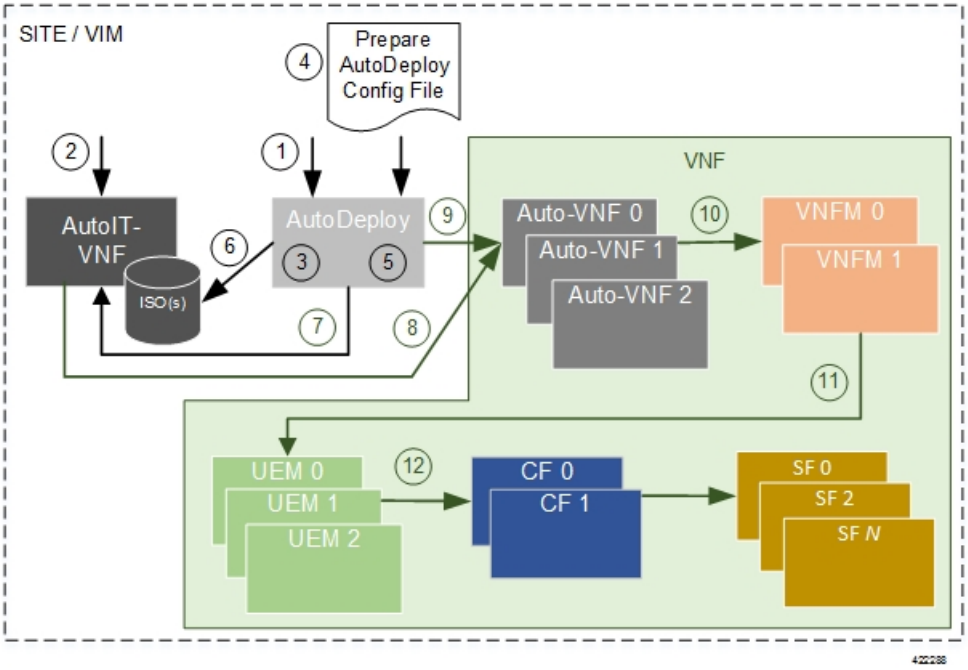
Revised: March 28, 2025

command map

permit (IPv4)

To create an IPv4 access control list(ACL) rule thta permits traffic matching its conditions, use the **permit**command. To remove a rule, use the **no** form of this commands.



This is for test

CSCsy01403: Make sure there are no extra spaces in the syntax diagram block following

General Syntax:
[*sequence-number*]**permit** *protocol source destination QA Test: CSCsv22488 The following groupchose should appear with square brackets only* [**dscp** *dscp* | **QA test CSCsz89741: check that a space appears after this** *precedence*]
[*QA Test: CSCsx24477*] **This synblk must appear on a different line** *protocol source destination*
QA Test Sprint 9 CSCtc25038 and CSCsw43905 There should be a pipe separator between this sentence and this sentence. There should also be a single space before the pipe and after the pipe
QA Test Sprint 9: Open this command in firefox and check that the fonts for the command syntax is the same size.
no deny *protocol* {*source-ipv6-prefix*/*prefix-length* | **any** | **host** *source-ipv6-address*} [*operator* [*port-number*]] {*destination-ipv6-prefix*/*prefix-length* | **any** | **host** *destination-ipv6-address*} [*operator* [*port-number*]][**dest-option-type** [*doh-numberdoh-type*]] [**dscp***value*] [**flow-label***value*] [**fragments**] [**log**] [**log-input**] [**mobility**] [**mobility-type**[*mh-numbermh-type*]] [**routing**] [**routing-type***routing-number*] [**sequence***value*] [**time-range***name*] [**undetermined-transport**]

A Newly created IPv4 ACL contains no rules

If yo do not specify a sequence number, the device assigns to the rule a sequence number that is greater than 10 greater than the last rule in the ACL

IPv4 ACL configuration

Source and Destination

You can specify the *source*and *destination* arguments in one of several ways. In each rule, the method you use to specify one of these arguments does not affect how you specify the other. When you configure a rule, use the following methods to specify the *source* and *destination*arguments:

IP address group object—

You can use an IPv4 address group object to specify a source or destination argument. Use the **object-group ip address** command to create and change IPv4 address group objects. The syntax is as follows: QA: CSCsz86893. These sep elements after addrgroup should render with a space (2 spaces). This is outside of a syntaxdiagram.

addrgroup space *address-group-name*

The following example shows how to use an IPv4 address object group named lab-gateway-svrs to specify the destination argument:

```
switch(config-acl)# permit ip any addrgroup lab-gateway-svrs
```

Address and network wildcard

You can use an IPv4 address followed by a network wildcard to specify a host or a network as a source or destination. The syntax is as follows:*IPv4-addressnetwork-willdcard*

The following example shows how to specify the source argument with the IPv4 address and VLSM for the 192.168.67.0 subnet

```
switch(config-acl)#
```

ICMP Message Types

The icmp-message argument can be the ICMP message number, which is an integer from 0 to 255. It can also be one of the following keywords:

administratively-prohibited
Administratively-prohibited

alternate-address
Alternate-address

TCP Port Names

When you specify the protocol argument as tcp, the port argument can be a TCP port number, which is an integer from 0 to 65535. It can also be one of the following keywords:

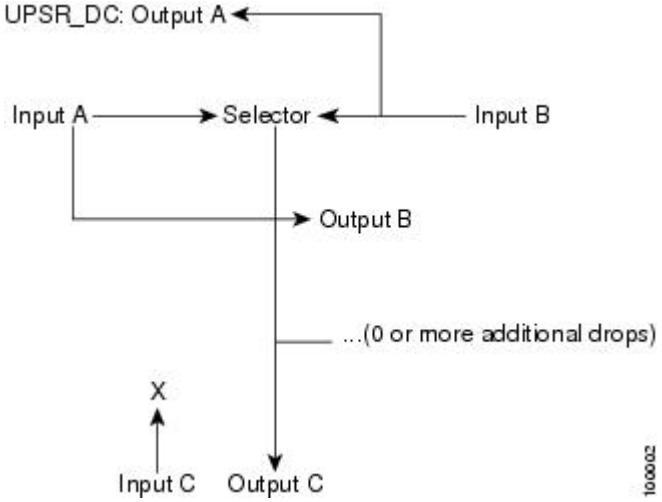
bgp
Border Gateway Protocol

chargen
Character generator

cmd
Remote commands (rcmd,514)

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**}

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.

None

Organization (/org)

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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 #
```

create vsan

QA Test Sprint 9 CSCta77961: Test that each Command appears in its own page. Karthik has changed

FONTOS BIZTONSÁGI ELOÍRÁSOK

Ez a figyelmezeto jel veszélyre utal. Sérülésveszélyt rejto helyzetben van. Mielott bármely berendezésen munkát végezte, legyen figyelemmel az elektromos áramkörök okozta kockázatokra, és ismerkedjen meg a szokásos balesetvédelmi eljárásokkal. A kiadványban szereplo figyelmeztetések fordítása a készülékhez mellékelt biztonsági figyelmeztetések között található; a fordítás az egyes figyelmeztetések végén látható szám alapján keresheto meg.

it**ORIZZE MEG EZEKET AZ UTASÍTÁSOKAT!**

To create a VSAN, use thes **create vsan** command.

karthik included this after os patch

karthik has included this during sprint6-round1 build

sprint-5 round1

sprint-5 round1 patch

create vsan *name id fcoe-vlan*

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.

None

Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)

Switch (/fc-uplink/switch)

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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.

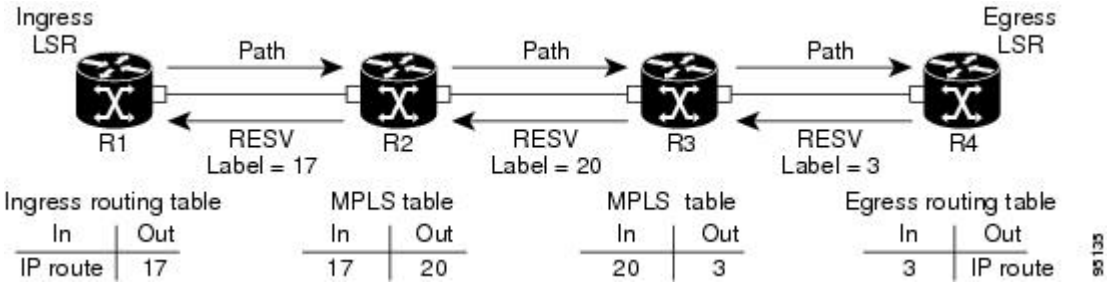
Examples

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 #
```

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.

None

Virtual NIC QoS (/org/vnic-qos)

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 #
```

Profiling test

- This is for test

This is for TESTING

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