



E Commands

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

echo

To echo an argument back to the terminal screen, use the **echo** command.

```
echo [backslash-interpret] [text]
```

Syntax Description		
-e	(Optional) Interprets any character following a backslash character (\) as a formatting option.	
backslash-interpret	(Optional) Interprets any character following a backslash character (\) as a formatting option.	
<i>text</i>	(Optional) Text string to display. The text string is alphanumeric, case sensitive, can contain spaces, and has a maximum length of 200 characters. The text string can also contain references to CLI variables.	

Defaults	
	Displays a blank line.

Command Modes	
	Any

SupportedUserRoles	
	network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

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Usage Guidelines

You can use this command in a command script to display information while the script is running.

Table 1 lists the formatting keywords that you can insert in the text when you include the `-e` or `backslash-interpret` keyword.

Table 1 **Formatting Options for the echo Command**

Formatting Option	Description
<code>\b</code>	Back spaces.
<code>\c</code>	Removes the new line character at the end of the text string.
<code>\f</code>	Inserts a form feed character.
<code>\n</code>	Inserts a new line character.
<code>\r</code>	Returns to the beginning of the text line.
<code>\t</code>	Inserts a horizontal tab character.
<code>\v</code>	Inserts a vertical tab character.
<code>\\</code>	Displays a backslash character.
<code>\nnn</code>	Displays the corresponding ASCII octal character.

Examples

This example shows how to display a blank line at the command prompt:

```
n1000v# echo
```

This example shows how to display a line of text at the command prompt:

```
n1000v# echo Script run at $(TIMESTAMP).
Script run at 2008-08-12-23.29.24.
```

This example shows how to use a formatting option in the text string:

```
n1000v# echo backslash-interpret This is line #1. \nThis is line #2.
This is line #1.
This is line #2.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
<code>run-script</code>	Runs command scripts.

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end

To exit a configuration mode and return to Privileged EXEC mode, use the **end** command.

end

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults None

Command Modes Any

SupportedUserRoles network-admin
network-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command differs from the **exit** command in that the **exit** command returns you to the configuration mode you were previously in. The **end** command always takes you completely out of configuration mode and places you in Privileged EXEC mode.

Examples This example shows how to end the session in Global Configuration mode and return to Privileged EXEC mode:

```
n1000v(config)# end
n1000v#
```

This example shows how to end the session in Interface Configuration mode and return to Privileged EXEC mode:

```
n1000v(config-if)# end
n1000v#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	exit	Exits the current command mode and returns you to the previous command mode.

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exit

To exit a configuration mode or exit the CLI, use the **exit** command.

exit

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults None

Command Modes Any

SupportedUserRoles network-admin
network-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples This example shows how to exit Global Configuration mode. The CLI returns you to the EXEC mode.

```
n1000v(config)# exit
n1000v#
```

This example shows how to exit Interface Configuration mode. The CLI returns you to the Global Configuration mode.

```
n1000v(config-if)# exit
n1000v(config)#
```

This example shows how to exit the CLI.

```
n1000v# exit
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	end	Returns to the EXEC command mode.

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exec-timeout

To configure the length of time, in minutes, that an inactive Telnet or SSH session remains open before it is automatically shut down, use the **exec-timeout** command. To remove an exec timeout setting, use the **no** form of this command.

exec-timeout *time*

no exec-timeout [*time*]

Syntax Description	<i>time</i>	Timeout time, in minutes. The range of valid values is 0 to 525600. If a session remains inactive longer than this specified time period, then it is automatically closed.
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Defaults No timeout is configured.

Command Modes Console Configuration (**config-console**)

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines When you set *time* to 0, exec timeout is disabled.

Examples This example shows how to configure an inactive session timeout for the console port:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# line console
n1000v(config-com1)# exec-timeout 20
```

This example shows how to configure an inactive session timeout for the virtual terminal:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# line vty
n1000v(config-line)# exec-timeout 20
```

This example shows how to remove an exec timeout on the console port:

```
n1000v(config)# configure terminal
DocTeamVSM(config)# line console
n1000v(config-console)# no exec-timeout
n1000v(config-console)#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	show terminal	Displays the terminal configuration, including the timeout value.
	show users	Displays the currently active user sessions.