** { **a | a-b | b | b-a** } | **target** { **adapter | vm** } + | **eth-if** *eth-if* } *

Syntax Description

name	vNIC template name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
fabric	Specifies the fabric switch identification number.
a	Specifies switch A.
a-b	Specifies redundant, with switch A as primary.
b	Specifies switch B.
b-a	Specifies redundant, with switch B as primary.
target	Specifies the target, either adapter or vm.
adapter	Specifies the adapter.
vm	Specifies the virtual machine.

eth-if	Specifies a Ethernet interface.
eth-if	Ethernet interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a vNIC template, and enters organization virtual NIC template mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a vNIC template:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create vnic-templ vnict1 eth-if 10
switch-A /org/vnic-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-if	
show vnic-templ	

create vsan

To create a VSAN, use the **create vsan** command.

create vsan *name id fcoe-vlan*

Syntax Description

name	VSAN name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
id	VSAN identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 4093.
default-2	Specifies default 1.
fcoe-vlan	Fibre Channel over Ethernet VLAN. The range of valid values is 1 to 4093.
default-1	Specifies default 2.

Command Default None

Command Modes Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)

Switch (/fc-uplink/switch)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create a VSAN with the specified name, and enters organization VSAN mode.

You can create a named VSAN with IDs from 1 to 4093. VSANs configured on different FCoE VLANs cannot share the same ID.

Examples This example shows how to create a VSAN:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # create vsan vs2 6 10
switch-A /fc-uplink/vsan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink/vsan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vif	
show vsan	

create wwn-pool

To create a WWN (World Wide Name) pool, use the **create wwn-pool** command.

create wwn-pool *name* {**node-wwn-assignment**| **port-wwn-assignment**}

Syntax Description

name	WWN pool name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
node-wwn-assignment	Specifies world wide node name assignment.
port-wwn-assignment	Specifies world wide node port assignment.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create a WWN pool with the specified name, and enters organization WWN pool mode. A WWN pool can include only WWNNs or WWPNs in the 20:xx range. All other WWN ranges are reserved.

Examples This example shows how to create a WWN pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create wwn-pool wwnp1 port-wwn-assignment
switch-A /org/wwn-pool* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/wwn-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show wwn-pool	

cycle

To cycle a server, use the **cycle** command.

cycle { **cycle-immediate | cycle-wait** }

Syntax Description

cycle-immediate	Specifies cycle immediately.
cycle-wait	Specifies wait to cycle.

Command Default None

Command Modes Server (/chassis/server)
Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to cycle a server:

```
switch-A# scope server 2/4
switch-A /chassis/server # cycle cycle-immediate

switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

decommission chassis

To decommission a chassis, use the **decommission chassis** command.

decommission chassis *id*

Syntax Description

id	Chassis identification number.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to decommission a chassis:

```
switch-A# decommission chassis 2
switch-A* # commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

decommission server

To decommission a server, use the **decommission server** command.

decommission server *chassis-id/blade-id*

Syntax Description

chassis-id/blade-id	Server chassis and blade identification number.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to decommission a server:

```
switch-A# decommission server 1 1
switch-A* # commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

delete adapter

To delete the adapter, use the **delete adapter** command.

delete adapter

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete an adapter:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal100
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete adapter
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter	
show server-qual	

delete backup

To delete backup, use the **delete backup** command.

delete backup *name*

Syntax Description

name	Backup name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete backup:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # delete backup backUpFDrive
switch-A /system* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	
show import-config	

delete block

To delete a block, use the **delete block** command.

delete block *from to*

Syntax Description

from	Start UUID.
to	End UUID.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)

IP pool (/org/ip-pool)

WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)

MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a block:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope uuid-suffix-pool usp10

switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool # delete block 1234-123412341230 1234-123412341234
switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show block	
show pooled	

delete boot-definition

To delete a boot definition, use the **delete boot-definition** command.

delete boot-definition

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete a boot definition:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete boot-definition bp10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-definition	
show boot-policy	

delete boot-policy

To delete a boot policy, use the **delete boot-policy** command.

delete boot-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Boot policy name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete a boot policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # delete boot-policy bp110
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-policy	
show chassis-disk-policy	

delete certreq

To delete a certificate request, use the **delete certreq** command.

delete certreq

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Keyring (/security/keyring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete certificate request:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope keyring kr10
switch-A /security/keyring # delete certreq
switch-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/keyring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show certreq	
showkeyring	

delete chassis

To delete a chassis, use the **delete chassis** command.

delete chassis *min-id max-id*

Syntax Description

min-id	Minimum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8.
max-id	Minimum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a chassis:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete chassis 1 1
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server-qual	

delete class chassis-stats

To delete the chassis statistics class, use the **delete class chassis-stats** command.

delete class chassis-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete the chassis statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class chassis-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete class cpu-stats

To delete the CPU statistics class, use the **delete class cpu-stats** command.

delete class cpu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples The following example shows how to delete the CPU statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class cpu-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show class	

delete class dimm-stats

To delete the DIMM statistics class, use the **delete class dimm-stats** command.

delete class dimm-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete the DIMM statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class dimm-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete class ether-error-stats

To delete the Ethernet error statistics class, use the **delete class ether-error-stats** command.

delete class ether-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink /eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete the Ethernet error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-error-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete class ether-if-stats

To delete the Ethernet interface statistics class, use the **delete class ether-if-stats** command.

delete class ether-if-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete the Ethernet interface statistics class:

```
switch-A#scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp20
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-if-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show ether-if-stats	

delete class ether-loss-stats

To delete the Ethernet loss statistics class, use the **delete class ether-loss-stats** command.

delete class ether-loss-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete the Ethernet loss statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-loss-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete class ether-rx-stats

To delete the Ethernet recieve statistics class, use the **delete class ether-rx-stats** command.

delete class ether-rx-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)
Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete the Ethernet recieve statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-rx-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete class ether-tx-stats

To delete the Ethernet transmit statistics class, use the **delete class ether-tx-stats** command.

delete class ether-tx-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete the Ethernet transmit statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-tx-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete destination

To delete the destination, use the **delete destination** command.

delete destination *email*

Syntax Description

email	Email destination.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete the destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile pro10
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # delete destination test@csx.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
```

```
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show destination	
show profile	

delete dns

To delete DNS service, use the **delete dns** command.

delete dns *name*

Syntax Description

name	DNS service name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete DNS service:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # delete dns dns100
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dns	
show ntp	

delete dynamic-vnic-conn-policy

To delete a dynamic vNIC connection policy, use the **delete dynamic-conn-policy** command.

delete dynamic-conn-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	vNIC connection policy name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a dynamic vNIC connection policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete dynamic-vnic-conn-policy dvcp10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-conn-policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete epuser

To delete an end-point user, use the **delete epuser** command.

delete epuser *name*

Syntax Description

name	End-point user name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

IPMI access profile (/org/ipmi-access-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete an end-point user:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ipmiAP10

switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # delete epuser epuser10
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show epuser	
show ipmi-access-profile	

delete eth-if

To delete an Ethernet interface, use the **delete eth-if** command.

delete eth-if *name*

Syntax Description

name	Ethernet interface name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command

Examples This example shows how to delete an Ethernet interface:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete eth-if ethIF10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile sp10	
show vnic	

delete eth-profile

To delete an Ethernet profile, use the **delete eth-profile** command.

delete eth-profile *name*

Syntax Description

name	Ethernet profile name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This following example shows how to delete an Ethernet profile:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete eth-profile ep10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-profile	
show service-profile	

delete fc-profile

To delete a Fibre Channel profile, use the **delete fc-profile** command.

delete fc-profile *name*

Syntax Description

name	Fibre Channel profile name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a Fibre Channel profile:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete fc-profile fcp10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-profile	
show fc-profile	

delete image

To delete an image, use the **delete image** command.

delete image {*name*} | { **type** { **adapter | server-bios | bmc | host-hba | host-hba-combined | host-hba-optionrom | host-nic | iom | raid-controller | switch-kernel | switch-software | system | unspecified** } | **version** *version* } +

Syntax Description

name	Image name.
type	Specifies image type.
adapter	Specifies an adapter image.
server-bios	Specifies the server BIOS image.
bmc	Specifies the BMC image.
host-hba	Specifies the host HBA image.

host-hba-combined	Specifie the combined host HBA image.
host-hba-optionrom	Specifies the host optional ROM image.
host-nic	Specifies the host NIC image.
iom	Specifies the I/O module image.
raid-controller	Specifies the RAID controller image.
switch-kernel	Specifies the switch kernel image.
switch-software	Specifies the switch software image.
system	Specifies the system image.
unspecified	Specifies an unspecified image.
version	Specifies the version number.
version	Version number.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Firmware (/firmware)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete an image:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware # delete image serverImage10

switch-A /firmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /firmware #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show image	
show package	

delete import-config

To delete an import configuration, use the **delete import-config** command.

delete import-config *name*

Syntax Description

name	Import configuration name.

Command Default None

Command Modes System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete an import configuration:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # delete import-config ic10
switch-A /system* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show import-config	
show managed-entity	

delete initiator

To delete an initiator, use the **delete initiator** command.

delete initiator *id*

Syntax Description

id	Initiator identification number.

Command Default None

Command Modes WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete an initiator:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope wwn-pool wwnp10
switch-A /org/wwn-pool # delete initiator init10

switch-A /org/wwn-pool* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/wwn-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show initiator	
show wwn-pool	

delete interface

To delete an interface, use the **delete interface** command.

delete interface *slot-id port-id*

Syntax Description

slot-id	Slot identification number.
port-id	Port identification number.

Command Default None

Command Modes Switch under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/switch)

Switch under Ethernet server (/eth-server/switch)

Switch under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/switch)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete an interface:

```
switch-A#scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric b
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # delete interface 1 3
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric* # commit-buffer
switch /eth-uplink/fabric #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vlan	

delete ipmi-access-profile

To delete an IPMI access profile, use the **delete ipmi-access-profile** command.

delete ipmi-access-profile *name*

Syntax Description

name	IPMI access profile name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete an IPMI access profile:

```
switch-A# scope org org300
switch-A /org # delete ipmi-access-profile ipmiap100
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show ipmi-access-profile	

delete keyring

To delete a keyring, use the **delete keyring** command.

delete keyring *name*

Syntax Description

name	Keyring name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a keyring:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # delete keyring kr10

switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	
show trustpoint	

delete lan

To delete the LAN, use the **delete lan** command.

delete lan

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete the LAN:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp10
switch-A /org/boot-policy # delete lan

switch-A /org/boot-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-policy	
show lan	

delete local

To delete the local storage, use the **delete local** command.

delete local

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Storage (/org/boot-policy/storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete the local storage:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp10
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope storage
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage # delete local

switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local	
show storage	

delete locale

To delete a locale, use the **delete locale** command.

delete locale *name*

Syntax Description

name	Locale name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Local user (/security/local-user)

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a locale:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # delete locale dtoEngineering
switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show locale	
show role	

delete local-disk-config

To delete the local disk configuration, use the **delete local-disk-config** command.

delete local-disk-config

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete the local disk configuration:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete local-disk-config

switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-disk-config	
show local-disk-config-policy	

delete local-user

To delete a local user, use the **delete local-user** command.

delete local-user *name*

Syntax Description

name	Local user name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to delete a user account.

Examples This example shows how to delete a local user:

```
switch-B# scope security
switch-B /security # delete local-user lu1
switch-B /security* # commit-buffer
switch-B /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show remote-user	

delete mac-pool

To delete a MAC pool, use the **delete mac-pool** command.

delete mac-pool *name*

Syntax Description

name	MAC pool name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete a MAC pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete mac-pool mp10

switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	

Command	Description
show server-pool	

delete mac-security

To delete MAC security, use the **delete mac-security** command.

delete mac-security

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Port profile (/eth-uplink/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to delete the MAC security policy.

Examples

This example shows how to delete MAC security:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope port-profile pp10
switch-A /eth-uplink/port-profile # delete mac-security

switch-A /eth-uplink/port-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/port-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-security	
show port-profile	

delete member-port

To delete a member port, use the **delete member-port** command.

port channel configuration

delete member-port *slot-id port-id*

vsan configuration

delete member-port { **a** | **b** } *slot-id port-id*

Syntax Description

a	Specifies switch A.
b	Specifies switch B.
slot-id	Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.
port-id	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Port channel (/eth-uplink/switch/port-channel)

VSAN (/fc-uplink/switch/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a member port:

```
switch-A#scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan vs1
switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # delete member-port a 3 3
switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-uplink	
show port-channel	

delete memory

To delete memory, use the **delete memory** command.

delete memory

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete memory:

```
switch-A# scope org org99
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq100
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete memory
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show server-qual	

delete nwctrl-policy

To delete a network control policy, use the **delete nwctrl-policy** command.

delete nwctrl-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	Policy name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete a network control policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete nwctrl-policy netCtrlP10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show nwctrl-policy	
show service-policy	

delete org-ref

To delete an organization reference, use the **delete org-ref** command.

delete org-ref *name*

Syntax Description

name	Organization reference name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Locale (/security/locale)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete an organization reference:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope locale
switch-A /security/locale # delete org-ref marketing
switch-A /security/locale* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/locale #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show locale	
show org	

delete path

To delete the path, use the **delete path** command.

delete path { **primary** | **secondary** }

Syntax Description

primary	Specifies the primary path.
secondary	Specifies the secondary path.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SAN image (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image)

LAN (/org/boot-policy/lan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete the path:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp10
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan # delete path primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show lan	
show storage	

delete pin-group

To delete the pin group, use the **delete pin-group** command.

delete pin-group *name*

Syntax Description

name	Pin group name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete the pin group:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # delete pin-group pg10
switch-A /eth-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show pin-group	
show port-profile	

delete policy

To delete a policy, use the **delete policy** command.

callhome mode

delete policy { **equipment-degraded | equipment-inoperable | fru-problem | identity-unestablishable | thermal-problem | voltage-problem** }

flow control mode

delete policy *name*

Syntax Description

equipment-degraded	Specifies an equipment degraded policy.
equipment-inoperable	Specifies an equipment inoperable policy.
fru-problem	Specifies a field replaceable unit policy.
identity-unestablishable	Specifies an identity unestablishable policy.
power-problem	Specifies a power problem policy.
thermal-problem	Specifies a thermal problem policy.
voltage-problem	Specifies a voltage problem policy.
name	Policy name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Flow control (/eth-uplink/flow-control)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete a policy:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control

switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # delete policy policy1
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete pooling-policy

To delete a pooling policy, use the **delete pooling-policy** command.

delete pooling-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Pooling policy name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete a pooling policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # delete pooling-policy pp110
switch-A /org/pooling-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/pooling-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show pooling-policy	

delete port-channel

To delete a port channel, use the **delete port-channel** command.

delete port-channel *port-id*

Syntax Description

port-id	Port identification number.

Command Default None

Command Modes Fabric interconnect (/eth-uplink/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete a port channel:

```
switch-A#scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric b
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # delete port-channel 10
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fabric	
show port-channel	

delete processor

To delete a processor, use the **delete processor** command.

delete processor

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete a processor:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete processor
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

delete qos-policy

To delete a QoS policy, use the **delete qos-policy** command.

delete qos-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	QoS policy name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a QoS policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # delete qp1
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show qos-policy	
show vnic-egress-policy	

delete role

To delete a role, use the **delete role** command.

delete role *name*

Syntax Description

name	Role name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Local user (/security/local-user)

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a role:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope local-user appsUser
switch-A /security/local-user # delete role appsUser
switch-A /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/local-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show role	

delete scrub-policy

To delete a scrub policy, use the **delete scrub-policy** command.

delete scrub-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Scrub policy name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a scrub policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete scrub-policy scrub101
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show qos-policy	
show scrub-policy	

delete server

To delete a server, use the **delete server** command.

delete server *chassis-id blade-id*

Syntax Description

chassis-id	Server identification number.
blade-id	Server identification number.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server pool (/org/server-pool)

RADIUS (/security/radius)

TACACS (/security/tacacs)

LDAP (/security/ldap)

VMware management (/system/vm-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a server:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-pool spGroup10

switch-A /org/server-pool # delete server 1 1
switch-A /org/server-pool* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server	
show server-pool	

delete server-disc-policy

To delete a server discovery policy, use the **delete server-disc-policy** command.

delete server-disc-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Server discovery policy name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete a server discovery policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # delete server-disc-policy sdp100
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis-disc-policy	
show server-disc-policy	

delete server-pool

To delete a server pool, use the **delete server-pool** command.

delete server-pool *name*

Syntax Description

name	Server pool name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete a server pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # delete server-pool serverpool101
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show server-pool	

delete server-qual

To delete a server qualifier, use the **delete server-qual** command.

delete server-qual *name*

Syntax Description

name	Server qualifier name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a server qualifier:

```
switch-A#scope org org3
switch-A /org # delete server-qual sql10
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-pool	
show server-qual	

delete storage

To delete storage, use the **delete storage** command.

delete storage

Command Default None

Command Modes Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete storage:

```
switch-A# scope org org200
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sQual220
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete storage
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show storage	

delete target

To delete a target, use the **delete target** command.

delete target { **a | b | dual** }

Syntax Description

a	Specifies switch A.
b	Specifies switch B.
dual	Specifies

Command Default None

Command Modes Pin group under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/pin-group)

Pin group under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/pin-group)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a target:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # scope pin-group pGroup10

switch-A /fc-uplink/pin-group # delete target a
switch-A /fc-uplink/pin-group* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink/pin-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show pin-group	
show target	

delete trustpoint

To delete a trustpoint, use the **delete trustpoint** command.

delete trustpoint *name*

Syntax Description

name	Trustpoint name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a trustpoint:

```
switch# scope security
switch /security # delete trustpoint tp10
switch /security* # commit-buffer
switch /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show authentication	
show trustpoint	

delete uuid-suffix-pool

To delete a UUID suffix pool, use the **delete uuid-suffix-pool** command.

delete uuid-suffix-pool *name*

Syntax Description

name	UUID suffix pool name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a UUID suffix pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # delete uuid-suffix-pool pool101
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show uuid-suffix-pool	

delete vhba

To delete a virtual HBA, use the **delete vhba** command.

delete vhba *name*

Syntax Description

name	Virtual HBA name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a virtual HBA:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete vhba vHBA10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

delete vlan

To delete a VLAN, use the **delete vlan** command.

delete vlan *name*

Syntax Description

name	VLAN name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a VLAN:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # delete vlan vlan1
switch-A /eth-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vlan	

delete vnic

To delete a virtual NIC, use the **delete vnic** command.

delete vnic *name*

Syntax Description

name	Virtual NIC name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a virtual NIC:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete vnic vNIC10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

delete vnic-templ

To delete a virtual NIC template, use the **delete vnic-templ** command.

delete vnic-templ *name*

Syntax Description

name	Virtual NIC template name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a virtual NIC template:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete vnic-templ vnicT10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/wwn-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba-templ	
show vnic-templ	

delete vsan

To delete a VSAN, use the **delete vsan** command.

delete vsan *name*

Syntax Description

name	VSAN name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete a VSAN:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # delete vsan vs110
switch-A /fc-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show pin-group	
show vsan	

delete wwn-pool

To delete a WWN pool, use the **delete wwn-pool** command.

delete wwn-pool *name*

Syntax Description

name	WWN pool name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a WWN pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete wwn-pool wwnP10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/wwn-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show org	
show wwn-pool	

disable cdp

To disable Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), use the **disable cdp** command.

disable cdp

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Network control policy (/org/nwctrl-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to disable CDP:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope nwctrl-policy nCP10
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy # disable cdp
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show nwctrl-policy	
show org	

disable cimxml

To disable CIM XML services, use the **disable cimxml** command.

disable cimxml

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default CIM XML services are enabled.

Command Modes Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to disable CIM XML services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # disable cimxml
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show dns	

disable http

To disable HTTP services, use the **disable http** command.

disable http

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default HTTP services are enabled.

Command Modes Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to disable HTTP services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # disable http
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show http	
show https	

disable https

To disable HTTPS services, use the **disable https** command.

disable https

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

HTTPS services are enabled.

Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to disable HTTPS services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # disable https
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show https	

Command	Description
show ntp	

disable snmp

To disable SNMP services, use the **disable snmp** command.

disable snmp

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default SNMP services are enabled.

Command Modes Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to disable SNMP services:

```
switch-A#scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # disable snmp
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp-trap	
show stats-collection-policy	

disable telnet-server

To disable TELNET server services, use the **disable telnet-server** command.

disable telnet-server

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default TELNET server services are enabled.

Command Modes Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to disable TELNET server services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # disable telnet-server
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ssh-server	
show telnet-server	

disassociate

To disassociate servers, use the **disassociate** command.

disassociate

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to disassociate servers:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # disassociate
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server	

Command	Description
show service-profile	

download image

To download an image, use the **download image** command.

download image {**ftp:**| **scp:**| **sftp:**| **tftp:**}

Syntax Description

ftp:	Specifies FTP.
scp:	Specifies SCP.
sftp:	Specifies SFTP.
tftp:	Specifies TFTP.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Firmware (/firmware)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to download an image:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware # download image
scp://user1@192.168.10.10/images/ucs-k9-bundle.1.0.0.988.gbin

switch-A /firmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /firmware #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show image	
show package	

enable cdp

To enable Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), use the **enable cdp** command.

enable cdp

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Network control policy (/org/nwctrl-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines When you enable CDP, you can use it to obtain addresses of other devices in your network. You can also use it to discover the platforms of those devices.

Examples This example shows how to enable CDP:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope nwctrl-policy nCP10
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy # enable cdp
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show nwctrl-policy	
show snmp	

enable cimxml

To CIM (Common Information Model) XML services, use the **enable cimxml** command.

enable cimxml

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default CIM XML services are disabled.

Command Modes Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

Examples

This example shows how to enable CIM XML services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # enable cimxml
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show dns	

enable core-export-target

To enable a core export target, use the **enable core-export-target** command.

enable core-export-target

Command Default

Core export target services are disabled.

Command Modes

System debug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enable a core export target:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # enable core-export-target
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cores	
show core-export-target	

enable http

To enable HTTP services, use the **enable http** command.

enable http

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

HTTP services are disabled.

Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

Examples

This example shows how to enable HTTP services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # enable http
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show http	

enable https

To enable HTTPS services, use the **enable https** command.

enable https

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default HTTPS services are disabled.

Command Modes Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

Examples This example shows how to enable HTTPS services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # enable https
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show https	

enable snmp

To enable SNMP services, use the **enable snmp** command.

enable snmp

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default SNMP services are disabled.

Command Modes Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

Examples

This example shows how to enable SNMP services:

```
switch-A#scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # enable snmp
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show snmp-trap	

enable telnet-server

To enable TELNET server services, use the **enable telnet-server** command.

enable telnet-server

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

TELNET server services are disabled.

Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

Examples

This example shows how to enable TELNET server services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
```

```
switch-A /system/services # enable telnet-server
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ssh-server	
show telnet-server	

enter adapter

To enter the adapter, use the **enter adapter** command.

enter adapter

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter adapter capacity qualification. In this qualification, you can create and delete capacity qualifications. Use the **exit** command to exit adapter.

If you are entering an adapter for the first time, once you have entered you will need to execute the **commit-buffer** command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the adapter:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # enter adapter
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter	
show cap-qual	

enter chassis

To enter a chassis, use the **enter chassis** command.

enter chassis *min-chassis-id max-chassis-id*

Syntax Description

min-chassis-id	Minimum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.
max-chassis-id	Maximum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter slot capacity qualification. In this qualification, you can create and delete capacity qualifications. Use the **exit** command to exit the chassis.

If you are entering a chassis for the first time, once you have entered you will need to execute the **commit-buffer** command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter a chassis:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # enter chassis 1 1
switch-A /org/server-qual/chassis* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cap-qual	
show chassis	

enter memory

To enter memory, use the **enter memory** command.

enter memory

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to enter memory and set memory property values. Use the **exit** command to exit memory.

If you are entering memory for the first time, once you have entered you will need to execute the **commit-buffer** command.

Examples This example shows how to enter memory:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # enter memory
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show detail	
show memory	

enter nwctrl-policy

To enter a network control policy, use the **enter nwctrl-policy** command.

enter nwctrl-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	Policy name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Network control policy (/org/nwctrl-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you enter a network control policy, you can perform the following tasks:

- Enable CDP
- Set up an uplink fail action

Examples

This example shows how to enter a network control policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # enter nwctrl-policy nCP10
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show nwctrl-policy	
show qos-policy	

enter processor

To enter the processor, use the **enter processor** command.

enter processor

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter the processor and set processor property values. Use the **exit** command to exit the processor.

If you are entering memory for the first time, once you have entered you will need to execute the **commit-buffer** command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the processor:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # enter processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

enter storage

To enter storage, use the **enter storage** command.

enter storage

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter storage and set storage property values. Use the **exit** command to exit storage.

If you are entering storage for the first time, once you have entered you will need to execute the **commit-buffer** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enter storage:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # enter storage
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show detail	
show storage	

power

To power up or down, use the **power** command.

power

power { **up** | **down** }

Syntax Description

up	Specifies power up.
down	Specifies power down.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to power up:

```
switch-A# scope org org10a
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10a
switch-A /org/service-profile # power down
```

reboot

To reboot, use the **reboot** command.

reboot

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to reboot:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # reboot
```

recommission chassis

To recommission a chassis, use the **recommission chassis** command.

recommission chassis *vendor model serial-num*

Syntax Description

vendor	Vendor.
model	Model.
serial-num	Serial number.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to recommission a chassis:

```
switch-A# recommission chassis "Cisco Systems Inc" "Cisco UCS 5108" FOX1252GNNN
switch-A* # commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	

Command	Description
show slot	

remove privilege

To remove privileges, use the **remove privilege** command.

remove privilege { **aaa** | **admin** | **ext-lan-config** | **ext-lan-policy** | **ext-lan-qos** | **ext-lan-security** | **ext-san-config** | **ext-san-policy** | **ext-san-qos** | **ext-san-security** | **fault** | **service-profile-config** | **service-profile-config-policy** | **service-profile-network** | **service-profile-network-policy** | **service-profile-qos** | **service-profile-qos-policy** | **service-profile-security** | **service-profile-security-policy** | **service-profile-server** | **service-profile-server-policy** | **service-profile-storage** | **service-profile-storage-policy** | **operations** | **server-equipment** | **server-maintenance** | **server-policy** | **server-security** | **pod-config** | **pod-policy** | **pod-qos** | **pod-security** | **read-only** } +

Syntax Description

aaa	Specifies AAA privileges.
admin	Specifies admin privileges.
ext-lan-config	Specifies external LAN configuration priveleges.
ext-lan-policy	Specifies external LAN policy privileges.
ext-lan-qos	Specifies external LAN QoS privileges.
ext-lan-security	Specifies external LAN security privileges.
ext-san-config	Specifies external SAN configuration privileges.
ext-san-policy	Specifies external SAN policy privileges.
ext-san-qos	Specifies external SAN QoS privileges.
ext-san-security	Specifies external SAN security privileges.
fault	Specifies fault privileges.
service-profile-config	Specifies service profile configuration privileges.
service-profile-config-policy	Specifies service profile configuration policy privileges.
service-profile-network	Specifies service profile network privileges.
service-profile-network-policy	Specifies service profile network policy privileges.
service-profile-qos	Specifies service profile QoS privileges.
service-profile-qos-policy	Specifies service profile QoS policy privileges.

service-profile-security	Specifies service profile security privileges.
service-profile-security-policy	Specifies service profile security policy privileges.
service-profile-server	Specifies service profile server privileges.
service-profile-server-policy	Specifies service profile server policy privileges.
service-profile-storage	Specifies service profile storage privileges.
service-profile-storage-policy	Specifies service profile storage policy privileges.
operations	Specifies operations privileges.
server-equipment	Specifies server equipment privileges.
server-maintenance	Specifies server maintenance privileges.
server-policy	Specifies server policy privileges.
server-security	Specifies server security privileges.
pod-config	Specifies pod configuration privileges.
pod-policy	Specifies pod policy privileges.
pod-qos	Specifies pod QoS privileges.
pod-security	Specifies pod security privileges.
read-only	Specifies read-only privileges.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Role (/security/role)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to remove privileges:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope role serverAdmin
switch-A /security/role # remove privilege server-policy
switch-A /security/role* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/role #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show role	

remove server

To remove a server, use the **remove server** command.

remove server *slot*

Syntax Description

slot	Slot number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to remove a server:

```
switch-A# remove server 1/1
switch-A* # commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show iom	
show server	

reset

To reset, use the **reset** command.

logcontrol, bmc, and iom mode

reset

server and service profile mode

reset { **hard-reset-immediate** | **hard-reset-wait** }

Syntax Description

hard-reset-immediate
hard-reset-wait

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Logcontrol (/monitoring/sysdebug/logcontrol)

BMC (/chassis/server/bmc)

Server (/chassis/server)

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

IO module (/chassis/iom)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to reset:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope iom 1/1
switch-A /chassis/iom # reset
switch-A /chassis/iom* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/iom #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

reset-cmos

To reset the CMOS, use the **reset-cmos** command.

reset-cmos

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to reset CMOS:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1
switch-A /chassis/server # reset cmos
switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cpu	
show firmware	

scope adapter

To enter adapter mode, use the **scope adapter** command.

scope adapter *chassis/slot/adapter*

Syntax Description

chassis/slot/id	Adapter location.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to enter adapter mode:

```
scope adapter 1/1/1
switch /chassis/server/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show iom	

scope backup

To enter backup mode, use the **scope backup** command.

scope backup *name*

Syntax Description

name	Host name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter backup mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope backup backUpFDrive
switch-A /system #* commit-buffer
switch-A /system #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	
show import-config	

scope block

To enter block mode, use the **scope block** command.

scope block *from to*

Syntax Description

from	From value.
to	To value.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

IP pool (/org/ip-pool)

WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)

UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)

MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter block mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope ip-pool ipp10
switch-A /org/ip-pool # scope block 209.165.200.225
 209.165.200.235
switch-A /org/ip-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip-pool	
show mac-pool	

scope bmc

To enter bmc mode, use the **scope bmc** command.

scope bmc

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter bmc mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope bmc
switch-A /chassis/server/bmc #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bmc	
show raid-controller	

scope boot-definition

To enter boot definition mode, use the **scope boot-definition** command.

scope boot-definition

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter boot definition mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp3a
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope boot-definition
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-definition	
show lan	

scope boot-policy

To enter boot-policy mode, use the **scope boot-policy** command.

scope boot-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Boot policy name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter boot-policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy
switch-A /org/boot-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-policy	
show qos-policy	

scope capability

To enter capability mode, use the **scope capability** command.

scope capability

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter capability mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope capability
switch-A /system/capability #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show version	

scope cap-qual

To enter capacity qualification mode, use the **scope cap-qual** command.

scope cap-qual { **fcoe | non-virtualized-eth-if | non-virtualized-fc-if | path-encap-consolidated | path-encap-virtual | protected-eth-if | protected-fc-if | protected-fcoe | virtualized-eth-if | virtualized-fc-if | virtualized-scsi-if** }

Syntax Description

fcoe	Specifies Fibre Channel over Ethernet.
non-virtualized-eth-if	Specifies a non-virtualized Ethernet interface.
non-virtualized-fc-if	Specifies a non-virtualized Fibre Channel interface.
path-encap-consolidated	Specifies a consolidated encapsulated path.
path-encap-virtual	Specifies a virtual encapsulated path.
protected-eth-if	Specifies a protected Ethernet interface.
protected-fc-if	Specifies a protected Fibre Channel interface.
protected-fcoe	Specifies a protected Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface.
virtualized-eth-if	Specifies a virtualized Ethernet interface.
virtualized-fc-if	Specifies a virtualized Fibre Channel interface.
virtualized-scsi-if	Specifies a virtualized SCSI interface.

Command Default None

Command Modes Adapter (/org/server-qual/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to enter capacity qualification mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope adapter

switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter # scope cap-qual fcoe
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter	
show cap-qual	

scope chassis

To enter chassis mode, use the **scope chassis** command.

scope chassis *chassis-id*

Syntax Description

id	Chassis identification number.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to enter chassis mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show slot	

scope chassis-disc-policy

To enter chassis discovery policy mode, use the **scope chassis-disc-policy** command.

scope chassis-disc-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to enter chassis discovery policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org30
switch-A /org # scope chassis-disc-policy
switch-A /org/chassis-disc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis-disc-policy	
show org	

scope eth-classified

To enter eth-classified mode, use the **scope eth-classified** command.

scope eth-classified { **best-effort | bronze | gold | platinum | silver** }

Syntax Description

best-effort	Specifies
bronze	Specifies bronze classified mode.
gold	Specifies gold classified mode.
platinum	Specifies platinum classified mode.
silver	Specifies silver classified mode.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

QoS (/eth-server/qos)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Enters Ethernet server QoS Ethernet classified mode for the specified system class.

Examples

The following example shows how to enter eth-classified mode:

```
switch-A# eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

scope eth-server

To enter eth-server mode, use the **scope eth-server** command.

scope eth-server

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples This example shows how to enter eth-server mode:

```
switch-A#scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show server	

scope eth-uplink

To enter eth-uplink mode, use the **scope eth-uplink** command.

scope eth-uplink

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples This example shows how to enter eth-uplink mode:

```
switch-A#scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-uplink	
show port-profile	

scope fc-uplink

To enter fc-uplink mode, use the **scope fc-uplink** command.

scope fc-uplink

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples This example shows how to enter fc-uplink mode:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vlan	

scope firmware

To enter firmware mode, use the **scope firmware** command.

scope firmware

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples This example shows how to enter firmware mode:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware	
show version	

scope flow-control

To enter flow control mode, use the **scope flow-control** command.

scope flow-control

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples

This example shows how to enter flow control mode:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show policy	
show port-profile	

scope import-config

To enter import configuration mode, use the **scope import-config** command.

scope import-config *name*

Syntax Description

name	Import configuration name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter import configuration mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope import-config ic10
switch-A /system/import-config #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show import-config	
show managed-entity	

scope iom

To enter iom mode, use the **scope iom** command.

chassis mode

scope iom { *id* | **a**| **b**}*id*

capability mode

scope iom *vendor model hw-rev*

Syntax Description

id	Module identification number.
a	Specifies switch A.
b	Specifies switch B.
vendor	Vendor name.
model	Model number.
hw-rev	Hardware revision.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Capability (/system/capability)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter iom mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis
switch-A /chassis # scope iom 1
switch-A /chassis/iom #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show iom	
show slot	

scope ipmi-access-profile

To enter IPMI access profile mode, use the **scope ipmi-access-profile** command.

scope ipmi-access-profile *name*

Syntax Description

name	Access profile name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to enter IPMI access profile mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ipmiAP10

switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show epuser	
show ipmi-access-profile	

scope ldap

To enter LDAP mode, use the **scope ldap** command.

scope ldap

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples This example shows how to enter LDAP mode:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show tacacs	

scope locale

To enter locale mode, use the **scope locale** command.

scope locale *name*

Syntax Description

name	Locale name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to enter locale mode:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope locale
switch-A /security/locale #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show locale	
show remote-user	

scope monitoring

To enter monitoring mode, use the **scope monitoring** command.

scope monitoring

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples This example shows how to enter monitoring mode:

```
switch-A#scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show syslog	

scope nwctrl-policy

To enter network control policy mode, use the **scope nwctrl-policy** command.

scope nwctrl-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Network control policy (/org/nwctrl-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines ?

Examples This example shows how to enter network control policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org/ # scope nwctrl-policy nCP10
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show nwctrl-policy	
show qos-policy	

scope org

To enter org mode, use the **scope org** command.

scope org *name*

Syntax Description

name	Organization name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to enter org mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show org	

scope port-channel

To enter port channel mode, use the **scope port-channel** command.

scope port-channel *id*

Syntax Description

id	Port identification number.

Command Default None

Command Modes Fabric interconnect (/eth-uplink/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to enter port channel mode:

```
switch-A#scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric b
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope port-channel 10
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show switch	
show port-channel	

scope qos

To enter QoS mode, use the **scope qos** command.

scope qos

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet server (/eth-server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples

This example shows how to enter QoS mode:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

scope radius

To enter radius mode, use the **scope radius** command.

scope radius

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples This example shows how to enter radius mode:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope radius
switch-A /security /radius #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show radius	

scope role

To enter role mode, use the **scope role** command.

scope role *name*

Syntax Description

name	Role name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to enter role mode:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope role admin
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show role	

scope security

To enter security mode, use the **scope security** command.

scope security

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples This example shows how to enter security mode:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show tacacs	

scope server

To enter server mode, use the **scope server** command.

scope server {*name*| **dynamic-uuid**}

Syntax Description

name	Server name.
dynamic-uuid	Specifies the unique server identity.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter server mode:

```
switch-A# scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server adapter	
show server identity	

scope server-qual

To enter server-qual mode, use the **scope server-qual** command.

scope server-qual *name*

Syntax Description

name	Server qualifier name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to enter server-qual mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal1
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-pool	
show server-qual	

scope services

To enter services mode, use the **scope services** command.

scope services

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples This example shows how to enter services mode:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show dns	

scope snmp-user

To enter SNMP user mode, use the **scope snmp-user** command.

scope snmp-user

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SNMP user (/monitoring/snmp-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter SNMP user mode:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # scope snmp-user SU10
switch /monitoring/snmp-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-user	

scope system

To enter system mode, use the **scope system** command.

scope system

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples This example shows how to enter system mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fabric	
show version	

scope tacacs

To enter TACACS mode, use the **scope tacacs** command.

scope tacacs

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples

This example shows how to enter TACACS mode:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope tacacs
switch-A /security/tacacs #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show radius	
show ttacacs	

scope vhba

To enter virtual HBA mode, use the **scope vhba** command.

scope vhba *name*

Syntax Description

name	Virtual HBA name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter virtual HBA mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org # scope vhba vHBA10
switch-A /org/vhba #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show vhba	

scope vhba-templ

To enter virtual HBA template mode, use the **scope vhba-templ** command.

scope vhba-templ

scope vhba-templ *name*

Syntax Description

name	Virtual HBA template name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter virtual HBA template mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vhba-templ vhbaT10
switch-A /org/vhba-templ #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-if	
show vhba-templ	

scope vnic

To enter virtual NIC mode, use the **scope vnic** command.

scope vnic *name*

Syntax Description

name	Virtual NIC name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to enter virtual NIC mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org # scope vnic vNIC10
switch-A /org/vnic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show vnic	

scope vnic-templ

To enter virtual NIC template mode, use the **scope vnic-templ** command.

scope vnic-templ *name*

Syntax Description

name	Virtual NIC template name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to enter virtual NIC template mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vnic-templ vnicT10
switch-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-if	
show vnic-templ	

scope wwn-pool

To enter WWN pool mode, use the **scope wwn-pool** command.

scope wwn-pool *name*

Syntax Description

name	WWN pool name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter WWN pool mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope wwn-pool wwnP10
switch-A /org/wwn-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show initiator	
show org	

set action

To set action, use the **set action** command.

chassis-disc-policy mode

set action { **1-link | 2-link | 4-link** }

import-config mode

set action { **merge | replace** }

server-disc-policy mode

set action { **diag | immediate | user-acknowledged** }

Syntax Description

1-link	Specifies one uplink.
2-link	Specifies two uplinks.
4-link	Specifies four uplinks.
merge	Specifies merge.
replace	Specifies replace.
diag	Specifies diagnostic.
immediate	Specifies immediate.
user-acknowledged	Specifies user acknowledged.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis discovery policy (/org/chassis-disc-policy)

Import configuration (/system/import-config)

Server discovery policy /org/server-disc-policy

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command in chassis-disc-policy mode to specify the number of links to the switch that the chassis must have to be discovered.

Examples

This example shows how to set action:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org/chassis-disc-policy # scope chassis-disc-policy cdp10

switch-A /org/chassis-disc-policy # set action 4-link
switch-A /org/chassis-disc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/chassis-dis-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show chassis-disc-policy	

set adaptor-profile

To set an adaptor profile, use the **set adaptor-profile** command.

set adaptor-profile *name*

Syntax Description

name	Adapter profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Hypervisor connection (/org/service-profile/hv-conn)

Dynamic connection policy (/org/dynamic-conn-policy)

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Use this command to associate the specified profile with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

Examples

This example shows how to set an adapter profile:

```
switch-A# scope org org30a
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set adaptor-profile 20a
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

set adminstate

To set the administration state, use the **set adminstate** command.

set adminstate { **disabled | enabled** }

Syntax Description

disabled	Specifies administration state enabled.
enabled	Specifies administration state disabled.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet classified (/eth-server/qos/eth-classified)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the administration state:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified silver
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified # set adminstate enabled
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

set aes-128

To set up AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) 128 encryption, use the **set aes-128** command.

set aes-128 {**no | yes**}

Syntax Description

no	Specifies no AES 128 encryption.
yes	Specifies AES 128 encryption.

Command Default None

Command Modes SNMP user (/monitoring/snmp-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines SNMPv3, enabled on a UCS system by using the **create snmp-user** command, provides important security features. One is authentication of packets, to prevent snooping by an unauthorized source. Use AES 128 encryption to fully utilize the extended features of SNMPv3 on your UCS system.

Examples This example shows how to set up AES 128 encryption:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # scope snmp-user SU10
switch /monitoring/snmp-user # set aes-128 yes
switch /monitoring/snmp-user* # commit-buffer
switch /monitoring/snmp-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-user	

set arch

To set processor architecture (arch), use the **set arch** command.

set arch { **dual-core-opteron** | **intel-p4-c** | **opteron** | **pentium-4** | **turion-64** | **xeon** | **xeon-mp** | **any** }

Syntax Description

dual-core-opteron	Specifies the dual-core Opteron processor.
intel-p4-c	Specifies the Intel P4 C processor.
opteron	Specifies the Opteron processor.
pentium-4	Specifies the Pentium 4 processor.
turion-64	Specifies the Turion 4 processor.
xeon	Specifies the Xeon processor.

xeon-mp	Specifies the Xeon MP processor.
any	Specifies any processor.

Command Default None

Command Modes Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to set processor architecture:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set arch xeon-mp
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

set attribute

To set an attribute, use the **set attribute** command.

set attribute *attribute*

Syntax Description

attribute	Attribute name. The range of valid values is 1 to 63.

Command Default None

Command Modes LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to restrict database searches to records that contain the specified attribute.

Examples

This example shows how to set an attribute:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # set attribute name
switch-A /security/ldap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show tacacs	

set auth

To set the authentication type, use the **set auth** command.

set auth {**md5** | **sha**}

Syntax Description

md5	Specifies MD5 (Message Digest Algorithm 5) authentication.
sha	Specifies SHA (Secure Hash Algorithm) authentication.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SNMP user (/monitoring/snmp-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

SNMPv3, enabled on a UCS system by using the **create snmp-user** command, provides important security features. One is authentication, to verify that a message is from a valid source. Use MD5 or SHA authentication to fully utilize the extended features of SNMPv3 on your UCS system.

Examples This example shows how to set the authentication type:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # scope snmp-user SU10
switch /monitoring/snmp-user # set auth sha
switch /monitoring/snmp-user* # commit-buffer
switch /monitoring/snmp-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-user	

set authentication console

To set up the authentication console, use the **set authentication console** command.

set authentication console { **ldap | local | radius | tacacs** }

Syntax Description

ldap	Specifies an LDAP authentication console.
local	Specifies a local authentication console.
radius	Specifies a RADIUS authentication console.
tacacs	Specifies a TACACS authentication console.

Command Default None

Command Modes Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to set up the authentication console:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # set authentication console ldap

switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show authentication	
show ldap	

set authentication default

To set an authentication default, use the **set authentication default** command.

set authentication default { **ldap | local | radius | tacacs** }

Syntax Description

ldap	Specifies an LDAP authentication console.
local	Specifies a local authentication console.
radius	Specifies a RADIUS authentication console.
tacacs	Specifies a TACACS authentication console.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set an authentication default:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # set authentication default ldap

switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show authentication	
show ldap	

set authport

To set up an authentication port, use the **set authport** command.

set authport *id*

Syntax Description

id	Authentication port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server (/security/radius/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the port used to communicate with a RADIUS server.

Examples

This example shows how to set up an authentication port:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope radius
switch-A /security/radius # scope server s100
switch-A /security/radius/server # set authport 100
switch-A /security/radius/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/radius/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show radius	

set basedn

To set up a distinguished name, use the **set basedn** command.

set basedn *name*

Syntax Description

name	Distinguished name. The range of valid values is 1 to 127.

Command Default None

Command Modes LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to restrict database searches to records that contain the specified distinguished name.

Examples This example shows how to set up a distinguished name:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # set basedn ldap
switch-A /security/ldap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show tacacs	

set blocksize

To set the block size, use the **set blocksize** command.

set blocksize { *blocksize* | **unspecified** }

Syntax Description

blocksize	Storage block size. The range of valid values is 0 to 4294967295.
unspecified	Specifies an unspecified block size.

Command Default None

Command Modes Storage (/org/server-qual/storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the block size:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage # set blocksize 1000
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

set boot-policy

To set the boot policy, use the **set boot-policy** command.

set boot-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Boot policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to associate the specified boot policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

Examples

This example shows how to set the boot policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10
```

```
switch-A /org/service-profile # set boot-policy bootP10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show association	
show boot-definition	

set cimxml port

To set up a CIM (Common Information Model) XML port, use the **set cimxml port** command.

set cimxml port *port*

Syntax Description

port	Port number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set up a CIM XML port:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # set cimxml port 10
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show dns	

set clock

To set the memory clock speed, use the **set clock** command.

set clock {*number* | **unspec**}

Syntax Description

number	Memory clock speed, in seconds. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.
unspec	Specifies unspecified speed.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Memory (/org/server-qual/memory)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the memory clock speed:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope memory
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory # set clock 10
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

set cos

To set up CoS (Class of Service), use the **set cos** command.

set cos { *cos* | **any** }

Syntax Description

cos	Class of Service. The range of valid values is 0 to 6.
any	Specifies any level of CoS.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet classified (/eth-server/cos/eth-classified)

Fibre Channel default (/eth-server/cos/fc-default)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to restrict the passage of traffic. A higher value indicates more important traffic. Setting CoS at 6 specifies the most important traffic.

Examples

This example shows how to set up CoS:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope cos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified # set cos 6
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

set descr

To set a description, use the **set descr** command.

set descr *description*

Syntax Description

description	Description. The range of valid values is 1 to 256.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Backup (/system/backup)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

Statistics threshold policy under organization (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)

Partition (/org/local-disk-config/partition)

Import configuration (/system/import-config)

Pooling policy (/org/pooling-policy)

VMM provider (/system/vm-mgmt/vmm-provider)

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)

Pin group under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/pin-group)

Fibre Channel profile (/org/fc-profile)

SoL (/org/service-profile/sol)

IP pool (/org/ip-pool)

Ethernet profile (/org/eth-profile)

Statistics threshold policy under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Server discovery policy (/org/server-disc-policy)

Pin group under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/pin-group)

PSU policy (/org/psu-policy)

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Local disk configuration under organization (/org/local-disk-config)

Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)

Firmware management pack (/org/fw-mgmt-pack)

Initiator (/org/wwn-pool/initiator)

Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

Chassis discovery policy under organization (/org/chassis-disc-policy)

Automatic configuration policy (/org/autoconfig-policy)

SoL policy (/org/sol-policy)

Scrub policy (/org/scrub-policy)

Local disk configuration under service profile (/org/service-profile/local-disk-config)

Firmware host pack under organization (/org/fw-host-pack)

Port profile (/eth-uplink/port-profile)

WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)

Server inherit policy under organization (/org/server-inherit-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks. The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any show command output

Examples This example shows how to set a description:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy boot100
switch-A /org/boot-policy # set descr bootOnce
switch-A /org/boot-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-policy	
show detail	

set disk-scrub

To set disk scrub, use the **set disk-scrub** command.

set disk-scrub { **no** | **yes** }

Syntax Description

no	Specifies no scrub.
yes	Specifies scrub.

Command Default None

Command Modes Scrub policy (/org/scrub-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to set disk scrub:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope scrub-policy scrub101
switch-A /org/scrub-policy # set disk-scrub yes
switch-A /org/scrub-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/scrub-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-inherit-policy	
show scrub-policy	

set email

To set up email, use the **set email** command.

set email *email*

Syntax Description

email	Email address. Specify in the format <name>@<domain name>.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Local user (/security/local-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set up customer contact email.

Examples

This example shows how to set up email:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set email foo@foo.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show event	

set expiration

To set the expiration date, use the **set expiration** command.

set expiration { **never** | { **apr** | **aug** | **dec** | **feb** | **jan** | **jul** | **jun** | **mar** | **may** | **nov** | **oct** | **sep** } *day year* }

Syntax Description

never	Specifies

apr	Specifies April.
aug	Specifies August.
dec	Specifies December.
feb	Specifies February.
jan	Specifies January.
jul	Specifies July.
jun	Specifies June.
mar	Specifies March.
may	Specifies May.
nov	Specifies November.
oct	Specifies October.
sep	Specifies September.
day	Day.
year	Year.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Local user (/security/local-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the date the user account expires.

Examples

This example shows how to set the expiration date:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope local-user lu1
switch-A /security/local-user # set expiration 30 nov

switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show remote-user	

set filter

To set up a filter, use the **set filter** command.

set filter *name*

Syntax Description

name	Filter name. The range of valid values is 1 to 63.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to restrict database searches to records that contain the specified filter.

Examples

This example shows how to set up a filter:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # set filter domainNames
switch-A /security/ldap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show tacacs	

set firstname

To set the first name, use the **set firstname** command.

set firstname *name*

Syntax Description

name	First name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Local user (/security/local-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the first name:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope local-user lu1
switch-A /security/local-user # set firstname bob
switch-A /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/local-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show remote-user	

set flow-control-policy

To set up a flow control policy, use the **set flow-control-policy** command.

set flow-control-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Flow control policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Port channel (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)

Interface (/eth-uplink/fabric/interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set up a flow control policy:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric b
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope interface 1 2
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/interface # set flow-control-policy fcp110
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/interface* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/interface #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show port-channel	

set host-fw-policy

To set the host firmware policy, use the **set host-fw-policy** command.

set host-fw-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Host firmware policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to associate the specified host firmware policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

Examples

This example shows how to set the host firmware policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10
```

```
switch-A /org/service-profile # set host-fw-policy hostFP10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show assoc	
show service-profile	

set http port

To set up an HTTP port, use the **set http port** command.

set http port *port*

Syntax Description

port	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

Examples

This example shows how to set up an HTTP port:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # set http port 100
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show http	

set https keyring

To set up an HTTPS keyring, use the **set https keyring** command.

set https keyring *keyring*

Syntax Description

keyring	Keyring name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When the HTTPS keyring is modified using the set https keyring command, all current HTTP and HTTPS sessions will be closed without any warning.

Examples

This example shows how to set up an HTTPS keyring:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # set https keyring kr100
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show http	
show keyring	

set https port

To set up an HTTPS port, use the **set https port** command.

set https port *port*

Syntax Description

port	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.

Command Default None

Command Modes Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

Examples This example shows how to set up an HTTP port:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # set https port 200
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show http	

set ipmi-access-profile

To set the IPMI access profile, use the **set ipmi-access-profile** command.

set ipmi-access-profile *name*

Syntax Description

name	IPMI access profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to associate the specified IPMI access profile with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

Examples This example shows how to set the IPMI access profile:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10
switch-A /org/service-profile # set ipmi-access-profile iaP10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show association	
show service-profile	

set key

To set up a key, use the **set key** command.

set key

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Server under TACACS (/security/tacacs/server)

Server under LDAP (/security/ldap/server)

Server under RADIUS (/security/radius/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines When you execute **set key**, the prompt **Enter the key:** appears on the command line. When you enter the key at the prompt and then press Enter, the prompt **Confirm the key:** appears. Confirm the key and then press Enter again. The key is set.

Examples This example shows how to set up a key:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # scope server s100
```

```
switch-A /security/ldap/server # set key
Enter the key:
Confirm the key:
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show server	

set lastname

To set the user name last name, use the **set lastname** command.

set lastname *name*

Syntax Description

name	Last name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Local user (/security/local-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the user name last name:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope local-user lu1
switch-A /security/local-user # set lastname foo
switch-A /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/local-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show remote-user	

set local-disk-policy

To set the local disk policy, use the **set local-disk-policy** command.

set local-disk-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Local disk policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to associate the specified local disk policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

Examples

This example shows how to set the local disk policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10
switch-A /org/service-profile # set local-disk-policy ldiskP10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show association	
show service-profile	

set lun

To set a LUN name, use the **set lun** command.

set lun *name*

Syntax Description

name	LUN name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes SAN image path (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to set a LUN name:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp10a
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope storage
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage # scope san-image primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image # scope path primary
switch-A /org/service-profile/storage/san-image/path # set lun lun100
switch-A /org/service-profile/path* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/path #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show path	
show storage	

set maxcap

To set the maximum capacity, use the **set maxcap** command.

set maxcap { *max-cap* | **unspecified** }

Syntax Description

max-cap	Maximum capacity. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.
unspecified	Specifies unspecified capacity.

Command Default None

Command Modes Storage (/org/server-qual/storage)

Memory (/org/server-qual/memory)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the maximum capacity of the memory array.

Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum capacity:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq3
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage
switch-A /org/service-qual/storage # set maxcap 10000000
switch-A /org/service-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-qual/storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show storage	

set maxcores

To set the maximum number of cores, use the **set maxcores** command.

set maxcores { *max-cores* | **unspecified** }

Syntax Description

max-cores	Maximum number of cores. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
unspecified	Specifies an unspecified number of cores.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the maximum number of processor cores.

Examples This example shows how to set the maximum number of cores:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set maxcores 100
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

set maximum

To set the maximum, use the **set maximum** command.

set maximum { *maximum* | **unspecified** }

Syntax Description

maximum	Maximum
unspecified	Specifies unspecified maximum.

Command Default None

Command Modes Capacity qualification (/org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to specify the maximum capacity for the selected adapter type.

Examples This example shows how to set the maximum:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq100
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope adapter
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter # scope cap-qual fcoe
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual # set maximum 100
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter	
show cap-qual	

set maxprocs

To set the maximum number of processors, use the **set maxprocs** command.

set maxprocs { *maxprocs* | **unspecified** }

Syntax Description

max-procs	Maximum number of processors. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
unspecified	Specifies an unspecified number of processors.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum number of processors:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set maxprocs 10
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

set maxthreads

To set the maximum number of threads, use the **set maxthreads** command.

set maxthreads { *maxthreads* | **unspecified** }

Syntax Description

max-threads	Maximum number of threads. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
unspecified	Specifies an unspecified number of threads.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum number of threads:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set maxthreads 10
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

set mgmt-fw-policy

To set the management firmware policy, use the **set mgmt-fw-policy** command.

set mgmt-fw-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Management firmware policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to associate the specified management firmware policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

Examples

This example shows how to set the management firmware policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10
switch-A /org/service-profile # set mgmt-fw-policy mfwP10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show association	
show service-profile	

set mincap

To set the minimum capacity, use the **set mincap** command.

set mincap { *mincap* | **unspec** }

Syntax Description

min-cap	Maximum capacity. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.
unspecified	Specifies unspecified capacity.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Storage (/org/server-qual/storage)

Memory (/org/server-qual/memory)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to specify the minimum capacity of the memory array.

Examples This example shows how to set the minimum capacity:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq3
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage
switch-A /org/service-qual/storage # set mincap 1000000
switch-A /org/service-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-qual/storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show storage	

set mincores

To set the minimum number of cores, use the **set mincores** command.

set mincores { *mincores* | **unspecified** }

Syntax Description

min-cores	Minimum number of cores. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
unspecified	Specifies an unspecified number of cores.

Command Default None

Command Modes Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to specify the minimum number of processor cores.

Examples This example shows how to set the minimum number of cores:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set mincores 2
```

```
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

set minprocs

To set the minimum number of processors, use the **set minprocs** command.

set minprocs { *min-procs* | **unspecified** }

Syntax Description

min-procs	Minimum number of processors. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
unspecified	Specifies an unspecified number of processors.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum number of processors:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set minprocs 1
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

set minthreads

To set the minimum number of threads, use the **set minthreads** command.

set minthreads { *min-threads* | **unspecified** }

Syntax Description

min-threads	Minimum number of threads. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
unspecified	Specifies an unspecified number of threads.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the minimum number of threads:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set minthreads 1
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

set mode

To set the mode, use the **set mode** command.

set mode { **any-configuration| no-local-storage | no-raid| raid-mirrored | raid-striped** } { **end-host | switch** } { **one-shot | staged** }

Syntax Description

any-configuration	Specifies any configuration for the local disk.

no-local-storage	Specifies no local storage.
no-raid	Specifies no RAID configuration on the local disk.
raid-mirrored	Specifies RAID mirroring on the local disk.
raid-striped	Specifies RAID striping on the local disk.
end-host	Specifies end host Ethernet switching mode.
switch	Specifies switch Ethernet switching mode.
one-shot	Specifies one shot.
staged	Specifies staged.

Usage Guidelines

The Ethernet switching mode determines how the switch behaves as a switching device between the servers. End-host mode allows the switch to act as an end host to the network, representing all server (hosts) connected to it through vNICs and the network. Switch mode is the traditional Ethernet switching mode.

Command Modes

Local disk configuration under organization (/org/local-disk-config)

Firmware management pack (/org/fw-mgmt-pack)

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Firmware host pack (/org/fw-host-pack)

Local disk configuration under service profile (/org/service-profile/local-disk-config)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Mode eth-uplink only supports the keywords **end-host** and **switch**.

Modes /org/fw-host-pack and /org/fw-mgmt only support the keywords **one-shot** and **staged**.

Modes /org/service-profile/local-disk-config and /org/local-disk-config only support the keywords **any-configuration**, **no-local-storage**, **no-raid**, **raid-mirrored**, and **raid-striped**.

Examples

This example shows how to set the mode:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # set mode switch
switch-A /eth-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink #
```

set mtu

To set an Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU), use the **set mtu** command.

set mtu { *mtu* | **fc** | **normal** }

Syntax Description

mtu	MTU. The range of valid values is 1538 to 9216.
fc	Specifies Fibre Channel MTU.
normal	Specifies normal MTU.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet classified (/eth-server/qos/eth-classified)

Ethernet default (/eth-server/qos/eth-default)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set an MTU:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified # set mtu fc
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

set name

To set name, use the **set name** command.

set name *name*

Syntax Description

name	Name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Port channel (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set a name:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope switch
switch-A /eth-uplink/switch # scope port-channel 10
switch-A /eth-uplink/switch/port-channel # set name pc10
switch-A /eth-uplink/switch/port-channel* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/switch/port-channel #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show member-port	
show port-channel	

set numberofblocks

To set the number of blocks, use the **set numberofblocks** command.

set numberofblocks { *number* | **unspecified** }

Syntax Description

number	Number of storage blocks. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.
unspecified	Specifies an unspecified number of blocks.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Storage (/org/server-qual/storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the number of blocks:

```
switch-A# scope org org120
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq20
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage # set numberofblocks 100000
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show storage	

set order

To set the order, use the **set order** command.

virtual-media, storage, vnic, and lan command modes

set order { **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** }

vhba command mode

set order { *order* | **max** | **unspecified** }

Syntax Description

1	Specifies first.
2	Specifies second.
3	Specifies third.
4	Specifies fourth.
order	Order. The range of valid values is 0 to 99.
unspecified	Unspecified order.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Virtual media (/org/boot-policy/virtual-media)

Storage (/org/boot-policy/storage)

Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

LAN (/org/boot-policy/lan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the PCI scan order for the vNIC.

Examples

This example shows how to set the order:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhba100

switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba # set order order 10
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

set password

To set up a password, use the **set password** command.

set password

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

End point user (/org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser)

Backup (/system/backup)

Import configuration (/system/import-config)

Local user (/security/local-user)

Security (/security)

Download task (/firmware/download-task)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The password must be a minimum of eight characters.

After entering the set password command, you are prompted to enter and confirm the password. For security purposes, the password that you type does not appear in the CLI.

Examples

This example shows how to set up a password:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # set password
Enter the password:
Confirm the password:
switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show remote-user	

set password (snmp-user)

To set up a SNMPv3 password, use the **set password** command in snmp-user mode.

set password

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SNMP user (/monitoring/snmp-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Password must be a minimum 8 characters.

No text appears when you enter your password at the `Enter a password:` prompt or the `Confirm the password:` prompt. This is default behavior and cannot be changed.

Examples This example shows how to set up a SNMPv3 password:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # scope snmp-user SU10
switch /monitoring/snmp-user # set password
Enter a password:
Confirm the password:
switch /monitoring/snmp-user* # commit-buffer
switch /monitoring/snmp-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-user	

set perdiskcap

To set per-disk capacity, use the **set perdiskcap** command.

set perdiskcap { *number* | **unspecified** }

Syntax Description

number	Capacity number. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.
unspecified	Specifies an unspecified amount of capacity.

Command Default None

Command Modes Storage (/org/server-qual/storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples The following example shows how to set the per-disk capacity:

```
switch-A# scope org org120
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq20
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage # set perdiskcap 110000
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show storage	

set pers-bind

To disable or enable persistant binding, use the **set pers-bind** command.

set pers-bind { **disabled | enabled** }

Syntax Description

disabled	Specifies binding disabled.
enabled	Specifies binding enabled.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to disable or enable persistent binding to fibre channel targets.

Examples

This example shows how to disable or enable persistant binding:

```
switch-A# scope org org30a
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp101
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhba17
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba # set pers-bind enabled
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

set phone

To set the phone user name, use the **set phone** command.

set phone *name*

Syntax Description

name	Name of the user. The range of valid values is 1 to 512.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Local user (/security/local-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the phone user name:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope local-user admin10
switch-A /security/local-user # set phone admin10
switch-A /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/local-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show user-sessions	

set pin-group

To set the pin group, use the **set pin-group** command.

set pin-group *name*

Syntax Description

name	Pin group name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Hypervisor connectivity (/org/service-profile/hv-conn)

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)

Virtual NIC (/org/vnic-templ)

Dynamic connection policy (/org/dynamic-conn-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the pin group to use for the vNIC.

Examples

This example shows how to set the pin group:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic20
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set pin-group pg1
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-if	
show vnic	

set pool

To set a pool, use the **set pool** command.

set pool *name*

Syntax Description

name	Pool name. The range of valid values is 1 to

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Pooling policy (/org/pooling-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to add a pool to your pooling policy. Only one pool can be set for each pooling policy.

Examples

This example shows how to set a pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope pooling-policy pp100
switch-A /org/pooling-policy # set pool pool100
switch-A /org/pooling-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/pooling-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show pooling-policy	

set port

To set the port number, use the **set port** command.

set port *number*

Syntax Description

number	Port number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.

Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Server under LDAP (/security/ldap/server)

SNMP host (/monitoring/snmphost)

Server under TACACS (/security/tacacs/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the port used to communicate with the LDAP server.

Examples

This example shows how to set the port number:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # scope server s100
switch-A /security/ldap/server # set port 100
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show server	

set prio

To set priority, use the **set prio** command.

set prio { **auto** | **on** }

Syntax Description

auto	Specifies automatic prio.
on	Specifies prio on.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Flow control policy (/eth-uplink/flow-control/policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set priority:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # scope policy
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy # set prio on
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show policy	

Command	Description
show stats-threshold-policy	

set priv-password

To set up a privacy password, use the **set priv-password** command.

set priv-password

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes SNMP user (/monitoring/snmp-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Password must be a minimum 8 characters.

No text appears when you enter your password at the `Enter a password:` prompt or the `Confirm the password:` prompt. This is default behavior and cannot be changed.

Examples This example shows how to set up a privacy password:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # scope snmp-user SU10
switch /monitoring/snmp-user # set priv-password
Enter a password:
Confirm the password:
switch /monitoring/snmp-user* # commit-buffer
switch /monitoring/snmp-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-user	

set qos-policy

To set the QoS policy, use the **set qos-policy** command.

set qos-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	QoS policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Port profile (/eth-uplink/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the QoS policy to use for the vNIC.

Examples

This example shows how to set the QoS policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org30
switch-A /org # scope vnic-templ vnict10
switch-A /org/vnic-templ # set qos-policy qp10
switch-A /org/vnic-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-if	
show qos-policy	

set qualifier

To set a qualifier, use the **set qualifier** command.

set qualifier *name*

Syntax Description

name	Qualifier name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server inherit policy (/org/server-inherit-policy)

Server discovery policy (/org/server-disc-policy)

Pooling policy (/org/pooling-policy)

Chassis discovery policy (/org/chassis-disc-policy)

Automatic configuration policy (/org/autoconfig-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to add a qualifier to your policy. Only one qualifier can be set for each policy.

Examples

This example shows how to set a qualifier:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-disc-policy sdp100
switch-A /org/server-disc-policy # set qualifier q100
switch-A /org/server-disc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-disc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show pooling policy	
show server-disc-policy	

set reboot-on-update

To set reboot on updates, use the **set reboot-on-update** command.

set reboot-on-update { **no** | **yes** }

Syntax Description

no	Specifies no reboot on updates.
yes	Specifies reboot on updates.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set reboot on updates:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp112
switch-A /org/boot-policy # set reboot-on-update yes
switch-A /org/boot-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-policy	
show storage	

set receive

To set recieve, use the **set receive** command.

set receive { **off | on** }

Syntax Description

off	Specifies recieve off.
on	Specifies recieve on.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Flow control policy (/eth-uplink/flow-control/policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify flow control receive options.

When you specify **off**, pause requests from the network are ignored and traffic flow continues as normal.

When you specify **on**, pause requests are honored and all traffic is halted on that uplink port until the network cancels the pause request

Examples

This example shows how to set recieve:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # scope policy fcpolicy110
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy # set recieve on
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show stats-threshold-policy	
show policy	

set retries

To set the number of retries, use the **set retries** command.

set retries *number*

Syntax Description

number	Number of retries. The range of valid values is 0 to 5.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

RADIUS (/security/radius)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the number of times to retry communicating with the RADIUS server before noting the server as down.

Examples

This example shows how to set the number of retries:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch /security # scope radius
switch /security/radius # set retries 3
switch /security/radius* # commit-buffer
switch /security/radius #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show radius	

set rootdn

To set a root distinguished name, use the **set rootdn** command.

set rootdn *name*

Syntax Description

name	Root distinguished name. The range of valid values is 1 to 127.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the distinguished name for the LDAP database superuser account.

Examples

This example shows how to set a root distinguished name:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # scope server s100
switch-A /security/ldap/server # set rootdn administrator
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show server	

set scrub-policy

To set the scrub policy, use the **set scrub-policy** command.

set scrub-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Scrub policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server discovery policy (/org/server-disc-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to associate the specified scrub policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

Examples

This example shows how to set the scrub policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-disc-policy sdp100
switch-A /org/server-disc-policy # set scrub-policy scrub101

switch-A /org/server-disc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-disc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show scrub-policy	
show server-disc-policy	

set send

To set send, use the **set send** command.

set send { **off | on** }

Syntax Description

off	Specifies send off.
on	Specifies send on.

Command Default

None

Command Modes Flow control policy (/eth-uplink/flow-control-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to specify flow control send options.

When you specify **off**, traffic on the port flows normally regardless of the packet load.

When you specify **on**, the UCS system sends a pause request to the network if the incoming packet rate becomes too high. The pause remains in effect for a few milliseconds before traffic is reset to normal levels.

Examples This example shows how to set send:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # scope policy fcpolicy110
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy # set send on
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show stats-threshold-policy	
show policy	

set snmp community

To set up an SNMP community, use the **set snmp community** command.

set snmp community *community*

Syntax Description

community	Community name. The range of valid values is 1 to 512.

Command Default None

Command Modes Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

The community name can be any alphanumeric string. Enter this command multiple times to create multiple community strings.

Examples

This example shows how to set up an SNMP community:

```
switch-A#scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # set snmp community snmpcom10

switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-trap	

set sol-policy

To set the serial over LAN (SoL) policy, use the **set sol-policy** command.

set sol-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	SoL policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to associate the specified SoL policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

Examples This example shows how to set the SoL policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org110
switch-A /org # scope service-profile spEast110
switch-A /org/service-profile # set sol-policy apEast110

switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sol-config	
show sol-policy	

set speed

To set the speed, use the **set speed** command.

memory mode

set speed { *speed* | **unspec** }

sol-config and sol-policy modes

set speed { **115200** | **19200** | **38400** | **57600** | **9600** }

Syntax Description

speed	Baud rate. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
unspec	Specifies unspecified baud rate.
115200	Specifies 115200 baud rate.
19200	Specifies 19200 baud rate.
38400	Specifies 38400 baud rate.
57600	Specifies 57600 baud rate.
9600	Specifies 9600 baud rate.

Command Default None

Command Modes

/org/server-qual/memory

/org/service-profile/sol-config

/org/sol-policy

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the memory data rate.

Examples

This example shows how to set the speed:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope sol-config
switch-A /org/service-profile/sol-config # set speed 9600
switch-A /org/service-profile/sol-config* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/sol-config #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show sol-config	

set src-templ-name

To set the source template name, use the **set src-templ-name** command.

set src-templ-name *name*

Syntax Description

name	Source template name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to associate the specified source template with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

Examples This example shows how to set the source template name:

```
switch-A# scope org org110
switch-A /org # scope service-profile spEast110
switch-A /org/service-profile # set src-templ-name srcTempName110

switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-policy	
show vhba-templ	

set sshkey

To set an SSH key, use the **set sshkey** command.

set sshkey [*key* | **none**]

Syntax Description

key	SSH key.

Command Default None

Command Modes Security (/security)

Local user (/security/local-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to specify the SSH key used for passwordless access.

Examples This example shows how to set an SSH key:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # set sshkey "ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAuo9VQ2CmWBI9/S1f30klCWjnV3lgdXMzO0W
Ul5iPw85lkdQqap+NFuNmHcb4K iaQB8X/PDdmtlxQQcawclj+k8f4VcOelBxls
```

```
Gk5luq5ls1ob1VOIEwcKEL/h5lrdbNlI8y3SS9I/gGiBZ9ARlop9LDpD m8HPh2
LOgyH7Ei1MI8="
switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	
show trustpoint	

set ssl

To set up SSL on a server, use the **set ssl** command.

set ssl { **no** | **yes** }

Syntax Description

no	Specifies no SSL.
yes	Specifies SSL.

Command Modes

Servre (/security/ldap/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable the use of SSL when communicating with the LDAP server.

Examples

This example shows how to set up SSL on a server:

```
switch#scope security
switch /security # scope ldap
switch /security/ldap # scope server s100
switch /security/ldap/server # set ssl yes
switch /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
switch /security/ldap/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show server	

set stats-policy

To set the statistics policy, use the **set stats-policy** command.

set stats-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Statistics policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Use this command to associate the specified statistics policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode, or the template you used to enter virtual NIC template or virtual HBA template modes.

Examples

This example shows how to set the statistics policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org110
switch-A /org # scope service-profile spEast110
switch-A /org/service-profile # set stats-policy statsEast110

switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show stats-threshold-policy	

set stepping

To set stepping, use the **set stepping** command.

set stepping { *number* | **unspecified** }

Syntax Description

number	Stepping number. The range of valid value is 0 to 4294967295.
unspecified	Specifies an unspecified stepping number.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the processor stepping number.

Examples

This example shows how to set the minimum number of cores:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set stepping 1
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

set syslog console

To set the syslog console, use the **set syslog console** command.

set syslog console { **state** { **disabled | enabled** } | **level** { **alerts | critical | emergencies** } } +

Syntax Description

state	Specifies the state of the syslog console.
disabled	Specifies disable syslog console.
enabled	Specifies enable syslog console.

level	Specifies the level of the syslog message.
alerts	Specifies alert level.
critical	Specifies critical level.
emergencies	Specifies emergency level.

Command Default Disabled.

Command Modes Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to enable the syslog console. Enabling the console allows the operating to generate system log messages. You can also use this command to set the level of syslog console messages.

When you enable the syslog console, the default for Level is Critical.

Examples This example shows how to set the syslog console:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # set syslog console state enabled

switch-A # /monitoring* commit-buffer
switch-A # /monitoring
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show syslog	

set syslog file

To set the syslog file, use the **set syslog file** command.

set syslog file { **state** { **disabled | enabled** } | **level** { **alerts | critical | debugging | emergencies | errors | information | notifications | warnings** } | **name** *name* | **size** *size* } +

Syntax Description

state	Specifies the state of the syslog file.

disabled	Specifies syslog file disabled.
enabled	Specifies syslog file enabled.
level	Specifies the level of the syslog message.
alerts	Specifies alert level.
critical	Specifies critical level.
debugging	Specifies debug level.
emergencies	Specifies emergency level.
errors	Specifies error level.
information	Specifies information level.
notifications	Specifies notification level.
warnings	Specifies warning level.
name	Specifie file name.
name	Name of the file. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
size	Species file size.
size	File size. The range of valid values is 4096 to 10485760.

Command Default

Disabled.

Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable the syslog file. Enabling the file allows the operating system to place messages in a syslog file. You can also use this command to set the level of syslog file messages.

When you enable the syslog file, the default for Level is Critical and the default for Size is 10485760.

Examples

This example shows how to set the syslog file:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # set syslog file state enabled
```

```
switch-A # /monitoring* commit-buffer
switch-A # /monitoring
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show syslog	

set syslog min-level

To set the minimum level for syslog messages, use the **set syslog min-level** command.

set syslog min-level { **crit** | **debug0** | **debug1** | **debug2** | **debug3** | **debug4** | **info** | **major** | **minor** | **warn** }

Syntax Description

crit	Specifies minimum level as critical.
debug0	Specifies minimum level as debug 0.
debug1	Specifies minimum level as debug 1.
debug2	Specifies minimum level as debug 2.
debug3	Specifies minimum level as debug 3.
debug4	Specifies minimum level as debug 4.
info	Specifies minimum level as information.
major	Specifies minimum level as major.
minor	Specifies minimum level as minor.
warn	Specifies minimum level as warning.

Command Default

Minimum level is not set.

Command Modes

Management logging (/monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the minimum level for syslog messages:

```
switch-A#scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug

switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # scope mgmt-logging
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # set syslog min-level crit
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fsm	
show syslog	

set syslog monitor

To set the syslog monitor, use the **set syslog monitor** command.

set syslog monitor { **state** { **disabled | enabled** } | **level** { **alerts | critical | debugging | emergencies | errors | information | notifications | warnings** } } +

Syntax Description

state	Specifies the state of the syslog monitor.
disabled	Specifies disable syslog monitor.
enabled	Specifies enable syslog monitor.
level	Specifies the level of the syslog message.
alerts	Specifies alert level.
critical	Specifies critical level.
debugging	Specifies debug level.
emergencies	Specifies emergency level.
errors	Specifies error level.
information	Specifies information level.
notifications	Specifies notification level.
warnings	Specifies warning level.

Command Default Disabled.

Command Modes Monitoring (monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to enable the syslog monitor. Enabling the monitor allows the operating system to monitor syslog messages. You can also use this command to set the level of syslog file messages.

When you enable the syslog file, the default for Level is Critical.

Examples This example shows how to set the syslog monitor:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # set syslog monitor state enabled

switch-A # /monitoring* commit-buffer
switch-A # /monitoring
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show syslog	

set syslog remote-destination

To set syslog remote destination, use the **set syslog remote-destination** command.

set syslog remote-destination { **server-1 | server-2 | server-3** } { **state** { **disabled | enabled** } | **level** { **alerts | critical | debugging | emergencies | errors | information | notifications | warnings** } | **hostname** *hostname* | **facility** { **local0 | local1 | local2 | local3 | local4 | local5 | local6 | local7** } } +

Syntax Description

server-1	Specifies server 1.
server-2	Specifies server 2.
server-3	Specifies server 3.
state	Specifies the state of syslog remote destination.
disabled	Specifies disable syslog remote destination.

enabled	Specifies enable syslog remote destination.
level	Specifies the level of the syslog message.
alerts	Specifies alert level. Set to **1**.
critical	Specifies critical level. Set to **2**.
debugging	Specifies debug level. Set to **7**.
emergencies	Specifies emergency level. Set to **0**.
errors	Specifies error level. Set to **3**.
information	Specifies information level. Set to **6**.
notifications	Specifies information level. Set to **5**.
warnings	Specifies warning level. Set to **4**.
hostname	Specifies host name.
hostname	Host name. The range of valid values is 1 to 256.
facility	Specifies the facility.
local0	Specifies local facility 0.
local1	Specifies local facility 1.
local2	Specifies local facility 2.
local3	Specifies local facility 3.
local4	Specifies local facility 4.
local5	Specifies local facility 5.
local6	Specifies local facility 6.
local7	Specifies local facility 7.

Command Default None

Command Modes Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable syslog remote destination. When you enable syslog remote destination, the default for Hostname is None.

Examples

This example shows how to set syslog remote destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring #  set syslog remote-destination server-1 hostname ITEast1

switch-A # /monitoring* commit-buffer
switch-A # /monitoring
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show syslog	

set target

To set a target, use the **set target** command.

set target { **a | b** } {**port slot-id/port-id | port-channel id** }

Syntax Description

a	Specifies switch A.
b	Specifies switch B.
port	Specifies port.
slot-id/port-id	Specifies the slot and port identification number.
port-channel	Specifies port channel.
id	Specifies the port channel identification number.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Pin group under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/pin-group)

Pin group under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/pin-group)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the Fibre Channel or Ethernet pin target to the specified switch and port, or switch and port channel. Scope to /fc-uplink/pin-group to set the Fibre Channel pin target. Scope to /eth-uplink/pin-group to set the Ethernet pin target.

Examples

This example shows how to set a target:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope pin-group pinGroupOne

switch-A /eth-uplink/pin-group # set target a port 1/1
switch-A /eth-uplink/pin-group* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/pin-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show pin-group	
show target	

set template-name

To set the template name, use the **set template-name** command.

set template-name *name*

Syntax Description

name	Template name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

vNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic10
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set template-name temp10
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

set timeout

To set a timeout, use the **set timeout** command.

set timeout *timeout*

Syntax Description

timeout	Timeout interval, in seconds. The range of valid values is 1 to 60.

Command Default None

Command Modes TACACS (/security/tacacs)

RADIUS (/security/radius)

LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to set a timeout:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # set timeout 30
switch-A /security/ldap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	

Command	Description
show tacacs	

set units

To set memory units, use the **set units** command.

set units { *units* | **unspec** }

Syntax Description

units	Memory units. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
unspec	Specifies unspecified memory units.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

/org/server-qual/memory

/org/server-qual/storage

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Memory units refer to the DRAM chips mounted on the PCB.

Examples

This example shows how to set memory units:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope memory
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory # set units 1000
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show storage	

set uplink-fail-action

To set an uplink fail action, use the **set uplink-fail-action** command.

set uplink-fail-action {**link-down**| **warning**}

Syntax Description

link-down	Specifies that down virtual interfaces are marked link down.
warning	Specifies that a fault is generated for down virtual interfaces.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Network control policy (/org/nwctrl-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This configuration will be applicable only in end host mode (default mode).

Warning is useful when you want to maintain blade-to-blade connectivity inside the UCSM system when all uplink ports go down. You do this, however, at the expense of not providing fabric failover when uplink connectivity is lost.

Examples

This example shows how to set an uplink fail action:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope nwctrl-policy nCP100
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy # set uplink-fail-action warning
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show nwctrl-policy	
show service-policy	

set version

To set the version number, use the **set version** command.

set version *number*

Syntax Description

number	Version number.

Command Default None

Command Modes Pack image (/org/fw-host-pack/pack-image)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to specify the package image version number. Changing this number triggers firmware updates on all components using the firmware through a service profile.

Examples This example shows how to set the version number:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope fw-host-pack fhp10
switch-A /org/fw-host-pack # scope pack-image pi10
switch-A /org/fw-host-packpack-image # set version 1.3
switch-A /org/fw-host-packpack-image* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fw-host-packpack-image #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show pack-image	
show version	

set vhba

To set a vHBA, use the **set vhba** command.

set vhba *name*

Syntax Description

name	vHBA name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Path (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set a vHBA:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy boot1
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope storage
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage # scope san-image primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image # scope path primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path # set vhba vhba100
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vhba	

set virtual-ip

To set up a virtual IP address, use the **set virtual-ip** command.

set virtual-ip *address*

Syntax Description

address	Virtual IP address. Enter the argument in the format A.B.C.D.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set up a virtual IP address:

```
switch# scope system
switch /system # set virtual-ip 209.165.200.225
switch /system* # commit-buffer
switch /system #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show image	
show vif	

set vnic

To set the vNIC, use the **set vnic** command.

set vnic *vnic*

Syntax Description

vnic	VNIC name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Path (/org/boot-policy/lan/path)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

A vNIC is a virtualized network interface that is configured on a physical network adapter and appears to be a physical NIC to the operating system of the server. The type of adapter in the system determines how many vNICs you can create. For example, a Cisco UCS CNA M71KR adapter has two NICs, which means you can create a maximum of two vNICs for each of those adapters.

Examples

This example shows how to set the VNIC:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy boot1
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope lan
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan # scope path
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path # set vnic 101
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show path	
show vnic	

set weight

To set the weight, use the **set weight** command.

set weight { *weight* | **best-effort** | **none** }

Syntax Description

weight	Weight number. The range of valid values is 0 to 10.
best-effort	Specifies best effort.
none	Specifies no weight.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet classified (/eth-server/qos/eth-classified)

Ethernet default (/eth-server/qos/eth-default)

Fibre Channel default (/eth-server/qos/fc-default)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the weight:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified # set weight 5
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

set width

To set the width, use the **set width** command.

set width { *width* | **unspec** }

Syntax Description

width	Width. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
unspec	Specifies width unspecified.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Memory (/org/server-qual/memory)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the bit width of the data bus.

Examples

This example shows how to set the width:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope memory
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory # set width 1000000
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show storage	

set wwn

To set a World Wide Name (WWN), use the **set wwn** command.

set wwn *name*

Syntax Description

name	WWN name. The name entered must be in hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes Path (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to set a WWN:

```
switch-A# scope org org10a
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy boot6b
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope storage
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage # scope san-image primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image # scope path primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path # set wwn 20:00:00:00:20:00:00:23
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path* #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show path	
show san-image	

show activate status

To display the activation status, use the **show activate status** command.

show activate status

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Displays the activation status.

Command Modes Input/output module (/chassis/iom)

Fabric interconnect (/fabric-interconnect)

Adapter (/chassis/server/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

Examples This example shows how to display the activation status:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope iom 1
switch-A /chassis/iom # show activate status
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware	
show status	

show adapter

To display adapter information, use the **show adapter** command.

show adapter [**detail** | **expand**] *

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays details about all adapters.
expand	(Optional) Displays limited details about all adapters.

Command Default Displays adapter information.

Command Modes Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show adapter** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of adapters.

Examples This example shows how to display a list of adapters:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # show adapter

Server 1/1:
```

```
    Adapter PID        Vendor            Serial       Operational State
    ------- ---------- ----------------- ------------ -----------------
          1 N20-AE0002 Cisco Systems Inc EXM12510017  Operable
          2 N20-AE0003 Cisco Systems Inc EXM12510018  Operable
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server-qual	

show assoc

To display service profile association information, use the **show assoc** command.

show assoc

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

Displays service profile association information.

Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show assoc** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of service profile associations.

Examples

This example shows how to display service profile associations:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # show assoc

Service Profile Name Association    Server Server Pool
-------------------- -------------- ------ -----------
org10/sp10           Associated     1/1    10
org10/sp100          Associated     1/2    10
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show org	
show service-profile	

show audit-logs

To display the audit log, use the **show audit-logs** command.

show audit-logs [*id* | **detail**] *

Syntax Description

id	(Optional) Displays a specific audit log.
detail	(Optional) Displays details in the audit log.

Command Default

Displays the audit log.

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was released.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This command shows how to display the audit log:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # show audit-logs

Audit trail logs:
    Creation Time        User       ID       Action           Description
    -------------------- ---------- -------- ---------------- -----------
    2009-07-01T15:59:07  internal     905342 Creation         Fabric A: local user admin
logged
    2009-07-01T15:58:48  internal     905339 Deletion        Fabric A: user admin terminated

    2009-07-01T15:51:02  internal     905275 Creation         Fabric A: local user admin
logged
    2009-07-01T15:50:48  internal     905271 Deletion        Fabric A: user admin terminated

    2009-07-01T15:49:19  internal     905265 Creation         Fabric A: local user admin
logged
    2009-07-01T15:47:48  internal     905254 Deletion        Fabric A: user admin terminated
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show event	
show remote-user	

show authentication

To display authentication information, use the **show authentication** command.

show authentication

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

Displays authentication information.

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display console and default authentication information:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # show authentication

Console authentication: Local
Default authentication: Local
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show radius	
show tacacs	

show backup

To display backup information, use the **show backup** command.

show backup [*backup-name* | **detail** | **fsm status**] *

Syntax Description

backup-name	(Optional) Displays a specific backup file.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about all backups.
fsm status	(Optional) Displays FSM status.

Command Default

Displays backup information.

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show backup** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of backups.

Examples

This example shows how to display backup information:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # show backup
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware	
show system	

show bios

To display BIOS information, use the **show bios** command.

show bios [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays details about the BIOS.

Command Default

Displays BIOS information.

Command Modes Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

Examples This example shows how to display BIOS information:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # show bios

Bios Firmware:
    Server  Model      Vendor            Running-Vers
    ------- ---------- ----------------- ------------
    1/1     N20-B6620-1 Intel Corp.       S5500.86B.08.00.0022.110620081457
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware	
show server	

show block

To display block information, use the **show block** command.

show block [*from* | *to* | **detail** | **expand**] *

Syntax Description

from	(Optional) Displays the start of the name or address range.
to	(Optional) End of the name or address range.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about all blocks.
expand	(Optional) Displays limited details about all blocks.

Command Default Displays block information.

Command Modes WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)

UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)

MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)

IP pool (/org/ip-pool)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display a block:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope ip-pool
switch-A /org/ip-pool # show block
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show initiator	
show mac-pool	

show bmc

To display Baseboard Management Controller (BMC) information, use the **show bmc** command.

show bmc [**detail** | **expand** | **fsm status**] *

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays details about the BMC.
expand	(Optional) Displays details about the BMC, including the management interface IP address, and the management endpoint log.
fsm status	(Optional) Displays finite state machine information.

Command Default

Displays BMC information.

Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

Examples This example shows how to display BMC information:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # show bmc

BMC:
    Product Name: Cisco B200-M1
    PID: N20-B6620-1
    Vendor: Cisco Systems Inc
    Serial (SN): QCI12520009
    HW Revision: 0
    GUID:
    Current Task:
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

show boot-definition

To display boot definition information, use the **show boot-definition** command.

show boot-definition [**detail** | **expand**] *

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays details about the boot definition.
expand	(Optional) Displays limited details about the boot definition.

Command Default Displays boot definition information.

Command Modes Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

Examples This example shows how to display the boot definition:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # show boot-definition

Boot Definition:
    Reboot on Update: Yes
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-policy	
show service-profile	

show boot-order

To display the boot order, use the **show boot-order** command.

show boot-order

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Displays the boot order.

Command Modes Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

Examples This example shows how to display the boot order:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # show boot-order
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show actual-boot-order	

Command	Description
show chassis	

show boot-policy

To display boot policy information, use the **show boot-policy** command.

show boot-policy [*name* | **detail** | **expand**] *

Syntax Description

name	(Optional) Displays information about a specific boot policy.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about boot policies.
expand	(Optional) Displays limited details about boot policies.

Command Default

Displays boot policy information.

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show boot-policy** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of boot policies.

Examples

This example shows how to display a list of boot policies:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org# show boot-policy

Boot Policy:
    Name                 Purpose     Reboot on Update
    -------------------- ----------- ----------------
    org10/bp10           Operational No
    org10/bp11           Operational Yes
switch-A /org#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-definition	
show org	

show callhome

To display callhome information, use the **show callhome** command.

show callhome [**detail** | **expand** | **fsm status**] *

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays limited details about callhome.
expand	(Optional) Displays details about callhome.
fsm status	(Optional) Displays finite state machine information.

Command Default

Displays callhome information.

Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display callhome information:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # show callhome

Callhome:
    Admin State: On
    Throttling State: On
    Contact Information: admin
    Customer Contact Email: tgv@tgv.com
    From Email: ref@tgv.com
    Reply To Email: admin021@tgv.com
    Phone Contact e.g., +1-011-408-555-1212: +16504441234
    Street Address: 12 First St.
    Contract Id:
    Customer Id:
    Site Id:
    Urgency: Debugging
    SMTP Server Address: adminHost
    SMTP Server Port: 25
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show event	

Command	Description
show snmp-trap	

show cap-qual

To display capacity qualification information, use the **show cap-qual** command.

show cap-qual [**detail** | **expand** | **fcoe** | **non-virtualized-eth-if** | **non-virtualized-fc-if** | **path-encap-consolidated** | **path-encap-virtual** | **protected-eth-if** | **protected-fc-if** | **protected-fcoe** | **virtualized-eth-if** | **virtualized-fc-if** | **virtualized-scsi-if**] *

Syntax Description

fcoe	(Optional) Displays Fibre Channel over Ethernet information.
non-virtualized-eth-if	(Optional) Displays non-virtualized Ethernet interface information.
non-virtualized-fc-if	(Optional) Displays non-virtualized Fibre Channel interface information.
path-encap-consolidated	(Optional) Displays an consolidated encapsulated path information.
path-encap-virtual	(Optional) Displays an virtual encapsulated path information.
protected-eth-if	(Optional) Displays a protected Ethernet interface information.
protected-fc-if	(Optional) Displays a protected Fibre Channel interface information.
protected-fcoe	(Optional) Displays a protected Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface information.
virtualized-eth-if	(Optional) Displays a virtualized Ethernet interface information.
virtualized-fc-if	(Optional) Displays a virtualized Fibre Channel interface information.
virtualized-scsi-if	(Optional) Displays a virtualized SCSI interface information.
expand	(Optional) Displays expanded capacity qualification information.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed capacity qualification information.

Command Default

Displays capacity qualification information.

Command Modes

Adapter (/org/server-qual/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

Examples This example shows how to display capacity qualification information:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope adapter
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter # show cap-qual

Adapter Capacity Qualification:
    Type                    Maximum
    ----------------------- -------
    Fcoe                    Unspecified
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show memory	

show certreq

To display a certificate request, use the **show certreq** command.

show certreq

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Displays a certificate request.

Command Modes Keyring (/security/keyring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

Examples This example shows how to display a certificate request:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /chassis # scope keyring kr10
```

```
switch-A /chassis/server # show certreq

Request:
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIIBfzCB6QIBADASMRAwDgYDVQQDEwcxLjEuMS4xMIGfMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUA
A4GNADCBiQKBgQDpXUUWe0PfRBOQevT2Y6vs8E8MOBLVn0kJ1iyGPdcfII9GrMX5
iiF+X1vjZOkvLpOQ4Z1wGdA3JFIm7lgcgf84l40n9vMsFCmqcmoWzX8H0bqnUfw/
YN71NSKJomjSgufhsGBfxH4oAcVP4pg6Ss0dDZpBXch4As1emU7VAD/yuwIDAQAB
oC4wLAYJKoZIhvcNAQkOMR8wHTAbBgNVHREBAf8EETAPggcxLjEuMS4xhwQBAQEB
MA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBBAUAA4GBAB7AqcyPlqWqkZs2T92mLXZ8ApSyjNddhj54zSLY
6L+U4255miPOvCNHo8r3KlzG8jvnL76aBYbWDJfyJEZUIcHs4g1MvztSr0bw8Jcj
pfNVFVhidMgxvMWK1RYM7POcQn6sy3YWZfFajrtXhQisu/KTV8Q6DFzd0b0fSHPu
hX6D
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----

switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	
show trustpoint	

show chassis

To display chassis information, use the **show chassis** command.

show chassis [*id* | **decommissioned** | **detail** | **fabric** | **firmware** | **fsm** | **inventory** [**detail** | **expand** | **fabric** | **fan** | **iom** | **psu** | **server**] | **iom** | **version**] *

Syntax Description

id	(Optional) Displays information for a specific chassis.
decommissioned	(Optional) Displays information about a decommissioned chassis.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the chassis.
fabric	(Optional) Displays information about the fabric.
firmware	(Optional) Displays information about the firmware.
fsm status	(Optional) Displays information about the finite state machine.
inventory	(Optional) Displays information about the chassis.
iom	(Optional) Displays information about the input/output module.
version	(Optional) Displays the version numbers of all the devices in the chassis.

Command Default

Displays chassis information.

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show chassis** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of chassis.

The **show iom** command can be run in chassis (/chassis) mode.

Examples

This example shows how to display chassis information:

```
switch-A# show chassis

Chassis:
    Chassis    Overall Status           Admin State

    ---------- ------------------------ -----------
             1 Accessibility Problem    Acknowledged
switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show iom	
show server	

show cimxml

To display Common Information Model (CIM) XML port information, use the **show cimxml** command.

show cimxml

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

Displays CIM XML port information.

Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples This example shows how to display CIM XML port information:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # show cimxml

Name: cimxml
    Admin State: Disabled
    Port: 5988
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show http	
show https	

show class cpu-stats

To display information about the CPU statistics class, use the **show class cpu-stats** command.

show class cpu-stats [**detail** | **expand**] *

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays information about the CPU statistics class.
expand	(Optional) Displays expanded information about the CPU statistics class.

Command Default Displays information about the CPU statistics class.

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

Examples This example shows how to display information about the CPU statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # show class cpu-stats expand

Stats Class:
    Stats Class: Cpu Stats
```

```
    Stats Property:
        Stats Property: Cpu Stats Cpu Temp
        Norm Value: 0.000000
        Stats Property: Cpu Stats Cpu Temp Avg
        Norm Value: 0.000000
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class dimm-stats	
show stats-threshold-policy	

show cli

To display CLI information, use the **show cli** command.

show cli {**command-status | history | mode-info | session-config | shell-type**} *

Syntax Description

command-status	(Optional) Displays the command status.
history	(Optional) Displays the history of command usage.
mode-info	(Optional) Displays information about the mode you are in.
session-config	(Optional) Displays information about your session configuration.
shell-type	(Optional) Displays information about the command shell type.

Command Default

Displays CLI information.

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about your session configuration:

```
switch-A# show cli session-config

Suppress Headers: off
Suppress Field Spillover: off
```

```
Table Field Delimiter: none
switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show configuration	
show system	

show cluster

To display cluster information, use the **show cluster** command.

show cluster{**extended-state** | **state**}

Syntax Description

extended-state	Displays extended information about the state of the cluster.
state	Specifies information about the state of the cluster.

Command Default

Displays cluster information.

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display extended information about the state of the cluster:

```
switch-A# show cluster extended-state
Cluster Id: 0x7433f72a371511de-0xb90b000decb1ad44
Start time: Tue Jul  7 09:17:46 2009
Last election time: Tue Jul  7 09:22:17 2009
A: UP, PRIMARY
B: UP, INAPPLICABLE, (Management services: DOWN)
A: memb state UP, lead state PRIMARY, mgmt services state: UP
B: memb state UP, lead state INAPPLICABLE, mgmt services state: DOWN
   heartbeat state PRIMARY_OK
INTERNAL NETWORK INTERFACES:
eth1, UP
eth2, UP
HA NOT READY
Management services are unresponsive on peer switch
No chassis configured
switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show org	
show vif	

show comp-queue

To display comp queue information, use the **show comp-queue** command.

show comp-queue [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays details about all comp queues.
expand	(Optional) Displays limited details about all comp queues.

Command Default

Displays comp queue information.

Command Modes

Host Ethernet (/chassis/server/adapter/host-eth)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show comp-queue** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of comp queues.

Examples

This example shows how to display a list of comp queues:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope adapter 1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-eth 1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if # show comp-queue
```

Related Commands

Command	Description

Command	Description
show trans-queue	

show configuration

To display configuration information, use the **show configuration** command.

show configuration [**all** | **no-pending** | **pending** | **no-diff-markers**]

Syntax Description

all	(Optional) Displays
no-pending	(Optional) Displays
pending	(Optional) Displays
no-diff-markers	(Optional) Displays

Command Default

Displays configuration information.

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display configuration information:

```
switch-A# show configuration
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cli	

show connectivity

To display connectivity information, use the **show connectivity** command.

show connectivity

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Displays connectivity information.

Command Modes Organization (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

Examples This example shows how to display connectivity information:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # show connectivity
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show hv-conn	
show inventory	

show core-export-target

To display core export target information, use the **show core-export-target** command.

show core-export-target [**detail** | **fsm status**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays details about the core export target.
fsm status	(Optional) Displays the status of the finite state machine.

Command Default Displays core export target information.

Command Modes Sysdebug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

Examples This command shows how to display core export target information:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # show core-export-target

Core Export Target:
    Server Name:
    Port: 69
    Path:
    Administrative State: Disabled
    Description:
    Current Task:
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cores	
show fsm	

show cores

To displays the core dump file, use the **show cores** command.

show cores [*name* { **a** | **b** }] **[detail]**

Syntax Description

name	(Optional) Displays a specific core dump file.
a	Displays the core dump file for switch A.
b	Displays the core dump file for switch B.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about the core dump file.

Command Default Displays the core dump file.

Command Modes Sysdebug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

Examples This example shows how to display the core dump file:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # show cores


switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show core-export-target	

show cpu

To display CPU information, use the **show cpu** command.

show cpu [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays details about the CPU.

Command Default Displays CPU information.

Command Modes Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

Examples This example shows how to display CPU details:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1
switch-A /chassis/server # show cpu
Server 1/1:
    ID  Presence             Architecture      Socket Cores       Speed (GHz)
    — -------------------- ----------------- ------ ----------- -----------
      1 Equipped             Xeon              CPU1   4           2.266000
      2 Equipped             Xeon              CPU2   4           2.266000
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

show destination

To display destination information, use the **show destination** command.

show destination [*email-address* | **detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

email-address	(Optional) Displays a specific email address.
detail	(Optional) Displays a list of email addresses.
expand	(Optional) Displays a list of email addresses.

Command Default Displays destination information.

Command Modes Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show destination** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of email addresses.

Examples

This example shows how to display a list of email addresses:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring# scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # show destination detail


Destination:
    Email: bob@cisco.com
    Email: sally@cisco.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show profile	

show disk

To display disk information, use the **show disk** command.

show disk [*vendor model revision* | **detail** | **expand**] *

Syntax Description

vendor	(Optional) Displays a specific vendor name.
model	(Optional) Displays a specific model number.
revision	(Optional) Displays a specific revision number.
detail	(Optional) Displays some details about each disk.
expand	(Optional) Displays complete details about each disk.

Command Default

Displays disk information.

Command Modes

Capability (/system/capability)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show disk** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of disks.

Examples

This example shows how to display a list of disks:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope capability
switch-A /system/capability # show disk

Disk Capacity:
    Vendor                   Model                    HW Revision
    ------------------------ ------------------------ -----------
    DiskManufacturer         73-LocalDiskPN-02        01
    FUJITSU                  MBB2147RC                0
    FUJITSU                  MBC2073RC                0
    SEAGATE                  ST9146802SS              0
    SEAGATE                  ST973402SS               0
    SEAGATE                  ST973451SS               0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cpu	
show memory	

show dns

To display DNS information, use the **show dns** command.

show dns

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

Displays DNS information.

Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This exampe shows how to display DNS information:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show http	
show ntp	

show download-task

To display download task information, use the **show download-task** command.

show download-task [*file-name* | **detail** | **fsm**] *

Syntax Description

file-name	(Optional) Displays a specific download.
detail	(Optional) Displays complete details about each download.
fsm	(Optional)

Command Default

Displays download task information.

Command Modes

Firmware (/firmware)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show download-task** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of downloads.

Examples

This example shows how to display a list of downloads:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware # show download-task
Download task:
    File Name Protocol Server          Userid          State
    --------- -------- --------------- --------------- -----
    ucs-dplug.4.0.1a.N2.1.1.61.gbin
              Scp      10.193.1.28     jaunderw        Failed
    ucs-k9-bundle.1.0.1.61.gbin
              Scp      t1.nuovasystems jaunderw        Failed
    ucs-k9-bundle.1.0.1.71.gbin
              Scp      t1.nuovasystems jaunderw        Failed
switch-A /firmware #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fsm	
show image	

show dynamic-conn-policy

To display dynamic vNIC connection policy information, use the **show dynamic-conn-policy** command.

show dynamic-conn-policy [*vnic-name* | **detail**]

Syntax Description

vnic-name	(Optional) Displays information about a specific vNIC.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about all vNICs.

Command Default

Displays dynamic vNIC connection policy information.

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of dynamic vNIC connection policies.

Examples

This example shows how to display a list of dynamic vNIC connection policies:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # show dynamic-vnic-conn-policy

Dynamic vNIC Connectivity Policy:
    Name                 Dynamic Eth Enforcement Protection Adapter Profile Pin Group
    -------------------- ----------- ----------- ---------- --------------- ---------
    org10/dvcp10         60          Best Effort Protected
    org10/dvcp11         61          Best Effort Protected
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba-templ	

Command	Description
show vnic-templ	

show environment

To display environment information, use the **show environment** command.

show environment [**adapter** | **board** | **cpu** | **detail** | **expand** | **memory**]

Syntax Description

adapter	(Optional) Displays information about the adapter.
board	(Optional) Displays information about the motherboard.
cpu	(Optional) Displays information about the CPU.
detail	(Optional)
expand	(Optional)
memory	(Optional) Displays information about the memory.

Command Default

Displays environment information.

Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show environment** command without any arguments or keywords to display the state of the server.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the motherboard:

```
switch-A#scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # show environment

Server 1/1:
    Oper Power: On
    Motherboard:
    Threshold Status: OK
    Power State: N/A
    Thermal Status: OK
```

```
    Voltage Status: OK
    CMOS Battery Voltage Status: OK
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show server	

show epuser

To display end-point user information, use the **show epuser** command.

show epuser [*epuser-name* | **detail** | **expand**] *

Syntax Description

epuser-name	(Optional) Displays information about a specific end-point user.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about all end-point users.
expand	(Optional) Displays limited details about all end-point users.

Command Default

Displays end-point user information.

Command Modes

IPMI access profile (/org/ipmi-access-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show epuser** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of end-point users.

Examples

This example shows how to display a list of end-point users:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ipmiAP10

switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # show epuser

End point user:
    User Name  End point user privilege Password
    ---------- ------------------------ --------
    epu10      Readonly
```

```
    epu11      Readonly
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show epuser	
show ipmi-access-profile	

show error-recovery

To display error recovery information, use the **show error-recovery** command.

show error-recovery [**detail** | **expand**] *

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays details about error recovery.
expand	(Optional) Displays limited details about error recovery.

Command Default

Displays error recovery information.

Command Modes

Fibre Channel host (/chassis/server/adapter/host-fc)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display

```
switch-A /org # scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope adapter 1/1/1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-fc 1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if # show error-recovery
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show port	

show eth-best-effort

To display Ethernet best-effort class information, use the **show eth-best-effort** command.

show eth-best-effort [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed Ethernet best-effort class information.

Command Default

Displays Ethernet best-effort information.

Command Modes

QoS (/eth-server/qos)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display Ethernet best-effort class information:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # show eth-best-effort

Ethernet Best-Effort Class
    Priority: Best Effort
    Cos: Any
    Weight: 5
    Bw Percent: 50
    Drop: Drop
    Mtu: Normal
    Multicast Optimize: No
    Admin State: Enabled
switch-A /eth-server/qos #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-classified	
show fc	

show eth-classified

To Ethernet classified information, use the **show eth-classified** command.

show error-recovery [**bronze** | **detail** | **gold** | **platinum** | **silver**]

Syntax Description

bronze	(Optional) Displays the bronze class.
detail	(Optional) Displays all the classes.
gold	(Optional) Displays the gold class.
platinum	(Optional) Displays the platinum class.
silver	(Optional) Displays the silver class.

Command Default

Displays Ethernet classified class information.

Command Modes

QoS (/eth-server/qos)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display the platinum Ethernet classified class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # show eth-classified platinum

Ethernet Classified Class
    Priority: Platinum
    Cos: 5
    Weight: 10
    Bw Percent: Not Applicable
    Drop: No Drop
    Mtu: Normal
    Multicast Optimize: No
    Admin State: Disabled
switch-A /eth-server/qos #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show fc	

show eth-if

To display Ethernet interface information, use the **show eth-if** command.

show eth-if [*interface-name* | **detail** | **expand**] *

Syntax Description

interface-name	(Optional) Displays information about a specific interface.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed Ethernet interface information.
expand	(Optional) Displays limited Ethernet interface information.

Command Default

Displays Ethernet interface information.

Command Modes

Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display Ethernet interface information:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic10

switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # show eth-if

Ethernet Interface:
    Name: default
    Dynamic MAC Addr: 00:00:00:00:00:00
    Default Network: Yes
    VLAN ID: 1
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-if	
show vnic	

show eth-profile

To display Ethernet profile information, use the **show eth-profile** command.

show eth-profile [*profile-name* | **detail** | **expand**] *

Syntax Description

profile-name	(Optional) Displays information about a specific Ethernet profile.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about all Ethernet profiles.
expand	(Optional) Displays limited details about all Ethernet profiles.

Command Default

Displays Ethernet profile information.

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show eth-profile** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of Ethernet profiles.

Examples

This example shows how to display a list of Ethernet profiles:

```
switch# scope org org10
switch /org # show eth-profile

Eth Profile:
    Name
    ----
    org10/ep10
    org10/ep11
    org10/ep12
switch /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-profile	
show service-profile	

show eth-uplink

To display Ethernet uplink information, use the **show eth-uplink** command.

show eth-profile [**detail** | **expand** | **fsm status**] *

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays some detail about the Ethernet uplink.
expand	(Optional) Displays all details about the Ethernet uplink.
fsm status	(Optional) Displays the finite state machine.

Command Default

Displays Ethernet uplink information.

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display Ethernet uplink information:

```
switch# show eth-uplink expand

Ethernet Uplink:
    Mode: End Host
    Fabric:
        Id: A
        Id: B
    Stats Threshold Policy:
        Full Name: fabric/lan/thr-policy-default
    VLAN:
        Name       VLAN ID    Fabric ID Native VLAN
        ---------- ---------- --------- -----------
        default    1          Dual      Yes
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-profile	
show fabric-interconnect	

show event

To display event information, use the **show event** command.

show event [*event-id* | **detail**]

Syntax Description

event-id	(Optional) Displays a specific event.
detail	(Optional) Displays all events.

Command Default

Displays event information.

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show event** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of events.

Examples

This example shows how to display a list of events:

```
switch-A# show event

Creation Time        ID       Description
-------------------- -------- -----------
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162    33117 [FSM:STAGE:END]: unprovisioning the Virtual
media bootable device for blade 1/1(
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162    33118 [FSM:STAGE:SKIP]: Disconnect pre-boot environment
agent for server 1/1(FSM-STAGE
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162    33119 [FSM:STAGE:END]: Disconnect pre-boot environment
agent for server 1/1(FSM-STAGE:
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162    33120 [FSM:STAGE:SKIP]: Shutdown the server 1/1; deep
discovery completed(FSM-STAGE:sam
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162    33121 [FSM:STAGE:END]: Shutdown the server 1/1; deep
discovery completed(FSM-STAGE:sam
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162    33122 [FSM:STAGE:SKIP]: Invoke post-discovery policies
on server 1/1(FSM-STAGE:sam:dme
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162    33123 [FSM:STAGE:END]: Invoke post-discovery policies
 on server 1/1(FSM-STAGE:sam:dme:
switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fault	
show sel	

show ext-eth-if

To display external Ethernet interface information, use the **show ext-eth-if** command.

show ext-eth-if [*interface-id* | **detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

interface-id	(Optional) Displays a specific interface.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about all interfaces.
expand	Displays a list of interfaces.

Command Default

Displays information about the external Ethernet interfaces.

Command Modes

Adapter (/chassis/server/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show ext-eth-if** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of interfaces.

Examples

This example shows how to display a list of interfaces:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope adapter 1/1/1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # show ext-eth-if

Ext Interface:
    Adapter Id Id         Mac               Fabric ID Oper State
    ---------- ---------- ----------------- --------- ----------
             1          1 00:23:04:C6:A2:8C A         Link Up
             1          2 00:23:04:C6:A2:8D B         Link Up
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show host-eth-if	
show host-fc-if	

show ext-ipv6-rss-hash

To display IPv6 RSS hash profile information, use the **show ext-ipv6-rss-hash** command.

show ext-ipv6-rss-hash [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays details about the external IPv6 RSS hash profile.
expand	(Optional) Displays details about the external IPv6 RSS hash profile.

Command Default

Displays information about the external IPv6 RSS hash profile.

Command Modes

Host Ethernet (/chassis/server/adapter/host-eth)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display the external IPv6 RSS hash profile:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope adapter 1/1/1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-eth 1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if # show ext-ipv6-rss-hash

External IPv6 RSS Hash Profile:
    IP Hash: Disabled
    TCP Hash: Disabled
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipv4-rss-hash	
show ipv6-rss-hash	

show fabric

To display fabric interconnect information, use the **show fabric** command.

fc-uplink mode

show fabric [a | b | detail | expand]

chassis mode

show fabric [detail]

Syntax Description

a	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric A.
b	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric B.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about the fabric interconnect.
expand	(Optional) Displays details about the fabric interconnect.

Command Default

Displays information about the fabric interconnect.

Command Modes

Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)

Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show fabric** command in chassis mode, without any arguments or keywords, to display a list of fabrics.

Examples

This example shows how to display a list of fabrics:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # show fabric

Locale:
Id Name       C Type         Transport Side  Slot Id    Locale   Type
-- ---------- -------------- --------- ----- ---------- -------- ----
A             Mux To Host    Ether     Left           1 Server   Lan
B             Mux To Host    Ether     Right          1 Server   Lan
A             Mux To Host    Ether     Left           2 Server   Lan
B             Mux To Host    Ether     Right          2 Server   Lan
A             Mux To Host    Ether     Left           3 Server   Lan
B             Mux To Host    Ether     Right          3 Server   Lan
A             Mux Fabric     Ether     Left           1 Chassis  Lan
B             Mux Fabric     Ether     Right          2 Chassis  Lan
switch-A /fc-uplink #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show pin-group	

show failover

To display failover timeout information, use the **show failover** command.

show failover [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed failover timeout information.
expand	(Optional) Displays detailed failover timeout information.

Command Default

Displays information about the failover timeout.

Command Modes

Host Ethernet (/chassis/server/adapter/host-eth)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display detailed failover timeout information:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope adapter 1/1/1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-eth 1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth # show failover


Ethernet Failover Profile:
    Timeout (sec): 5
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show event	
show fault	

show fan

To display fan information, use the **show fan** command.

capability mode

show fan [*vendor model hardware-rev* | **detail** | **expand**]

fan-module mode

show fan [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

vendor	(Optional) Displays the vendor name.
model	(Optional) Displays the model number.
hw-rev	(Optional) Displays the hardware revision number.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed fan information.
expand	(Optional) Displays expanded fan information.

Command Default

Displays information about the fan.

Command Modes

Capability (/system/capability)

Fan module (/chassis/fan-module)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show fan** command without any arguments or keywords, in capability mode, to display a list of fans.

Examples

This command shows how to display a list of fans:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope capability
switch-A /system/capability # show fan

Fan Module:
    Vendor                   Model                    HW Revision
------------------------ ------------------------ -----------
    Cisco                    73-11624-02              04
    Cisco Systems            N5K-C5010-FAN            0
```

```
    Cisco Systems            N5K-C5020-FAN           0
    Cisco Systems Inc        N10-FAN1=               0
    Cisco Systems Inc        N10-FAN2=               0
    Cisco Systems Inc        N20-FAN5                0
    N/A                      N10-FAN1                0
    N/A                      N10-FAN2                0
switch-A /system/capability #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

show fan-module

To display fan module information, use the **show fan-module** command.

show fan [*tray module*] [**detail**][**expand**]

Syntax Description

tray module	(Optional) Displays a specific module in a specific tray.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about all fans.
expand	(Optional) Displays limited information about all fans.

Command Default

Displays information about the fan module.

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show fan-module** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of fan modules.

Examples

This command shows how to display a list of fan modules:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /system/capability # show fan-module

Fan Module:
    Tray       Module     Overall Status
    ---------- ---------- --------------
```

```
                1          1 Operable
                1          2 Operable
                1          3 Operable
                1          4 Operable
                1          5 Operable
                1          6 Operable
                1          7 Operable
                1          8 Operable
switch-A /system/capability #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fan	
show iom	

show fault policy

To display fault policy information, use the **show fault policy** command.

show fault policy [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the fault policy.

Command Default

Displays information about the fault policy.

Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display the fault policy:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # show fault policy

Fault Policy:
    Clear Action: Retain
    Retention Interval: 00:01:00:00
    Flap Interval (sec): 10
switch-A /monitoring # show fault policy
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fault	
show syslog	

show fc

To display Fibre Channel class information, use the **show fc** command.

show fc [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed Fibre Channel class information.

Command Default

Displays information about the Fibre Channel class.

Command Modes

QoS (/eth-server/qos)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display Fibre Channel class information:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # show fc

FC Class:
    Priority: 1
    Cos: 3
    Weight: 5
    Bw Percent: 50
    Drop: No Drop
    Mtu: Fc
    Admin State: Enabled
switch-A /eth-server/qos #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

show fc-if

To display Fibre Channel interface information, use the **show fc-if** command.

show fc-if [**detail**] [**expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed Fibre Channel interface information.
expand	(Optional) Displays expanded Fibre Channel interface information.

Command Default

Displays information about Fibre Channel interfaces.

Command Modes

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display Fibre Channel interface information:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhba10

switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba # show fc-if

Fibre Channel Interface:
    Name: default
    vSAN ID: 1
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-if	
show vhba	

show fc-profile

To display Fibre Channel profile information, use the **show fc-profile** command.

show fc-profile [*profile-name*] [**detail**][**expand**]

Syntax Description

profile-name	(Optional) Displays a specific Fibre Channel profile.
detail	(Optional) Displays limited details about all Fibre Channel profiles.
expand	(Optional) Displays expanded information about all Fibre Channel profiles.

Command Default

Displays information about Fibre Channel profiles.

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show fc-profile** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of Fibre Channel profiles.

Examples

This example shows how to display a list of Fibre Channel profiles:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org/ # show fc-profile

FC Profile:
    Name
    ----
    org10/fcp10
    org10/fcp11
switch-A /org/ #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-profile	
show org	

show nwctrl-policy

To display network control policy information, use the **show nwctrl-policy** command.

show nwctrl-policy [*policy-name*]

Syntax Description

policy-name	Policy name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to display network control policy information:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # show nCP100

Network Control Policy:
    Name       CDP      Uplink fail action
    ---------- -------- ------------------
    nCP100     Enabled  Warning
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-policy	
show qos-policy	

show snmp-user

To display SNMPv3 user information, use the **show snmp-user** command.

show snmp-user [*user-name*]

Syntax Description

user-name	User name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(?)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display SNMPv3 user information:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # show snmp-user

switch-A /monitoring # SNMPv3 User:
    Name                     Authentication type
    ------------------------ -------------------
    su100                    Md5
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-trap	

top

To enter root from any mode, use the **top** command.

top

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter root from any mode:

```
switch /system/services # top
switch#
```

up

To move up one mode, use the **up** command.

up

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to move up one mode:

```
switch-A /org/service-profile # up
switch-A /org #
```

update firmware

To update the firmware, use the **update firmware** command.

update firmware *version* **activate[force] set-startup**

Syntax Description

version	Version number.
activate	(Optional) Specifies activation of firmware.
force	(Optional) Specifies force of firmware update.
set-startup	(Optional) Specifies set the firmware update on startup.

Command Default None

Command Modes Input/output module (/chassis/iom)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to update the firmware:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope iom 2
switch-A# /chassis/iom # update firmware 1.0(0.988)
switch-A# /chassis/iom* # activate firmware 1.0(0.988)

switch-A# /chassis/iom* # commit-buffer
switch-A# /chassis/iom #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware	
show image	

where

To determine where you are in the CLI, use the **where** command.

where

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to determine where you are in the CLI:

```
switch-A /org/service-profile # where
Mode: /org/service-profile
Mode Data:
       scope org
       enter org org10
       enter service-profile sp10 instance
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

where

INDEX

A

acknowledge chassis command 46, 278
acknowledge fault command 46
acknowledge server command 47
acknowledge slot command 48
activate firmware command 49
adapters
    Cisco UCS 82598KR-CI 23
    virtualization 23
add alertgroups command 50
add privilege command 51
administration 25
architectural simplification 1
associate server command 53
associate server-pool command 54
autoconfiguration policy
    about 11

B

best effort priority system class 20
boot policies
    about 7
bronze priority system class 20
burned in values 6

C

cd command 54
chassis
    discovery policy 8
chassis discovery policy
    about 8
Cisco Discovery Protocol 11
Cisco UCS 82598KR-CI
    virtualization 23
Cisco UCS CNA M71KR
    virtualization 23
Cisco UCS Manager
    about 25
clear alertgroups command 55
clear cores command 56
cluster configuration
    about 28
cluster force primary command 57
cluster lead command 58
commit-buffer command 59
connect adapter command 59
connect bmc command 60
connect clp command 60
connect iom command 61
connect-nxos command 61
create adapter command 62
create backup command 63
create block command 64
create boot-definition command 65
create boot-policy command 66
create cap-qual command 67
create certreq command 68
create chassis command 69
create class chassis-stats command 70
create class cmc-stats command 71
create class cpu-stats command 72
create class dimm-stats command 72
create class ether-error-stats command 73
create class ether-if-stats command 74
create class ether-loss-stats command 75
create class ether-rx-stats command 81
create class ether-tx-stats command 81
create class ethernet-port-err-stats command 76
create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats command 77
create class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats command 77
create class ethernet-port-stats command 78
create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets command 79
create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets command 80
create class fan-module-stats command 82
create class fan-stats command 83
create class fc-error-stats command 84
create class fc-if-event-stats command 85
create class fc-if-fc4-counters command 85

create class fc-if-frame-stats command 86
create class fc-port-stats command 87
create class fc-stats command 88
create class mb-power-stats command 89
create class mb-temp-stats command 89
create class memory-runtime command 90
create class menlo-dce-port-stats command 91
create class menlo-eth-error-stats command 92
create class menlo-eth-stats command 92
create class menlo-fc-error-stats command 93
create class menlo-fc-stats command 94
create class menlo-host-port-stats command 95
create class menlo-mcpu-error-stats command 95
create class menlo-mcpu-stats command 96
create class menlo-net-eg-stats command 97
create class menlo-net-in-stats command 98
create class menlo-q-error-stats command 99
create class menlo-q-stats command 99
create class processor-runtime command 100
create class psu-input-stats command 101
create class psu-stats command 102
create class system-stats command 102
create class vnic-stats command 103
create destination command 104
create dns command 105
create dynamic-conn-policy command 105
create epuser command 106
create eth-if command 107
create eth-profile command 108
create fc-profile command 109
create fcoe-if command 109
create fw-host-pack command 110
create fw-mgmt-pack command 111
create hv-conn command 112
create import-config command 113
create initiator command 114
create interface command 114
create ipmi-access-profile command 115
create keyring command 116
create lan command 117
create local command 118
create local-disk-config command 118
create local-disk-config-policy command 119
create local-user command 121
create locale command 120
create mac-pool command 121
create mac-security command 122
create member-port command 123
create memory command 124
create network command 125
create ntp-server command 126
create nwctrl-policy command 126
create org command 127
create org-ref command 128
create pack-image command 129
create path command 130
create pin-group command 131
create policy command 132
create pooling-policy command 133
create port-channel command 134
create port-profile command 135
create processor command 136
create profile command 136
create property command 137, 138, 139
create qos-policy command 141
create role command 142
create san-image command 143
create scrub-policy command 144
create server command 145
create server-autoconfig-policy command 146
create server-disc-policy command 147
create server-inherit-policy command 147
create server-pool command 148
create server-qual command 149
create service-profile command 150
create slot command 151
create snmp-trap command 151
create snmp-user command 152
create sol-config command 153
create sol-policy command 154
create stats-threshold-policy command 154
create storage command 155
create trustpoint command 156
create uuid-suffix-pool command 157
create vhba command 158
create vhba-templ command 159
create virtual-media command 160
create vlan command 160
create vnic command 161
create vnic-egress-policy command 162
create vnic-templ command 163
create vsan command 164
create wwn-pool command 165
cycle command 166

D

decommission chassis command 167
decommission server command 167
default service profiles 6
delete adapter command 168
delete backup command 169
delete block command 170
delete boot-definition command 170
delete boot-policy command 171
delete certreq command 172

delete chassis command 173
delete class chassis-stats command 173
delete class cpu-stats command 174
delete class dimm-stats command 175
delete class ether-error-stats command 175
delete class ether-if-stats command 176
delete class ether-loss-stats command 177
delete class ether-rx-stats command 178
delete class ether-tx-stats command 178
delete destination command 179
delete dns command 180
delete dynamic-conn-policy command 180
delete epuser command 181
delete eth-if command 182
delete eth-profile command 183
delete fc-profile command 183
delete image command 184
delete import-config command 186
delete initiator command 186
delete interface command 187
delete ipmi-access-profile command 188
delete keyring command 189
delete lan command 189
delete local command 190
delete local-disk-config command 191
delete local-user command 192
delete locale command 191
delete mac-pool command 193
delete mac-security command 194
delete member-port command 194
delete memory command 195
delete nwctrl-policy command 196
delete org-ref command 197
delete path command 197
delete pin-group command 198
delete policy command 199
delete pooling-policy command 200
delete port-channel command 201
delete processor command 202
delete qos-policy command 202
delete role command 203
delete scrub-policy command 204
delete server command 204
delete server-disc-policy command 205
delete server-pool command 206
delete server-qual command 207
delete storage command 207
delete target command 208
delete trustpoint command 209
delete uuid-suffix-pool command 210
delete vhba command 210
delete vlan command 211
delete vnic command 212
delete vnic-templ command 213
delete vsan command 213
delete wwn-pool command 214
disable cdp command 215
disable cimxml command 216
disable http command 216
disable https command 217
disable snmp command 218
disable telnet-server command 218
disassociate command 219
discovery policy
  chassis 8
  server 11
download image command 220

E

enable cdp command 220
enable cimxml command 221
enable core-export-target command 222
enable http command 223
enable https command 223
enable snmp command 224
enable telnet-server command 225
enter adapter command 226
enter chassis command 227
enter memory command 227
enter nwctrl-policy command 228
enter processor command 229
enter storage command 230
Ethernet
  Fibre Channel over 3
  flow control policies 20
Ethernet adapter policies
  about 8

F

fabric interconnects
  cluster 28
  high availability 28
fault collection policy
  about 12
faults
  collection policy 12
  lifecycle 12
FCoE 3
features
  opt-in 20
  stateless computing 21
Fibre Channel
  link-level flow control 3

Fibre Channel *(continued)*
over Ethernet 3
priority flow control 3
Fibre Channel adapter policies
about 8
Fibre Channel priority system class 20
firmware
host pack 9
management pack 10
flexibility 2
flow control
link-level 3
priority 3
flow control policy
about 20

G

gold priority system class 20
guidelines
oversubscription 17
pinning 19

H

hardware-based service profiles 6
hardware, stateless 21
high availability 2, 28
about 28
host firmware pack
about 9

I

IEEE 802.3x link-level flow control 3
inheritance, servers 11
inherited values 6
initial templates 6
IP addresses
management IP pool 16
IP pools
management 16
IPMI profiles
about 10

L

LAN
vNIC policy 12
lanes, virtual 19
lifecycle, faults 12
link-level flow control 3
local disk configuration policy
about 10

M

MAC addresses
pools 15
management firmware pack
about 10
management IP pools
about 16
mobility 21
multi-tenancy
about 22
opt-in 22
opt-out 22

N

network
connectivity 4
network control policy 11

O

opt-in
about 20
multi-tenancy 22
stateless computing 21
opt-out 20, 22
multi-tenancy 22
stateless computing 22
organizations
multi-tenancy 22
overriding server identity 5
oversubscription
about 16
considerations 16
guidelines 17
overview 1

P

packs
host firmware 9
management firmware 10

PFC 3
pin groups
about 18
pinning
about 18
guidelines 19
servers to server ports 18
platinum priority system class 20
policies
about 7
autoconfiguration 11
boot 7
chassis discovery 8
Ethernet 8
fault collection 12
Fibre Channel adapter 8
flow control 20
host firmware 9
IPMI profiles 10
local disk configuration 10
management firmware 10
network control 11
QoS 11, 20
scrub 13
serial over LAN
about 13
server discovery 11
server inheritance
about 11
server pool 12
server pool qualification 12
statistics collection 13
threshold 14
vHBA 12
vNIC 12
pools
about 14
MAC 15
management IP 16
servers 14
UUID suffixes 15
WWN 15
ports
pinning server traffic 18
power command 231
priority flow control 3
profiles 4

Q

QoS policies
about 11, 20
quality of service
about 19
flow control policies 20
policies 11, 20
system classes 19

R

reboot command 231
recommission chassis command 232
remove privilege command 233
remove server command 235
reset command 235
reset-cmos command 236

S

SAN
vHBA policy 12
scalability 2
scope adapter command 237
scope backup command 238
scope block command 238
scope bmc command 239
scope boot-definition command 240
scope boot-policy command 241
scope cap-qual command 242
scope capability command 241
scope chassis command 243
scope chassis-disc-policy command 244
scope eth-classified command 244
scope eth-server command 245
scope eth-uplink command 246
scope fc-uplink command 247
scope firmware command 248
scope flow-control command 248
scope import-config command 249
scope iom command 250
scope ipmi-access-profile command 251
scope ldap command 251
scope locale command 252
scope monitoring command 253
scope nwctrl-policy command 254
scope org command 254
scope port-channel command 255
scope qos command 256
scope radius command 256
scope role command 257
scope security command 258
scope server command 259
scope server-qual command 259

scope services command 260
scope snmp-user command 261
scope system command 261
scope tacacs command 262
scope vhba command 263
scope vhba-templ command 264
scope vnic command 264
scope vnic-templ command 265
scope wwn-pool command 266
scrub policy
  about 13
serial over LAN policy
  about 13
server autoconfiguration policy
  about 11
server discovery policy
  about 11
server inheritance policy
  about 11
server pool policy
  about 12
server pool policy qualification
  about 12
server virtualization 2
servers
  boot policies 7
  configuration 4
  discovery policy 11
  inheritance policy 11
  IPMI profiles 10
  local disk configuration 10
  multi-tenancy 22
  pinning 18
  pool policy 12
  pool qualifications 12
  pools 14
  service profiles 4, 5
  stateless 21
service profiles
  about 4
  configuration 4
  inherited values 6
  network connectivity 4
  override identity 5
  templates 6
set action command 266
set adaptor-profile command 268
set adminstate command 269
set aes-128 command 269
set arch command 270
set attribute command 271
set auth command 272
set authentication console command 273
set authentication default command 274
set authport command 275
set basedn command 275
set blocksize command 276
set boot-policy command 277
set cimxml port command 278
set cos command 279
set descr command 280
set disk-scrub command 282
set email command 283
set expiration command 283
set filter command 285
set firstname command 285
set flow-control-policy command 286
set host-fw-policy command 287
set http port command 288
set https keyring command 289
set https port command 289
set ipmi-access-profile command 290
set key command 291
set lastname command 292
set local-disk-policy command 293
set lun command 293
set maxcap command 294
set maxcores command 295
set maximum command 296
set maxprocs command 297
set maxthreads command 297
set mgmt-fw-policy command 298
set mincap command 299
set mincores command 300
set minprocs command 301
set minthreads command 302
set mode command 302
set mtu command 304
set name command 304
set numberofblocks command 305
set order command 306
set password command 307, 308
set perdiskcap command 309
set pers-bind command 310
set phone command 311
set pin-group command 311
set pool command 312
set port command 313
set prio command 314
set priv-password command 315
set qos-policy command 315
set qualifier command 316
set reboot-on-update command 317
set receive command 318
set retries command 319
set rootdn command 320
set scrub-policy command 320
set send command 321

set snmp community command 322
set sol-policy command 323
set speed command 324
set src-templ-name command 325
set sshkey command 326
set ssl command 327
set stats-policy command 328
set stepping command 328
set syslog console command 329
set syslog file command 330
set syslog min-level command 332
set syslog monitor command 333
set syslog remote-destination command 334
set target command 336
set template-name command 337
set timeout command 338
set units command 339
set uplink-fail-action command 339
set version command 340
set vhba command 341
set virtual-ip command 342
set vnic command 343
set weight command 344
set width command 344
set wwn command 345
show activate status command 346
show adapter command 347
show assoc command 348
show audit-logs command 349
show authentication command 350
show backup command 350
show bios command 351
show block command 352
show bmc command 353
show boot-definition command 354
show boot-order command 355
show boot-policy command 356
show callhome command 357
show cap-qual command 358
show certreq command 359
show chassis command 360
show cimxml command 361
show class cpu-stats command 362
show cli command-status command 363
show cluster state command 364
show comp-queue command 365
show configuration command 366
show connectivity command 367
show core-export-target command 367
show cores command 368
show cpu command 369
show destination command 370
show disk command 371
show dns command 372
show download-task command 373
show dynamic-conn-policy command 374
show environment command 375
show epuser command 376
show error-recovery command 377
show eth-best-effort command 378
show eth-classified command 378
show eth-if command 380
show eth-profile command 381
show eth-uplink command 382
show event command 383
show ext-eth-if command 384
show ext-ipv6-rss-hash command 385
show fabric command 385
show failover command 387
show fan command 388
show fan-module command 389
show fault policy command 390
show fc command 391
show fc-if command 392
show fc-profile command 392
show nwctrl-policy command 393
show snmp-user command 394
silver priority system class 20
stateless computing
  about 21
  opt-in 21
  opt-out 22
statelessness 21
statistics
  threshold policies 14
statistics collection policies
  about 13
supported tasks 26
system classes 19, 20
  best effort priority 20
  bronze priority 20
  Fibre Channel priority 20
  gold priority 20
  platinum priority 20
  silver priority 20

T

tasks
  supported 26
  unsupported 28
templates
  service profiles 6
threshold policies
  about 14
top command 395

traffic management
oversubscription 16, 17
quality of service 19
system classes 19
virtual lanes 19

U

unified fabric
about 2
Fibre Channel 3
unsupported tasks 28
up command 396
update firmware command 396
updating templates 6
uplink ports
flow control policies 20
UUID suffix pools
about 15

V

vHBA SAN Connectivity policies
about 12
vHBA templates
about 12
virtual lanes 19
virtualization
about 23
Cisco UCS 82598KR-CI 23
Cisco UCS CNA M71KR 23
VMware 23
vNIC
policy 12
vNIC LAN Connectivity policies
about 12
vNIC templates
about 12

W

where command 397
WWN pools
about 15
WWNN 16
WWPN 16