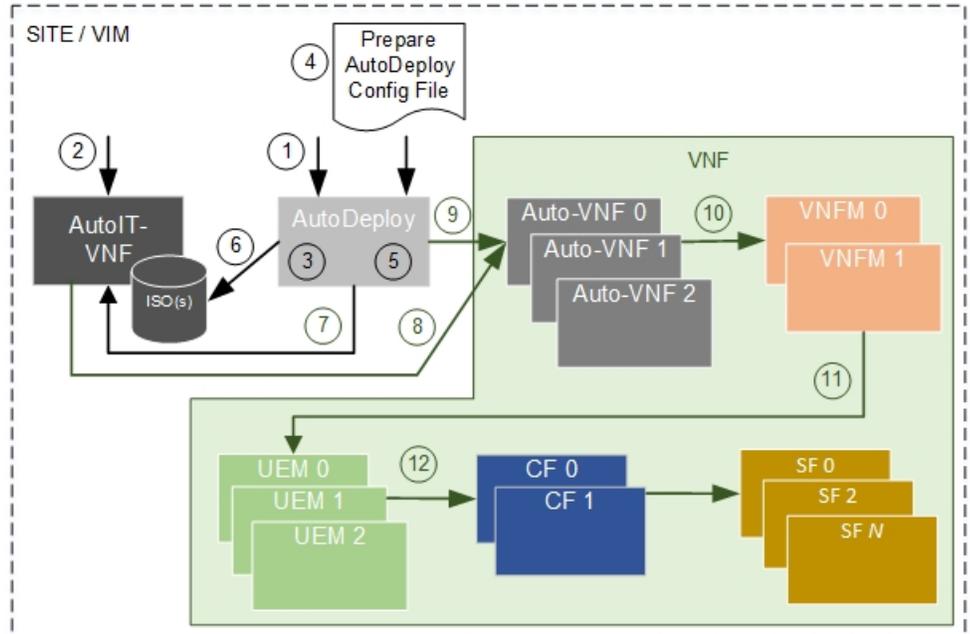


# command map

## 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]] [dscpvalue] [flow-labelvalue] [fragments] [log] [log-input] [mobility]

[mobility-type[mh-numbermh-type]] [routing] [routing-typerouting-number] [sequencevalue] [time-rangename]

[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 syntax diagram.

```
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-address network-wildcard*

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**

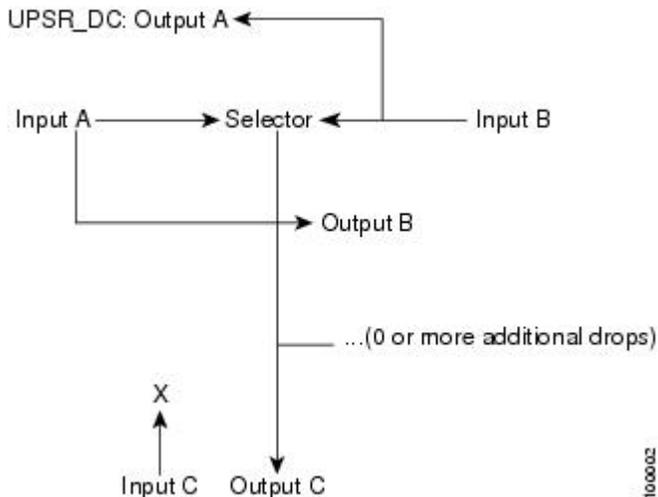
Character generator

### **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}
```

<b>name</b>	WWN pool name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<b>node-wwn-assignment</b>	Specifies world wide node name assignment.
<b>port-wwn-assignment</b>	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 ELOIRÁSOK

**Ez a figyelmeztető jel veszélyre utal. Sérülésveszélyt rejtő helyzetben van. Mielőtt bármely berendezésen munkát végezte, legyen figyelemmel az elektromos áramkörök okozta kockázatokra, és ismerkedjen meg a szokásos balesetvédelmi eljárásokkal. A kiadványban szereplő figyelmeztetések fordítása a készülékhez mellékelt biztonsági figyelmeztetések között található; a fordítás az egyes figyelmeztetések végén látható szám alapján kereshető meg.**

it**ORIZZE MEG EZEKET AZ UTASÍTÁSOKAT!**

To create a VSAN, use the **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
```

<b>name</b>	VSAN name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<b>id</b>	VSAN identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 4093.
<b>default-2</b>	Specifies default 1.
<b>fcoe-vlan</b>	Fibre Channel over Ethernet VLAN. The range of valid values is 1 to 4093.
<b>default-1</b>	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:

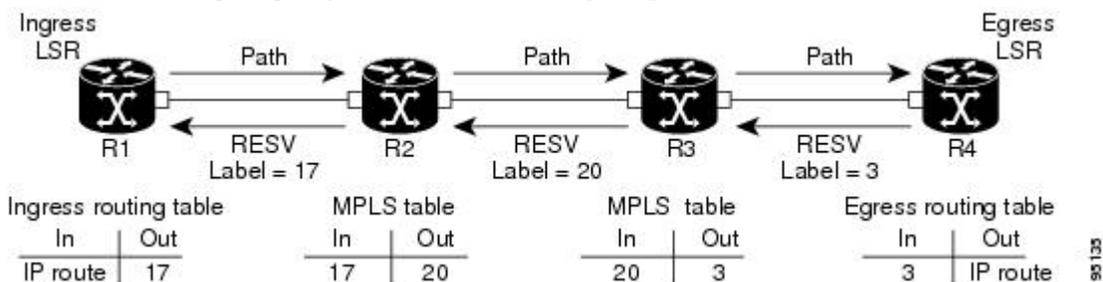
```

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

**System Power Settings**

**Power State:** FULL POWER

**Power Source:** AC\_ADAPTOR

**Power Settings:**  Power Negotiation  Pre-standard Compatibility

**Power Injector:**  Installed on Port with MAC Address:  (HHHH.HHHH.HHHH)

Apply

300002

This is for TESTING

- 
-