



M Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 commands that begin with the letter M.

management vlan

To configure a management VLAN, use the **management vlan** command.

management vlan

Syntax Description	<i>vlan-id</i>	Number of a new or existing management VLAN. The range is from 1 to 3967 and 4048 to 4093.
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Defaults	None
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Command Modes	SVS domain configuration (config-svs-domain)
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SupportedUserRoles	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 apply the control interface and VLAN ID 1044 to this virtual service:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# svs-domain
switch(config-svs-domain)# management vlan
switch(config-svs-domain)#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	svs-domain	Enters SVS domain configuration mode.
	show svcs domain	Displays the Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM) domain configuration.
	control vlan	Modifies the VLAN ID of the VSM domain control VLAN
	domain id	Assign a domain ID.

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media

To specify the media type of a VLAN as Ethernet, use the **media** command. To remove the type, use the **no** form of this command.

media ethernet

no media

Syntax	Description
ethernet	Specifies Ethernet media type.

Defaults	None
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Command Modes	VLAN configuration (config-vlan)
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Supported User Roles	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 media type:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# media ethernet
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show vlan	Displays VLAN information.

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mkdir

To create a new directory, use the **mkdir** command.

```
mkdir {bootflash: | debug: | volatile:}
```

Syntax Description	
bootflash:	Specifies bootflash as the directory name.
debug:	Specifies debug as the directory name.
volatile:	Specifies volatile as the directory name.

Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Any command mode
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SupportedUserRoles	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 create the bootflash: directory: switch# mkdir bootflash:
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Related Commands	Command	Description
	cd	Changes the current working directory.
	dir	Displays the directory contents.
	pwd	Displays the name of the current working directory.

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move

To move a file from one directory to another, use the **move** command.

```
move [filesystem://module/][directory/] | directory/]source-filename
      { {filesystem://module/}[directory/] | directory/}[destination-filename] | target-filename }
```

Syntax Description	
<i>filesystem</i> :	(Optional) Name of a file system. The name is case sensitive.
<i>//module/</i>	(Optional) Identifier for a VSM. Valid values are sup-active , sup-local , sup-remote , or sup-standby . The identifiers are case sensitive.
<i>directory/</i>	(Optional) Name of a directory. The name is case sensitive.
<i>source-filename</i>	Name of the file to move. The name is case sensitive.
<i>destination-filename</i>	(Optional) Name of the destination file. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 64 characters.

Defaults

The default name for the destination file is the same as the source filename.

Command Modes

Any command mode

Supported User Roles

network-admin

Command History

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

Usage Guidelines

You can make a copy of a file by using the **copy** command.



Tip

You can rename a file by moving it within the same directory.

Examples

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

```
switch# move file1 my_files:file2
```

This example shows how to move a file to another file system:

```
switch# move file1 slot0:
```

This example shows how to move a file to another VSM:

```
switch# move file1 bootflash://sup-remote/file1.bak
```

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Related Commands

Command	Description
cd	Changes the current working directory.
copy	Makes a copy of a file.
dir	Displays the directory contents.
pwd	Displays the name of the current working directory.

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mtu

To configure the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for an interface, use the **mtu** command. To remove the configured MTU size from the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

mtu *size*

no mtu *size*

Syntax Description	<i>size</i>	MTU size. The range is 1500 to 9000.
Defaults	1500 bytes	
Command Modes	Interface configuration (config-if)	
Supported User Roles	network-admin	
Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.
Examples	<p>This example shows how to set the MTU size to 2000:</p> <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)# interface port-channel 2 switch(config-if)# mtu 2000</pre>	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	show interface	Displays information about the interface, which includes the MTU size.

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