



## N Commands

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This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus Cloud Services Platform commands that begin with the letter N.

# native VLAN

To assign a native VLAN to a port channel interface , use the **native VLAN** command.

**native vlan** *id*

Syntax Description	<i>id</i>	The ID of the native VLAN.
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Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Interface configuration (config-if)
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Supported User Roles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)SP1(4)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to assign a native VLAN to an interface:

```
n1010# configure terminal
n1010(config)# interface GigabitEthernet1
n1010(config)# native vlan 346
n1010(config-if)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show network summary</b>	Displays summary information of the network uplink.

# network-uplink type

To change the uplink type for the Cisco Nexus Cloud Services Platform, use the **network-uplink type** command. To remove the configuration and set the uplink type to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
network-uplink type {1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | flexible}
```

```
no network-uplink type
```

Syntax Description		
<b>1</b>		Specifies that ports 1 and 2 carry all management, control, and data VLANs.
<b>2</b>		Specifies that ports 1 and 2 carry management and control VLANs, and ports 3 through 6 carry data VLANs.
<b>3</b>		Specifies that ports 1 and 2 carry management VLANs, and ports 3 through 6 carry control and data VLANs.
<b>4</b>		Specifies that ports 1 and 2 carry management VLANs, ports 3 and 4 carry control VLANs, and ports 5 and 6 carry data VLANs.
<b>flexible</b>		Specifies the flexible network uplink type for Cisco Nexus Cloud Services Platform.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration (config)

**Supported User Roles** network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)SP1(4)	The flexible option was introduced.
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the network uplink type so that ports 1 and 2 carry all management, control, and data VLANs:

```
n1010# configure terminal
n1010(config)# network-uplink type 1
n1010(config)#
```

This example shows how to remove the configuration and set the network uplink type to the default:

```
n1010# configure terminal
n1010(config)# no network-uplink type 1
n1010(config)#
```

This example shows how to configure the flexible network uplink type:

**network-uplink type**

```
n1010# configure terminal
n1010(config)# network-uplink type flexible
n1010(config)#
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show network-uplink type</b>	Displays the uplink configuration.

# nexus1010-system remote-mgmt

To create the remote management configuration, use the **nexus1010-system remote-mgmt** command. To remove the remote management configuration, use the **no** command form.

```
nexus1010-system remote-mgmt {primary | secondary} ip ipaddr username username password
password
```

```
no nexus1010-system remote-mgmt {primary | secondary}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>primary</b>	Specify parameters for a primary Cisco Nexus Cloud Services Platform chassis.
<b>secondary</b>	Specify parameters for a secondary Cisco Nexus Cloud Services Platform chassis.
<b>ip</b>	Specify the CIMC port IP address for a primary or secondary Cisco Nexus Cloud Services Platform.
<i>ipaddr</i>	The CIMC port IP address in format i.i.i.i.
<b>username</b>	Specify the user name for a primary or secondary Cisco Nexus Cloud Services Platform.
<i>username</i>	The user name for the primary and secondary Cisco Nexus Cloud Services Platform. Must match CIMC credentials.
<b>password</b>	Specify the password for a primary or secondary Cisco Nexus Cloud Services Platform.
<i>password</i>	The password for the primary and secondary Cisco Nexus Cloud Services Platform. Must match CIMC credentials.

## Defaults

None

## Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

## SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

## Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Run the **nexus1010-system remote-mgmt** command to establish remote management to the primary and secondary Cisco Nexus Cloud Services Platform. You should also run this command when the CIMC configuration has changed. Before reconfiguring, run the **no** version of the command to reset the configuration..



**Note** Make sure the username and password match those of your CIMC credentials.

### Examples

This example shows how to manually configure remote management for the primary Cisco Nexus Cloud Services Platform:

```
n1010# configure terminal
n1010(config)# nexus1010-system remote-mgmt primary ip 172.23.231.89 username admin
password ABC2XYZ4
```

Note: User must ensure the login and password matches CIMC login credentials.

This example shows how to manually configure remote management a secondary Cisco Nexus Cloud Services Platform:

```
n1010(config)# nexus1010-system remote-mgmt secondary ip 172.23.231.90 username admin
password ABC2XYZ4
```

Note: User must ensure the login and password matches CIMC login credentials.

This example shows how to remove the configuration on a primary Cisco Nexus Cloud Services Platform:

```
n1010# configure terminal
n1010(config)# no nexus1010-system remote-mgmt primary
```

This example displays the output of the remote management configuration:

```
n1010(config)# show running-config | begin remote
nexus1010-system remote-mgmt primary ip 172.23.231.89 username admin password **
*****
nexus1010-system remote-mgmt secondary ip 172.23.231.90 username admin password
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show run config</b>	Displays the running configuration.

# ntp enable

To enable the Network Time Protocol (NTP), use the **ntp enable** command. To disable NTP, use the **no** command form.

**ntp enable**

**no ntp enable**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Enabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration (config)

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable NTP:

```
n1010# ntp enable
```

This example shows how to disable NTP:

```
n1010# no ntp enable
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>ntp server</b>	Configures an NTP server.
	<b>ntp source</b>	Configures the NTP source.
	<b>show ntp peers</b>	Displays all NTP peers.
	<b>show ntp peer-status</b>	Displays the status for all NTP servers and peers.

# ntp peer

To configure the Network Time Protocol (NTP) peer, use the **ntp peer** command. To remove the peer, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ntp peer host [prefer] [use-vrf vrf]
```

```
no ntp peer host [prefer] [use-vrf vrf]
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>host</i>	Hostname or IP address of the NTP peer.
	<b>prefer</b>	(Optional) Specifies this peer as the preferred peer.
	<b>use-vrf</b> <i>vrf</i>	(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) used to reach this peer.

Defaults	
	None

Command Modes	
	Global configuration (config)

Supported User Roles	
	network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure an NTP peer:

```
n1010(config)# ntp peer 192.0.2.2
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>ntp enable</b>	Enables NTP
	<b>ntp server</b>	Configures an NTP server.
	<b>ntp source</b>	Configures the NTP source.
	<b>show ntp peers</b>	Displays all NTP peers.
	<b>show ntp peer-status</b>	Displays the status for all NTP servers and peers.



# ntp server

To configure a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server, use the **ntp server** command. To remove the server, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ntp server host [prefer] [use-vrf vrf]
```

```
no ntp server host [prefer] [use-vrf vrf]
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>host</i>	Hostname or IP address of the NTP server.
	<b>prefer</b>	(Optional) Specifies this server as the preferred server.
	<b>use-vrf</b> <i>vrf</i>	(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) used to reach this peer.

Defaults	
	None

Command Modes	
	Global configuration (config)

Supported User Roles	
	network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure an NTP server:

```
n1010(config)# ntp server 192.0.2.2
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>ntp enable</b>	Enables NTP
	<b>ntp source</b>	Configures the NTP source.
	<b>show ntp peers</b>	Displays all NTP peers.
	<b>show ntp peer-status</b>	Displays the status for all NTP servers and peers.

# ntp source

To configure the Network Time Protocol (NTP) source, use the **ntp source** command. To remove the NTP source, use the **no** form of this command.

**ntp source** *addr*

**no ntp source** *addr*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>addr</i>	IPv4 or IPv6 address of the source. The IPv4 address format is dotted decimal, x.x.x.x. The IPv6 address format is hex A:B::C:D.
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<b>Defaults</b>	None
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration (config)
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<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the NTP source:

```
n1010(config)# ntp source 192.0.2.3
```

This example shows how to remove the NTP source:

```
n1010(config)# no ntp source 192.0.2.3
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>ntp enable</b>	Enables NTP.
	<b>ntp server</b>	Configures an NTP server.
	<b>show ntp peers</b>	Displays all NTP peers.
	<b>show ntp peer-status</b>	Displays the status for all NTP servers and peers.

# numcpu

To configure the virtual CPUs for a virtual service, use the **numcpu** command.

**numcpu** *cpu-number*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>cpu-number</i> Number of CPU. The range is from 1 to 10.
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<b>Defaults</b>	None
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Virtual service blade configuration (config-vs-b-config)
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<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Set the numeric value for the <b>numcpu</b> command to 1 or 2 to configure a Virtual Service Gateway VSB in different form factors. The normal range of 1 to 10 does not apply to this deployment.
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<b>Examples</b>	<p>the numcpu command have numeric values 1 or 2</p> <p>This example shows how to allocate 5 virtual CPU to VSM-1:</p> <pre>n1010# configure terminal n1010(config)# virtual-service-blade VSM-1 n1010(config-vs-b-config)# numcpu 5</pre>
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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>description</b>	Adds a description to the virtual service.
	<b>ramsize</b>	Modifies the memory allocated for RAM in the virtual service.
	<b>show virtual-service-blade</b>	Displays information about the virtual service blades.
	<b>virtual-service-blade</b>	Creates the named virtual service and places you into configuration mode for that service.

