

Basic Device Management

This chapter describes how to configure, manage, and verify the basic setting on your Cisco NX-OS device.

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Information About Basic Device Management

This section provides information about basic device management.

Device Hostname

You can change the device hostname displayed in the command prompt from the default (switch) to another character string. When you give the device a unique hostname, you can easily identify the device from the command-line interface (CLI) prompt.

Interface



If the management 10/100 Ethernet port (mgmt0) interface of the Cisco MDS 9700 Series switches has a preconfigured /0 IPv6 address that cannot be removed, use the write erase boot command to clear the complete configuration of the device and reload it. Perform this process before commissioning the device into production as this process is disruptive to user traffic if it is applied to the active supervisor of a system. Ensure an active console connection to the supervisor as this process will remove the IPv4 address of the mgmt0 interface.

The management interface allows multiple simultaneous Telnet or SNMP sessions. You can remotely configure the device through the management interface (mgmt0), but first you must configure some IP parameters so that the switch is reachable. You can manually configure the management interface from the CLI. You can configure the mgmt 0 interface with either IPv4 address parameters or an IPv6 address.

On devices with dual supervisor modules, a single IP address is used to manage the switch. The active supervisor module's mgmt0 interface uses this IP address. The mgmt0 interface on the standby supervisor module remains in an inactive state and cannot be accessed until a switchover happens. After a switchover, the mgmt0 interface on the standby supervisor module becomes active and assumes the same IP address as the previously active supervisor module.

The management port (mgmt0) is autosensing and operates in full duplex mode at a speed of 10/100/1000 Mbps. Autosensing supports both the speed and the duplex mode.

Default Gateway

Figure 1: Default Gateway

The supervisor module sends IP packets with unresolved destination IPv4 addresses to the default gateway.



Message-of-the-Day Banner

The message-of-the-day (MOTD) banner displays before the user login prompt on the device. This message can contain any information that you want to display for users of the device.

Device Clock

If you do not synchronize your device with a valid outside timing mechanism, such as an NTP clock source, you can manually set the clock time when your device boots.

Time Zone and Summer Time (Daylight Saving Time)

You can configure the time zone and summer time (daylight saving time) setting for your device. These values offset the clock time from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). UTC is International Atomic Time (TAI) with leap seconds added periodically to compensate for the Earth's slowing rotation. UTC was formerly called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

User Sessions

You can display the active user session on your device. You can also send messages to the user sessions. For more information about managing user sessions and accounts, see the Cisco Nexus security configuration guide for your device.

Telnet Server Connection

The Telnet server is disabled by default on all switches in the Cisco MDS 9000 Family. You can enable the Telnet server if you do not require a secure SSH connection. However, if you require a secure SSH connection, you need to disable the default Telnet connection and then enable the SSH connection.



Note

For information on connecting a terminal to the supervisor module console port, refer to the Cisco MDS 9200 Series Hardware Installation Guide or the Cisco MDS 9500 Series Hardware Installation Guide.



Note The Cisco NX-OS software allows a maximum of 16 sessions on any switch in the Cisco MDS 9500 Series or the Cisco MDS 9200 Series.

Changing the Device Hostname

You can change the device hostname displayed in the command prompt from the default (switch) to another character string.

SUMMARY STEPS

- 1. configure terminal
- **2.** {hostname | switchname} name
- 3. exit
- 4. (Optional) copy running-config startup-config

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
	Example:	

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)#</pre>	
Step 2	<pre>{ hostname switchname } name Example: Using the hostname command: switch(config) # hostname Engineering1 Engineering1(config) # Using the switchname command: Engineering1(config) # switchname Engineering2 Engineering2(config) #</pre>	 Changes the device hostname. The name argument is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum length of 63 characters. The default name is switch. Note The switchname command performs the same function as the hostname command.
Step 3	exit Example: Engineering2(config)# exit Engineering2#	Exits global configuration mode.
Step 4	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config Example: Engineering2# copy running-config startup-config	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Configuring the Management Interface

You can manually configure the management interface from the CLI. You can configure the mgmt 0 interface with either IPv4 address parameters or an IPv6 address.



Note

You only need to configure the mgmt0 interface on the active supervisor module. When a supervisor module switchover occurs, the new active supervisor module uses the same configuration for the mgmt0 interface.

Before you begin

Establish a connection on the console port.

SUMMARY STEPS

- 1. configure terminal
- **2.** interface mgmt 0
- **3.** ip address {ipv4-address subnet-mask | ipv6-address}
- **4.** exit
- **5.** (Optional) show interface mgmt 0
- 6. (Optional) copy running-config startup-config

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
	Example:	
	<pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)#</pre>	
Step 2	interface mgmt 0	Specifies the mgmt0 inteface and enters the interface
	Example:	configuration mode.
	<pre>switch(config)# interface mgmt 0 switch(config-if)#</pre>	
Step 3	ip address {ipv4-address subnet-mask ipv6-address}	Configures the IPv4 or IPv6 address on the mgmt 0
	Example:	interface.
	<pre>switch(config-if)# ip address 1.1.1.0 255.255.255.0</pre>	
Step 4	exit	Returns to global configuration mode.
	Example:	
	<pre>switch(config-if) # exit switch(config) #</pre>	
Step 5	(Optional) show interface mgmt 0	Dispalys the mgmt 0 interface information.
	Example:	
	<pre>switch(config)# show interface mgmt 0</pre>	
Step 6	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config	Copies the running configuration to the startup
	Example:	configuration.
	<pre>switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config</pre>	

Configuirng the Default Gateway

You can manually configure the management interface from the CLI. You can configure the mgmt 0 interface with either IPv4 address parameters or an IPv6 address.

Before you begin

Establish a connection on the console port.

SUMMARY STEPS

- **1.** configure terminal
- 2. ip default gateway ipv4-address
- **3.** (Optional) show ip route
- 4. (Optional) copy running-config startup-config

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
	Example:	
	<pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)#</pre>	
Step 2	ip default gateway ipv4-address	Configures the IPv4 address for the default gateway.
	Example:	
	<pre>switch(config)# ip default-gateway 172.16.1.1</pre>	
Step 3	(Optional) show ip route	Displays the default gataeway configuration.
	Example:	
	switch(config)# show ip route	
Step 4	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config	Configures the IPv4 or IPv6 address on the mgmt 0
	Example:	interface.
	<pre>switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config</pre>	

Configuring the MOTD Banner

You can configure the MOTD to display before the login prompt on the terminal when a user logs in. The MOTD banner has the following characteristics:

- Maximum of 254 characters per line
- Maximum of 40 lines

SUMMARY STEPS

- **1.** configure terminal
- 2. banner motd delimiting-character message delimiting-character
- 3. exit
- 4. (Optional) show banner motd
- 5. (Optional) copy running-config startup-config

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
	Example:	
	switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	banner motd delimiting-character message delimiting-character	Configures the MOTD banner. Do not use the delimiting-character in the message text.
	Example:	Note Do not use " or % as a delimiting character.
	<pre>switch(config)# banner motd #Welcome to the Switch# switch(config)#</pre>	
Step 3	exit	Exits global configuration mode.
	Example:	
	switch(config)# exit switch#	
Step 4	(Optional) show banner motd	Displays the configured MOTD banner.
	Example:	
	switch# show banner motd	
Step 5	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config	Copies the running configuration to the startup
	Example:	configuration.
	switch# copy running-config startup-config	

Configuring the Time Zone

You can configure the time zone to offset the device clock time from UTC.

SUMMARY STEPS

- **1.** configure terminal
- 2. clock timezone zone-name offset-hours offset-minutes
- **3.** exit
- **4.** (Optional) show clock
- **5.** (Optional) copy running-config startup-config

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
	Example:	
	<pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)#</pre>	
Step 2	clock timezone zone-name offset-hours offset-minutes	Configures the time zone. The zone-name argument is a
	Example:	3-character string for the time zone acronym (for example, PST or EST). The offset hours argument is the offset from
	switch(config)# clock timezone EST -5 0	the UTC and the range is from -23 to 23 hours. The range for the offset-minutes argument is from 0 to 59 minutes.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	exit	Exits global configuration mode.
	Example:	
	switch(config)# exit switch#	
Step 4	(Optional) show clock	Displays the time and time zone.
	Example:	
	switch# show clock	
Step 5	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config	Copies the running configuration to the startup
	Example:	configuration.
	switch# copy running-config startup-config	

Configuring Summer Time (Daylight Saving Time)

You can configure when summer time, or daylight saving time, is in effect for the device and the offset in minutes.

SUMMARY STEPS

- **1.** configure terminal
- 2. clock summer-time zone-name start-week start-day start-month start-time end-week end-day end-month end-time offset-minutes
- 3. exit
- 4. (Optional) show clock detail
- 5. (Optional) copy running-config startup-config

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
	Example:	
	<pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)#</pre>	
Step 2	<pre>clock summer-time zone-name start-week start-day start-month start-time end-week end-day end-month end-time offset-minutes Example: switch(config)# clock summer-time PDT 1 Sunday March 02:00 1 Sunday November 02:00 60</pre>	Configures summer time or daylight saving time. The zone-name argument is a three character string for the time zone acronym (for example, PST and EST). The values for the start-day and end-day arguments are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		The values for the start-month and end-month arguments are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December.
		The value for the start-time and end-time arguments are in the format hh:mm.
		The range for the offset-minutes argument is from 0 to 1440 minutes.
Step 3	exit	Exits global configuration mode.
	<pre>Example: switch(config)# exit switch#</pre>	
Step 4	(Optional) show clock detail Example: switch(config) # show clock detail	Displays the configured MOTD banner.
Step 5	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config Example: switch# copy running-config startup-config	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Manually Setting the Device Clock

You can set the clock manually if your device cannot access a remote time source.

Before you begin

Configure the time zone.

SUMMARY STEPS

- **1.** clock set time day month year
- **2.** (Optional) show clock

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	clock set time day month year	Configures the device clock.
	Example:	The format for the time argument is hh:mm:ss.
	switch# clock set 15:00:00 30 May 2008 Fri May 30 15:14:00 PDT 2008	The range for the day argument is from 1 to 31.
		The values for the month argument are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		The range for the year argument is from 2000 to 2030.
Step 2	(Optional) show clock	Displays the current clock value.
	Example:	
	<pre>switch(config)# show clock</pre>	

Related Topics

Configuring the Time Zone, on page 7

Managing Users

You can display information about users logged into the device and send messages to those users.

Displaying Information about the User Sessions

You can display information about the user session on the device.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. show users

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	show users	Displays the user sessions.
	Example:	
	switch# show users	

Sending a Message to Users

You can send a message to active users currently using the device CLI.

SUMMARY STEPS

- **1.** (Optional) show users
- 2. send [session line] message-text

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	(Optional) show users	Displays the active user sessions.
	Example:	
	switch# show users	

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	<pre>send [session line] message-text Example: switch# send Reloading the device is 10 minutes!</pre>	Sends a message to all active users or to a specific user. The message can be up to 80 alphanumeric characters and is case sensitive.

Enabling or Disabling a Telnet Server Connection

You can enable or disable the Telnet server connection.

SUMMARY STEPS

- 1. configure terminal
- **2.** [no] feature telnet
- **3.** (Optional) show telnet server
- 4. (Optional) copy running-config startup-config

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose	
Step 1	configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.	
	Example:		
	<pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)#</pre>		
Step 2	[no] feature telnet	Enables the Telnet server connection. Use the no form of	
	Example: the command to disable the fault is disabled	the command to disable the Telnet server connection. The default is disabled	
	<pre>switch(config)# feature telnet</pre>		
Step 3	(Optional) show telnet server	Displays the Telnet server configuration.	
	Example:		
	<pre>switch(config)# show telnet server</pre>		
Step 4	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config	Copies the running configuration to the starutup	
	Example:	configuration.	
	switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config		

Verifying the Device Configuration

To verify the configuration after bootstrapping the device using POAP, use one of the following commands:

Command	Purpose
show running-config	Displays the running configuration.

Command	Purpose
show startup-config	Displays the startup configuration.

For detailed information about the fields in the output from these commands, see the Cisco Nexus command reference for your device.

Default Settings for Basic Device Parameters

This table lists the default settings for basic device parameters.

Table 1: Default Basic Device Parameters

Parameters	Default
MOTD banner text	User Access Verification
Clock time zone	UTC