



C Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1000V commands that begin with the letter C.

capability vxlan

capability vxlan

To set VXLAN capability for the port profile so that the port inheriting this port profile carries VXLAN traffic, use the **capability vxlan** command. To remove the VXLAN capability for the port profile, use the **no** form of this command.

capability vxlan

no capability vxlan

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Port profile configuration (config-port-prof)

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(2.1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to set the VXLAN capability for the port profile:

```
n1000v(config)# capability vxlan
```

This example shows how to remove the VXLAN capability for the port profile:

```
n1000v(config)# no capability vxlan
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show port-profile name	Displays port profile configurations.

cd

To change to a different directory from the one you are currently working in, use the **cd** command.

```
cd [filesystem://directory] | directory
```

Syntax Description	filesystem: (Optional) File system name. Valid file systems are bootflash and volatile . //directory (Optional) Directory name. The directory name is case-sensitive and can be up to 28 characters.
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Defaults	bootflash
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Command Modes	Any
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	You can only change to the directories that are on the active supervisor module. Use the present working directory (pwd) command to verify the name of the directory that you are currently working in.
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Examples	This example shows how to change to a different directory on the current file system:
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```
n1000v# cd my-scripts
```

This example shows how to change from the file system that you are currently working in to a different file system:

```
n1000v# cd volatile:
```

This example shows how to revert back to the default directory, bootflash:

```
n1000v# cd
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	pwd	Displays the name of the directory that you are currently working in.

cdp advertise

cdp advertise

To specify the Cisco Discovery Protocol version to advertise, use the **cdp advertise** command. To remove the **cdp advertise** configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp advertise {v1 | v2}

no cdp advertise [v1 | v2]

Syntax Description	v1 Specifies Cisco Discovery Protocol Version 1. v2 Specifies Cisco Discovery Protocol Version 2.
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Defaults	Cisco Discovery Protocol Version 2
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Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Examples	This example shows how to set Cisco Discovery Protocol Version 1 as the version to advertise:
	n1000v(config)# cdp advertise v1

This example shows how to remove Cisco Discovery Protocol Version 1 as the configuration to advertise:

n1000v(config)# **no cdp advertise v1**

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show cdp global	Displays the Cisco Discovery Protocol configuration.

cdp enable (global)

To enable the Cisco Discovery Protocol globally on all interfaces and port channels, use the **cdp enable** command. To disable CDP globally, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp enable

no cdp enable

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults Enabled on all interfaces and port channels

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Cisco Discovery Protocol can only be configured on physical interfaces and port channels.

Examples This example shows how to enable Cisco Discovery Protocol globally and then display the Cisco Discovery Protocol configuration:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# cdp enable
n1000v(config)# show cdp global
Global CDP information:
  CDP enabled globally
  Refresh time is 60 seconds
  Hold time is 180 seconds
  CDPv2 advertisements is enabled
  DeviceID TLV in System-Name(Default) Format
n1000v(config)#End
```

This example shows how to disable Cisco Discovery Protocol globally and then display the Cisco Discovery Protocol configuration:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# no cdp enable
n1000v(config)# show cdp global
Global CDP information:
  CDP disabled globally
```

■ cdp enable (global)

```
Refresh time is 60 seconds
Hold time is 180 seconds
CDPv2 advertisements is enabled
DeviceID TLV in System-Name(Default) Format
n1000v(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	cdp enable (interface or port channel)	Enables the Cisco Discovery Protocol on an interface or port channel.
	show cdp global	Displays the Cisco Discovery Protocol configuration.

cdp enable (interface or port channel)

To enable the Cisco Discovery Protocol on an interface or port channel, use the **cdp enable** command. To disable it, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp enable

no cdp enable

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults None

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Cisco Discovery Protocol can only be configured on physical interfaces and port channels.

Examples This example shows how to enable the Cisco Discovery Protocol on port channel 2:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# interface port-channel12
n1000v(config-if)# cdp enable
n1000v(config-if)#
```

This example shows how to disable the Cisco Discovery Protocol on mgmt0:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# interface mgmt0
n1000v(config-if)# no cdp enable
n1000v(config-if)# show cdp interface mgmt0
    mgmt0 is up
        CDP disabled on interface
        Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
        Holdtime is 180 seconds
n1000v(config-if)#
```

Related Commands

■ cdp enable (interface or port channel)

Command	Description
cdp advertise	Assigns the version that the interface will advertise—Cisco Discovery Protocol Version 1 or Cisco Discovery Protocol Version 2.
cdp format device ID	Assigns the Cisco Discovery Protocol device ID.
cdp holdtime	Sets the maximum amount of time that the Cisco Discovery Protocol holds onto neighbor information before discarding it.
show cdp interface	Displays the Cisco Discovery Protocol configuration for an interface.
show cdp neighbors	Displays your device from the upstream device.

cdp format device-id

To specify the device ID format for the Cisco Discovery Protocol, use the **cdp format device-id** command. To remove it, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp format device-id {mac-address | serial-number | system-name}

no cdp format device-id {mac-address | serial-number | system-name}

Syntax Description	mac-address Specifies the MAC address of a chassis in one of the following formats.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X.X.X • XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX • XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX • XXXX.XXXX.XXXX
	serial-number Specifies the chassis serial number.
	system-name Specifies the system name/fully qualified domain name (default).

- X.X.X
- XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX
- XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX
- XXXX.XXXX.XXXX

Defaults	System name/fully qualified domain name
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Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Cisco Discovery Protocol must be enabled globally before you configure the device ID format. You can configure the Cisco Discovery Protocol on physical interfaces and port channels only.
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Examples	This example shows how to configure the Cisco Discovery Protocol device ID with the MAC address format and then display the configuration:
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```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# cdp format device-id mac-address
n1000v(config)# show cdp global
Global CDP information:
CDP enabled globally
    Sending CDP packets every 5 seconds
    Sending a holdtime value of 10 seconds
    Sending CDPv2 advertisements is disabled
```

cdp format device-id

Sending DeviceID TLV in Mac Address Format

This example shows how to remove the Cisco Discovery Protocol device ID MAC address format from the configuration:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# no cdp format device-id mac-address
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cdp advertise	Assigns the Cisco Discovery Protocol version the interface will advertise—Cisco Discovery Protocol Version 1 or Cisco Discovery Protocol Version 2.
cdp enable interface	Enables the Cisco Discovery Protocol on an interface or port channel.
cdp holdtime	Sets the maximum amount of time that the Cisco Discovery Protocol holds onto neighbor information before discarding it.
show cdp global	Displays the Cisco Discovery Protocol global configuration parameters.
show cdp interface	Displays the Cisco Discovery Protocol configuration for an interface.
show cdp neighbors	Displays your device from the upstream device.

cdp holdtime

To do set the maximum amount of time that the Cisco Discovery Protocol holds onto neighbor information before discarding it, use the **cdp holdtime** command. To remove the Cisco Discovery Protocol holdtime configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp holdtime *seconds*

no cdp holdtime *seconds*

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Time that the Cisco Discovery Protocol holds on to neighbor information. The range is from 10 to 255 seconds.
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Defaults	180 seconds
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Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Cisco Discovery Protocol must be enabled globally before you configure the device ID format. You can configure the Cisco Discovery Protocol on physical interfaces and port channels only.
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Examples	This example shows how to set the Cisco Discovery Protocol holdtime to 10 second:
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```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# cdp holdtime 10
```

This example shows how to remove the Cisco Discovery Protocol holdtime configuration:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# no cdp holdtime 10
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show cdp global	Displays the Cisco Discovery Protocol global configuration parameters.
	show cdp neighbors	Displays the upstream device from your device.

cdp timer

cdp timer

To set the refresh time for the Cisco Discovery Protocol to send advertisements to neighbors, use the **cdp timer** command. To remove the Cisco Discovery Protocol timer configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp timer *seconds*

no cdp timer *seconds*

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Time before the Cisco Discovery Protocol sends advertisements to neighbors. The range is from 5 to 254 seconds.
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Defaults	60 seconds
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Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Examples	This example shows how to configure the Cisco Discovery Protocol timer to 10 seconds:
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```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# cdp timer 10
```

This example shows how to remove the Cisco Discovery Protocol timer configuration:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# no cdp timer 10
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show cdp global	Displays the Cisco Discovery Protocol global configuration parameters.
	show cdp neighbors	Displays the upstream device from your device.

channel-group auto (port profile)

To create and define a channel group for all interfaces that belong to a port profile, use the **channel-group auto** command. To remove the channel group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
channel-group auto [mode channel_mode] [sub-group sg-type{cdp | manual}] [mac-pinning]
no channel-group
```

Syntax Description	<p>mode (Optional) Specifies a channeling mode:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>channel_mode</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on • active (uses Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)) • passive (uses LACP)
sub-group	(Optional) Specifies to create subgroups for managing the traffic flow when the port profile connects to multiple upstream switches. The feature is also called virtual port channel host mode (vPC-HM).
sg-type	
cdp	Specifies to create subgroups using the Cisco Discovery Protocol.
manual	Specifies to create subgroups manually.
mac-pinning	(Optional) Specifies to attach Virtual Ethernet Modules (VEMs) to an upstream switch that does not support port channels. There are a maximum of 32 subgroups per port channel, so a maximum of 32 Ethernet port members can be assigned.

Defaults	None
Command Modes	Port profile configuration (config-port-prof)
Supported User Roles	network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>The channel-group auto command creates a unique port channel for all interfaces that belong to the same module. The channel group is automatically assigned when the port profile is assigned to the first interface. Each additional interface that belongs to the same module is added to the same port channel. In Microsoft Hyper-V environments, a different port channel is created for each module.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The channel group mode must be set to on when configuring a virtual port channel host machine (vPC-HM). • When configuring a port channel for a port profile that connects to two or more upstream switches, note the following:
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channel-group auto (port profile)

- You need to know whether Cisco Discovery Protocol is configured in the upstream switches. If configured, Cisco Discovery Protocol creates a subgroup for each upstream switch to manage its traffic separately.
- If not configured, you must manually configure subgroups to manage the traffic flow on the separate switches.
- When configuring a port channel for vPC-HM, and the upstream switches do not support port channels, you can use MAC pinning, which automatically assigns each Ethernet member port to a unique subgroup.
- You can also configure vPC-HM on the interface. For more information, see the *Cisco Nexus 1000V Interface Configuration Guide, Release 4.2(1)SV1(5.1)*.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a port profile for a port channel that connects to a single upstream switch and then display the configuration:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# port-profile AccessProf
n1000v(config-port-prof)# channel-group auto mode on
n1000v(config-port-prof)# show port-profile name AccessProf
port-profile AccessProf
  description: allaccess4
  status: disabled
  capability uplink: yes
  port-group: AccessProf
  config attributes:
    switchport mode access
    channel-group auto mode on
    evaluated config attributes:
      switchport mode access
      channel-group auto mode on
      assigned interfaces:
n1000v(config-port-prof)#

```

This example shows how to remove the channel group configuration from the port profile and then display the configuration:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# port-profile AccessProf
n1000v(config-port-prof)# no channel-group
n1000v(config-port-prof)# show port-profile name AccessProf
port-profile AccessProf
  description: allaccess4
  status: disabled
  capability uplink: yes
  port-group: AccessProf
  config attributes:
    switchport mode access
    evaluated config attributes:
      switchport mode access
      assigned interfaces:
n1000v(config-port-prof)#

```

This example shows how to configure a port profile for a port channel that connects to multiple upstream switches that have the Cisco Discovery Protocol enabled and then display the configuration:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

```
n1000v(config)# port-profile uplinkProf
n1000v(config-port-prof)# channel-group auto mode on sub-group cdp
n1000v(config-port-prof)# show port-profile name uplinkProf
port-profile uplinkProf
  description:
  type: vethernet
  status: disabled
  pinning control-vlan: -
  pinning packet-vlan: -
  system vlans: none
  port-group:
    max ports: 32
  inherit:
  config attributes:
    channel-group auto mode on sub-group cdp
  evaluated config attributes:
    channel-group auto mode on sub-group cdp
  assigned interfaces:
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
port-profile	Creates a port profile and places you into global configuration mode for the named port profile.
show port-profile name	Displays the port profile configuration.

■ **clear access-list counters**

clear access-list counters

To clear the counters for IP and MAC access control lists (ACLs), use the **clear access-list counters** command.

clear access-list counters [access-list-name]

Syntax Description	<i>access-list-name</i> (Optional) ACL name, whose counters the device clears. The name can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
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Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Any
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Supported User Roles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	If you specify an ACL, the name can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
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Examples	This example shows how to clear counters for all IP and MAC ACLs:
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```
n1000v# clear access-list counters
n1000v#
```

This example shows how to clear counters for an IP ACL named acl-ip-01:

```
n1000v# clear access-list counters acl-ip-01
n1000v#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear ip access-list counters	Clears counters for IP ACLs.
	clear mac access-list counters	Clears counters for MAC ACLs.
	show access-lists	Displays information about one or all IP and MAC ACLs.

clear cdp

To clear Cisco Discovery Protocol information on an interface, use the **clear cdp** command.

```
clear cdp {counters | table} [interface {control if_num | mgmt mgmt_num}]
```

Syntax Description	counters Clears the Cisco Discovery Protocol counters on all interfaces.
interface	(Optional) Clears the Cisco Discovery Protocol counters on a specified interface.
table	Clears the Cisco Discovery Protocol cache on all interfaces.
control	Specifies the control interface.
if_num	Control interface number. The only accepted value is 0.
mgmt	Specifies the management interface number.
mgmt_num	Management interface number. The only accepted value is 0.

Defaults	None				
Command Modes	Any				
SupportedUserRoles	network-admin network-operator				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5.2(1)SK1(1.1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.				

Examples	This example shows how to clear the Cisco Discovery Protocol counters on all interfaces: n1000V# clear cdp counters
	This example shows how to clear the Cisco Discovery Protocol cache on all interfaces: n1000V# clear cdp table

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show cdp	Displays interfaces that have the Cisco Discovery Protocol enabled.

■ **clear cli history**

clear cli history

To clear the history of commands you have entered into the command-line interface (CLI), use the **clear cli history** command.

clear cli history

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults None

Command Modes Any

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use the **show cli history** command to display the history of the commands that you entered at the CLI.

Examples This example shows how to clear the command history:

```
n1000v# clear cli history
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show cli history	Displays the command history.

clear cores

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

clear cores [archive]

Syntax Description	archive	(Optional) Clears the core file on the logflash file system.
Defaults	None	
Command Modes	Any	
SupportedUserRoles	network-admin	
Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	Use the show system cores command to display information about the core files.	
Examples	This example shows how to clear the core file: n1000v# clear cores	
	This example shows how to clear the core on the logflash file system: n1000v# clear cores archive	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	show cores	Displays all of the device core dumps, for the current VDC.
	show system cores	Displays the core filename.
	system cores	Configures the core filename.

■ clear counters

clear counters

To clear interface counters, use the **clear counters** command.

```
clear counters [interface {all | ethernet slot/port | mgmt | port-channel port-channel-number | vethernet interface-number}]
```

Syntax Description	interface (Optional) Clears the interface counters. all Clears all of the interface counters. ethernet Clears an Ethernet interface counter slot/port Ethernet slot/chassis number. The range is from 1 to 66. mgmt Clears the management interface (mgmt0). port-channel Clears a port channel interface. port-channel-number Port channel number. The range is from 1 to 4096. vethernet Clears a virtual Ethernet interface. interface-number Virtual Ethernet interface number. The range is from 1 to 1048575.
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Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Any
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Supported User Roles	network-admin network-operator
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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Examples	This example shows how to clear the Ethernet interface counters:
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```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# clear counters ethernet 2/1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show interface counters	Displays the interface status, which includes the counters.

clear debug-logfile

To clear the contents of the debug logfile, use the **clear debug-logfile** command.

clear debug-logfile *filename*

Syntax Description	<i>filename</i> Debug logfile name to clear.								
Defaults	None								
Command Modes	Any								
SupportedUserRoles	network-admin								
Command History	<table><thead><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>5.2(1)SK1(1.1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></tbody></table>	Release	Modification	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.				
Release	Modification								
5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.								
Examples	This example shows how to clear the debug logfile: <pre>n1000v# clear debug-logfile syslogd_debugs</pre>								
Related Commands	<table><thead><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>debug logfile</td><td>Configures a debug logging file.</td></tr><tr><td>debug logging</td><td>Enable debug logging.</td></tr><tr><td>show debug logfile</td><td>Displays the contents of the debug logfile.</td></tr></tbody></table>	Command	Description	debug logfile	Configures a debug logging file.	debug logging	Enable debug logging.	show debug logfile	Displays the contents of the debug logfile.
Command	Description								
debug logfile	Configures a debug logging file.								
debug logging	Enable debug logging.								
show debug logfile	Displays the contents of the debug logfile.								

clear flow exporter

clear flow exporter

To clear the statistics for a Flexible NetFlow flow exporter, use the **clear flow exporter** command.

```
clear flow exporter {name exporter-name | exporter-name}
```

Syntax Description	name Specifies a flow exporter. <i>exporter-name</i> Flow exporter name. The maximum size is 63, case-sensitive, alphanumeric characters.
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Command Default	None
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Command Modes	Any
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	You must have already enabled traffic monitoring with Flexible NetFlow using an exporter before you can use the clear flow exporter command.
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Examples	This example shows how to clear the statistics for the flow exporter named NFC-DC-PHOENIX:
	<pre>n1000v# clear flow exporter name NFC-DC-PHOENIX n1000v#</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear flow exporter	Clears the statistics for exporters.
	flow exporter	Creates a flow exporter.
	show flow exporter	Displays flow exporter status and statistics.

clear ip access-list counters

To clear the counters for IP access control lists (ACLs), use the **clear ip access-list counters** command.

clear ip access-list counters [access-list-name]

Syntax Description	<i>access-list-name</i> (Optional) IP ACL name, whose counters you want cleared. The name can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
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Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Any
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Supported User Roles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	If specifying an ACL by name, it can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
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Examples	This example shows how to clear counters for all IP ACLs:
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```
n1000v# clear ip access-list counters
n1000v#
```

This example shows how to clear counters for an IP ACL named acl-ip-101:

```
n1000v# clear ip access-list counters acl-ip-101
n1000v#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear access-list counters	Clears counters for IP and MAC ACLs.
	clear mac access-list counters	Clears counters for MAC ACLs.
	show access-lists	Displays information about one or all IP and MAC ACLs.
	show ip access-lists	Displays information about one or all IP ACLs.

■ **clear ip igmp interface statistics**

clear ip igmp interface statistics

To clear the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) statistics for an interface, use the **clear ip igmp interface statistics** command.

clear ip igmp interface statistics [if-type if-number]

Syntax Description	<i>if-type</i> (Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function. <i>if-number</i> (Optional) Interface number. The range of numbers is dependent of the interface.
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Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Any
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Supported User Roles	network-admin network-operator
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This example shows how to clear IGMP statistics for an interface:

```
n1000v# clear ip igmp interface statistics ethernet 2/1
n1000v#
```

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip igmp snooping	Displays IGMP snooping information.

clear ip igmp snooping statistics vlan

To clear the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping statistics for VLANs, use the **clear ip igmp snooping statistics vlan** command.

clear ip igmp snooping statistics vlan {*vlan-id* | all}

Syntax Description	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>vlan-id</i></td><td>VLAN number. The range is from 1 to 3967 and from 4048 to 4093.</td></tr> <tr> <td>all</td><td>Applies to all VLANs.</td></tr> </table>	<i>vlan-id</i>	VLAN number. The range is from 1 to 3967 and from 4048 to 4093.	all	Applies to all VLANs.
<i>vlan-id</i>	VLAN number. The range is from 1 to 3967 and from 4048 to 4093.				
all	Applies to all VLANs.				
Defaults	None				
Command Modes	Any				
Supported User Roles	network-admin network-operator				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5.2(1)SK1(1.1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.				
Examples	<p>This example shows how to clear IGMP snooping statistics for VLAN 1:</p> <pre>n1000v# clear ip igmp snooping statistics vlan 1 n1000v#</pre>				
Related Commands	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show ip igmp snooping statistics vlan</td> <td>Displays IGMP snooping statistics by VLAN.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	show ip igmp snooping statistics vlan	Displays IGMP snooping statistics by VLAN.
Command	Description				
show ip igmp snooping statistics vlan	Displays IGMP snooping statistics by VLAN.				

■ **clear lacp counters**

clear lacp counters

To clear the statistics for all interfaces for Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) groups, use the **clear lacp counters** command.

clear lacp counters [interface port-channel *channel-number*]

Syntax Description

interface	(Optional) Specifies an interface.
port-channel	The port channel interface.
<i>channel-number</i>	LACP port channel number. The range is from 1 to 4096.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any

SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If you clear counters for a specific port channel, the allowable port channel numbers are from 1 to 4096. If you do not specify a port channel number, the LACP counters for all LACP port groups are cleared. If you clear counters for a static port-channel group, without the aggregation protocol enabled, the device ignores the command.

Examples

This example shows how to clear all the LACP counters:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# clear lacp counters
n1000v(config) #
```

This example shows how to clear all LACP counters for the LACP port-channel group 20:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# clear lacp counters interface port-channel 20
n1000v(config) #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show lacp counters	Displays information about LACP statistics.

clear license

clear license

To uninstall a license file from a Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM), or to uninstall an evaluation license before installing a permanent license, use the **clear license** command.

clear license *filename*

Syntax Description	<i>filename</i>	License file to be uninstalled.
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Defaults	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Any
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	If a license is in use, you cannot uninstall it. Before uninstalling the license file, all licenses must first be transferred from the Virtual Ethernet Modules (VEMs) to the VSM license pool.
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Service Disruption

When you uninstall a license file from a VSM, the virtual Ethernet interfaces on the VEM are removed from service and the traffic flowing to them from virtual machines is dropped. This traffic flow is not resumed until you add a new license file with licenses for the VEMs. We recommend that you notify the server administrator that you are uninstalling a license and that this will cause the virtual Ethernet interfaces to shut down.

Examples	This example shows how to remove the Enterprise.lic license file from a VSM:
-----------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------

```
n1000v# clear license Enterprise.lic
Clearing license Enterprise.lic:
SERVER this_host ANY
VENDOR cisco

Do you want to continue? (y/n) y
Clearing license ..done
n1000v#
```

Related Commands	
-------------------------	--

Command	Description
show license	Displays license information.
install license	Installs a license file(s) on a VSM.
svs license transfer src-vem	Transfers licenses from a source VEM to another VEM or to the VSM pool of available licenses.

clear line

clear line

To end a session on a specified virtual teletype (VTY), use the **clear line** command.

clear line *word*

Syntax Description	<i>word</i>	VTY name.
---------------------------	-------------	-----------

Defaults	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Any
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin network-operator
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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Examples	This example shows how to end a session on a specified VTY:
-----------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

```
n1000v(config)# clear line
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show users	Displays active user sessions.

clear logging logfile

To clear messages from the logging file, use the **clear logging logfile** command:

```
clear logging logfile
```

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults None

Command Modes Any

SupportedUserRoles Super user

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to clear messages from the logging file:

```
n1000v# clear logging logfile  
n1000v#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show logging logfile	Displays the logs in the local log file.

■ **clear logging session**

clear logging session

To clear the current logging session, use the **clear logging session** command:

clear logging session

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults None

Command Modes Any

SupportedUserRoles Super user

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to clear the current logging session:

```
n1000v# clear logging session
n1000v#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show logging session	Displays the logging session status

clear mac access-list counters

To clear the counters for MAC access control lists (ACLs), use the **clear mac access-list counters** command.

clear mac access-list counters [access-list-name]

Syntax Description	<i>access-list-name</i> (Optional) MAC ACL name, whose counters you want to clear. The name can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.										
Defaults	None										
Command Modes	Any										
SupportedUserRoles	network-admin										
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5.2(1)SK1(1.1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.						
Release	Modification										
5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.										
Usage Guidelines	If you want counters cleared for a specific MAC ACL, the name can be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.										
Examples	<p>This example shows how to clear counters for all MAC ACLs:</p> <pre>n1000v# clear mac access-list counters n1000v#</pre> <p>This example shows how to clear counters for a MAC ACL named acl-mac-0060:</p> <pre>n1000v# clear mac access-list counters acl-mac-0060 n1000v#</pre>										
Related Commands	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>clear access-list counters</td><td>Clears counters for IP and MAC ACLs.</td></tr> <tr> <td>clear ip access-list counters</td><td>Clears counters for IP ACLs.</td></tr> <tr> <td>show access-lists</td><td>Displays information about one or all IP and MAC ACLs.</td></tr> <tr> <td>show mac access-lists</td><td>Displays information about one or all MAC ACLs.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	clear access-list counters	Clears counters for IP and MAC ACLs.	clear ip access-list counters	Clears counters for IP ACLs.	show access-lists	Displays information about one or all IP and MAC ACLs.	show mac access-lists	Displays information about one or all MAC ACLs.
Command	Description										
clear access-list counters	Clears counters for IP and MAC ACLs.										
clear ip access-list counters	Clears counters for IP ACLs.										
show access-lists	Displays information about one or all IP and MAC ACLs.										
show mac access-lists	Displays information about one or all MAC ACLs.										

■ clear mac address-table dynamic

clear mac address-table dynamic

To clear the Layer 2 dynamic address entries from the MAC address table, use the **clear mac address-table dynamic** command.

```
clear mac address-table dynamic [bridge-domain bridge_dom_name | vlan vlan-id |  
/bridge-domain bridge_dom_name ]]
```

Syntax Description	bridge-domain (Optional) Specifies the bridge domain. <i>bridge_dom_name</i> Bridge domain name. The name is a maximum of 128 characters.
	vlan (Optional) Specifies the VLAN to clear. <i>vlan-id</i> VLAN identification number. The range is from 1 to 4094.

Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Any
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use the clear mac address-table dynamic command with no arguments or keywords to remove all dynamic entries from the table.
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To clear static MAC addresses from the table, use the **no mac address-table static** command.

If you enter the **clear mac address-table dynamic** command with no arguments or keywords, all dynamic addresses are removed. If you specify an address but do not specify an interface, the address is deleted from all interfaces. If you specify an interface but do not specify an address, the device removes all addresses on the specified interfaces.

Examples	This example shows how to clear all dynamic Layer 2 entries from the MAC address table:
-----------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

```
n1000v# configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
n1000v(config)# clear mac address-table dynamic  
n1000v(config) #
```

This example shows how to clear all dynamic Layer2 entries for VLAN 342:

```
n1000v# configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

```
n1000v(config)# clear mac address-table dynamic vlan 342
n1000v(config)#{
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac address-table	Displays the information about the MAC address table.

■ **clear ntp statistics**

clear ntp statistics

To clear the Network Time Protocol (NTP) statistics, use the **clear ntp statistics** command.

clear ntp statistics {all-peers | io | local | memory}

Syntax Description	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>all-peers</td><td>Clears statistics for all NTP peers.</td></tr> <tr> <td>io</td><td>Clears IO statistics.</td></tr> <tr> <td>local</td><td>Clears local statistics.</td></tr> <tr> <td>memory</td><td>Clears memory statistics.</td></tr> </table>	all-peers	Clears statistics for all NTP peers.	io	Clears IO statistics.	local	Clears local statistics.	memory	Clears memory statistics.
all-peers	Clears statistics for all NTP peers.								
io	Clears IO statistics.								
local	Clears local statistics.								
memory	Clears memory statistics.								
Defaults	None								
Command Modes	Any								
Supported User Roles	network-admin network-operator								
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5.2(1)SK1(1.1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.				
Release	Modification								
5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.								
Examples	<p>This example shows how to clear statistics for all NTP peers:</p> <pre>n1000v(config)# clear ntp statistics all-peers</pre>								
Related Commands	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show ntp peers</td> <td>Displays information about NTP peers.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	show ntp peers	Displays information about NTP peers.				
Command	Description								
show ntp peers	Displays information about NTP peers.								

clear ssh hosts

To clear the Secure Shell (SSH) host sessions, use the **clear ssh hosts** command.

clear ssh hosts

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults None

Command Modes Any

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to clear all of the SSH host sessions:

```
n1000v# clear ssh hosts
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ssh	Shows the SSH sessions.
	ssh server enable	Enables the SSH server.

■ **clear system reset-reason**

clear system reset-reason

To clear the device reset-reason history, use the **clear system reset-reason** command.

clear system reset-reason

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults None

Command Modes Any

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to clear the reset-reason history:

```
n1000v# clear system reset-reason
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show system reset-reason	Displays the device reset-reason history.

clear user

To clear a user session, use the **clear user** command.

clear user *user-id*

Syntax Description	<i>user-id</i>	User identifier. The name is alphanumeric, not case-sensitive, and has a maximum of 32 characters.
Defaults	None	
Command Modes	Any	
Supported User Roles	network-admin	
Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	Use the show users command to display the current user sessions on the device.	
Examples	This example shows how to clear all Secure Shell (SSH) host sessions: n1000v# clear user user1	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	show users	Displays the user session information.

cli var name

cli var name

To define a command-line interface (CLI) variable for a terminal session, use the **cli var name** command. To remove the CLI variable, use the **no** form of this command.

cli var name *variable-name* *variable-text*

cli no var name *variable-name*

Syntax Description	<i>variable-name</i>	Variable name. The name is alphanumeric, case-sensitive, and has a maximum of 31 characters.
	<i>variable-text</i>	Variable text. The text is alphanumeric, can contain spaces, and has a maximum of 200 characters.

Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Any
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	You can reference a CLI variable using the following syntax:
	<code>\$(variable-name)</code>

Instances where you can use variables include the following:

- Command scripts
- Filenames

You cannot reference a variable in the definition of another variable.

You can use the predefined variable, **TIMESTAMP**, to insert the time of day. You cannot change or remove the **TIMESTAMP** CLI variable.

You must remove a CLI variable before you can change its definition.

Examples	This example shows how to define a CLI variable:
	<code>n1000v# cli var name testinterface interface 2/3</code>

This example shows how to reference the **TIMESTAMP** variable:

`n1000v# copy running-config > bootflash:run-config-$(TIMESTAMP).cfg`

This example shows how to remove a CLI variable:

```
n1000v# cli no var name testinterface interface 2/3
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show cli variables	Displays the CLI variables.

clock set

clock set

To manually set the clock, use the **clock set** command.

clock set *time day month year*

Syntax Description	<table> <tr> <td><i>time</i></td><td>Time of day. The format is <i>HH:MM:SS</i>.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>day</i></td><td>Day of the month. The range is from 1 to 31.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>month</i></td><td>Month of the year. The values are January, February, March, ...</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>year</i></td><td>Year. The range is from 2000 to 2030.</td></tr> </table>	<i>time</i>	Time of day. The format is <i>HH:MM:SS</i> .	<i>day</i>	Day of the month. The range is from 1 to 31.	<i>month</i>	Month of the year. The values are January , February , March , ...	<i>year</i>	Year. The range is from 2000 to 2030.
<i>time</i>	Time of day. The format is <i>HH:MM:SS</i> .								
<i>day</i>	Day of the month. The range is from 1 to 31.								
<i>month</i>	Month of the year. The values are January , February , March , ...								
<i>year</i>	Year. The range is from 2000 to 2030.								

Defaults	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Any
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command when you cannot synchronize your device with an outside clock source, such as NTP.
-------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Examples	This example shows how to manually set the clock:
	n1000v# clock set 9:00:00 1 June 2008

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show clock	Displays the clock time.

clock summer-time

To configure the summer-time (daylight saving time) offset, use the **clock summer-time** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

clock summer-time *zone-name start-week start-day start-month start-time end-week end-day end-month end-time offset-minutes*

no clock summer-time

Syntax Description	<i>zone-name</i> Time zone string. The time zone string is a three-character string.
<i>start-week</i>	Week of the month to start the summer-time offset. The range is from 1 to 5.
<i>start-day</i>	Day of the month for the summer-time offset. Valid values are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, or Sunday .
<i>start-month</i>	Month to start the summer-time offset. Valid values are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December .
<i>start-time</i>	Time to start the summer-time offset. The format is <i>hh:mm</i> .
<i>end-week</i>	Week of the month to end the summer-time offset. The range is from 1 to 5.
<i>end-day</i>	Day of the month to end the summer-time offset. Valid values are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, or Sunday .
<i>end-month</i>	Month to end the summer-time offset. Valid values are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December .
<i>end-time</i>	Time to end the summer-time offset. The format is <i>hh:mm</i> .
<i>offset-minutes</i>	Number of minutes to offset the clock. The range is from 1 to 1440.

Defaults	None				
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)				
SupportedUserRoles	network-admin				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5.2(1)SK1(1.1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.				

Examples	<p>This example shows how to configure the offset for summer-time or daylight saving time:</p> <pre>n1000v# configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. n1000v(config)# clock summer-time PDT 1 Sunday March 02:00 1 Sunday November 02:00 60</pre>
----------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

This example shows how to remove the summer-time offset:

clock summer-time

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)# no clock summer-time
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show clock	Displays the clock summer-time offset configuration.

clock timezone

To configure the time zone offset from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), use the **clock timezone** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

clock timezone *zone-name offset-hours offset-minutes*

no clock timezone

Syntax Description	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>zone-name</i></td><td>Zone name. The name is a 3-character string e.g., PST or EST.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>offset-hours</i></td><td>Hours offset from UTC. The range is from -23 to 23.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>offset-minutes</i></td><td>Minutes offset from UTC. The range is from 0 to 59.</td></tr> </table>	<i>zone-name</i>	Zone name. The name is a 3-character string e.g., PST or EST.	<i>offset-hours</i>	Hours offset from UTC. The range is from -23 to 23.	<i>offset-minutes</i>	Minutes offset from UTC. The range is from 0 to 59.
<i>zone-name</i>	Zone name. The name is a 3-character string e.g., PST or EST.						
<i>offset-hours</i>	Hours offset from UTC. The range is from -23 to 23.						
<i>offset-minutes</i>	Minutes offset from UTC. The range is from 0 to 59.						
Defaults	None						
Command Modes	Any						
Supported User Roles	network-admin						
Command History	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5.2(1)SK1(1.1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.		
Release	Modification						
5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.						
Examples	<p>This example shows how to configure the time zone offset from UTC:</p> <pre>n1000v# clock timezone EST 5 0</pre> <p>This example shows how to remove the time zone offset:</p> <pre>n1000v# no clock timezone</pre>						
Related Commands	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show clock</td><td>Displays the clock time.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	show clock	Displays the clock time.		
Command	Description						
show clock	Displays the clock time.						

collect counter

collect counter

To configure the number of bytes or packets in a flow as a nonkey field and collect the number of bytes or packets seen for a Flexible NetFlow flow record, use the **collect counter** command. To disable the counters, use the **no** form of this command.

collect counter {bytes [long] | packets [long]}

no collect counter {bytes [long] | packets [long]}

Syntax Description	bytes Configures the number of bytes or packets seen in a flow as a nonkey field and enables collecting the total number of bytes from the flow. long (Optional) Enables collecting the total number of bytes from the flow using a 64-bit counter. packets Configures the number of bytes seen in a flow as a nonkey field and enables collecting the total number of packets from the flow.
---------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Command Default This command is not enabled by default.

Command Modes Flow record configuration (config-flow-record)

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SKI(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to collect the total number of bytes from the flows as a nonkey field:

```
n1000v(config)# flow record FLOW-RECORD-1
n1000v(config-flow-record)# collect counter bytes
```

This example shows how to collect the total number of bytes from the flows as a nonkey field using a 64 bit counter:

```
n1000v(config)# flow record FLOW-RECORD-1
n1000v(config-flow-record)# collect counter bytes long
```

This example shows how to collect the total number of packets from the flows as a nonkey field:

```
n1000v(config)# flow record FLOW-RECORD-1
n1000v(config-flow-record)# collect counter packets
```

This example shows how to collect the total number of packets from the flows as a nonkey field using a 64-bit counter:

```
n1000v(config)# flow record FLOW-RECORD-1
n1000v(config-flow-record)# collect counter packets long
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
collect counter	Configures the counters as a nonkey field and collects the counter values.
flow record	Creates a flow record.
show flow record	Displays flow record status and statistics.

```
■ collect timestamp sys-upptime
```

collect timestamp sys-upptime

To collect the TIMESTAMP SYS-UPTIME for a NetFlow flow record, use the **collect timestamp sys-upptime** command. To disable the collection, use the **no** form of this command.

```
collect timestamp sys-upptime {first | last}
```

```
no collect timestamp sys-upptime {first | last}
```

Syntax Description	first	Configures the sys-upptime for the time that the first packet was seen from the flows as a nonkey field and enables collecting time stamps based on the sys-upptime for the time that the first packet was seen from the flows.
	last	Configures the sys-upptime for the time that the last packet was seen from the flows as a nonkey field and enables collecting time stamps based on the sys-upptime for the time that the most recent packet was seen from the flows.

Command Default This command is not enabled by default.

Command Modes Flow record configuration (config-flow-record)

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example enables collecting the sys-upptime for the time that the first packet was seen from the flows:

```
n1000v(config)# flow record FLOW-RECORD-1
n1000v(config-flow-record)# collect timestamp sys-upptime first
```

This example enables collecting the sys-upptime for the time that the most recent packet was seen from the flows:

```
n1000v(config)# flow record FLOW-RECORD-1
n1000v(config-flow-record)# collect timestamp sys-upptime last
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	flow record	Creates a flow record.
	show flow record	Displays flow record status and statistics.

collect transport tcp flags

To collect Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) flags for a NetFlow flow record, use the **collect transport tcp flags** command. To disable the collection, use the **no** form of this command.

collect transport tcp flags

no collect transport tcp flags

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords

Command Default This command is not enabled by default.

Command Modes Flow record configuration (config-flow-record)

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to collect the TCP flags:

```
n1000v(config)# flow record FLOW-RECORD-1
n1000v(config-flow-record)# collect transport tcp flags
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	flow record	Creates a flow record.
	show flow record	Displays flow record status and statistics.

configure terminal

configure terminal

To enter global configuration mode, use the **configure terminal** command.

configure terminal

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults None

Command Modes Any

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The configuration changes you make in the global configuration mode are saved in the running configuration file. To save these changes persistently across reboots and restarts, you must copy them to the startup configuration file using the **copy running-config startup-config** command.

Examples This example shows how to enter global configuration mode:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
n1000v(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
copy run start	Saves the running configuration persistently through reboots and restarts by copying it to the startup configuration.
pwd	Displays the name of the present working directory.
show terminal	Displays information about the terminal.
where	Displays the current configuration mode context.

copy

To copy a file from a source to a destination, use the **copy** command.

copy *source-url destination-url*

Syntax Description	<i>source-url</i> Source URL (or variable) of the file or directory to be copied. The source can be either local or remote, depending upon whether the file is being downloaded or uploaded. <i>destination-url</i> Destination URL (or variable) of the copied file or directory. The destination can be either local or remote, depending upon whether the file is being downloaded or uploaded.
---------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Defaults The default name for the destination file is the source filename.

Command Modes Any

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The entire copying process may take several minutes, depending on the network conditions and the size of the file and differs from protocol to protocol and from network to network.

The colon character (:) is required after the file system URL prefix keywords (such as **bootflash**).

In the URL syntax for **ftp:**, **scp:**, **sftp:**, and **tftp:**, the server is either an IP address or a hostname.

The format of the source and destination URLs varies according to the file or directory location. You may enter either a command-line interface (CLI) variable for a directory or a filename that follows the Cisco NX-OS file system syntax (*filesystem:[/directory][[/filename]*)).

The following tables list URL prefix keywords by the file system type. If you do not specify a URL prefix keyword, the device looks for the file in the current directory.

Table 3-1 lists URL prefix keywords for bootflash and remote writable storage file systems.

copy

Table 3-1 URL Prefix Keywords for Storage File Systems

Keyword	Source or Destination
bootflash:[/module]	Source or destination URL for boot flash memory. The <i>module</i> argument value is sup-active , sup-local , sup-remote , or sup-standby .
ftp:	Source or destination URL for a FTP network server. The syntax for this alias is as follows: ftp:[/server][/path]/filename
scp:	Source or destination URL for a network server that supports Secure Shell (SSH) and accepts copies of files using the secure copy protocol (scp). The syntax for this alias is as follows: scp:[/username@]server[/path]/filename
sftp:	Source or destination URL for an SSH FTP (SFTP) network server. The syntax for this alias is as follows: sftp:[/username@]server[/path]/filename
tftp:	Source or destination URL for a TFTP network server. The syntax for this alias is as follows: tftp:[/server[:port]][/path]/filename

Table 3-2 lists the URL prefix keywords for nonwritable file systems.

Table 3-2 URL Prefix Keywords for Special File Systems

Keyword	Source or Destination
core:	Local memory for core files. You can copy core files from the core: file system.
debug:	Local memory for debug files. You can copy core files from the debug: file system.
log:	Local memory for log files. You can copy log files from the log: file system.
system:	Local system memory. You can copy the running configuration to or from the system: file system. The system: file system is optional when referencing the running-config file in a command.
volatile:	Local volatile memory. You can copy files to or from the volatile: file system. All files in the volatile: memory are lost when the physical device reloads.

Examples

This example shows how to copy a file within the same directory:

```
n1000v# copy file1 file2
```

This example shows how to copy a file to another directory:

```
n1000v# copy file1 my_files:file2
```

This example shows how to copy a file to another supervisor module:

```
n1000v# copy file1 bootflash://sup-remote/file1.bak
```

This example shows how to copy a file from a remote server:

```
n1000v# copy scp://10.10.1.1/image-file.bin bootflash:image-file.bin
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	cd	Changes the current working directory.
	cli var name	Configures CLI variables for the session.
	dir	Displays the directory contents.
	move	Moves a file.
	pwd	Displays the name of the current working directory.

```
copy running-config startup-config
```

copy running-config startup-config

To copy the running configuration to the startup configuration, use the **copy running-config startup-config** command.

```
copy running-config startup-config
```

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults None

Command Modes Any

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)SK1(1.1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to save configuration changes in the running configuration to the startup configuration in persistent memory. When a device reload or switchover occurs, the saved configuration is applied.

Examples This example shows how to save the running configuration to the startup configuration:

```
n1000v# copy running-config startup-config
[#####] 100%
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show running-config	Displays the running configuration.
	show running-config diff	Displays the differences between the running configuration and the startup configuration.
	show startup-config	Displays the startup configuration.
	write erase debug	Erases the startup debug configuration in the persistent memory.