Show Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1000V show commands.

**show aaa accounting**

To display the AAA accounting configuration, use the `show aaa accounting` command.

```
show aaa accounting
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the accounting configuration:

```
n1000v# show aaa accounting
   default: local
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**
### Command Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>aaa accounting login</code></td>
<td>Configures the console or default login accounting method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show running-config</code></td>
<td>Displays the AAA configuration as it currently exists in the running configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>aaa [all]</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show aaa authentication

To display the configuration for AAA authentication, use the `show aaa authentication` command.

`show aaa authentication [login error-enable | login mschap]`

### Syntax Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Description</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>login error-enable</td>
<td>(Optional) Displays the authentication login error message enable configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>login mschap</td>
<td>(Optional) Displays the authentication login MS-CHAP enable configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any

### Supported User Roles

network-admin
network-operator

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

This example shows how to display the configured authentication parameters:

```
n1000v# show aaa authentication
    default: local
    console: local
```

This example shows how to display the authentication-login error-enable configuration:

```
n1000v# show aaa authentication login error-enable
    disabled
```

This example shows how to display the authentication-login MSCHAP configuration:

```
n1000v# show aaa authentication login mschap
    disabled
```

### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aaa authentication login</td>
<td>Configures the console or default login authentication method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show running-config aaa [all]</td>
<td>Displays the AAA configuration as it currently exists in the running configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show aaa groups

To display the configured AAA server groups, use the show aaa groups command.

    show aaa groups

Syntax Description
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults
None

Command Modes
Any

Supported User Roles
network-admin
network-operator

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples
This example shows how to display AAA group information:

```
    n1000v# show aaa groups
    radius
    TacServer
```

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aaa group</td>
<td>Configures an AAA server group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show running-config aaa [all]</td>
<td>Displays the AAA configuration as it currently exists in the running configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show access-list summary

To display configured access control lists (ACLs), use the `show access-list summary` command.

```
show access-list summary
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display configured ACLs:

```
n1000v# show access-lists summary
IP access list acl1
    Total ACEs Configured:1
n1000v#n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip access-list</td>
<td>Creates the IP ACL and enters IP ACL configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ip access-lists</td>
<td>Displays the IP ACL configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show accounting log

To display the accounting log contents, use the `show accounting log` command.

```
show accounting log [size] [start-time year month day HH:MM:SS]
```

**Syntax Description**

- `size` (Optional) Size of the log to display in bytes. The range is from 0 to 250000.
- `start-time year month day HH:MM:SS` (Optional) Specifies a start time as follows.
  - The year is shown in the `yyyy` format, such as 2009.
  - The month is shown in the three-letter English abbreviation, such as `Feb`.
  - The day of the month is shown as a number from 1 to 31.
  - Hours, minutes, and seconds are shown in the standard 24-hour format, such as `16:00:00`.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin

**SupportedUserRoles** network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the entire accounting log:

```
n1000v# show accounting log
Wed Jul 22 07:57:50 2009:update:171.71.55.185@pts/2:admin:configure terminal ; flow record newflowrecord (SUCCESS)
Wed Jul 22 08:48:57 2009:start:swordfish-build1.cisco.com@pts:admin:
Wed Jul 22 08:49:03 2009:stop:swordfish-build1.cisco.com@pts:admin:shell terminated gracefully
Wed Jul 22 08:50:36 2009:update:171.71.55.185@pts/2:admin:configure terminal ; no flow record newflowrecord (SUCCESS)
Thu Jul 23 10:25:19 2009:start:171.71.55.185@pts/5:admin:
Thu Jul 23 11:07:37 2009:update:171.71.55.185@pts/5:admin:enabled aaa user default role enabled/disabled
doc-n1000v(config)#
```

This example shows how to display 400 bytes of the accounting log:
show commands comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

n1000v# show accounting log 400
start-time 2008 Feb 16 18:31:21

This example shows how to display the accounting log starting at 16:00:00 on February 16, 2008:

n1000v(config)# show accounting log start-time 2008 Feb 16 16:00:00
Sat Feb 16 16:00:18 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show logging log file
start-time 2008 Feb 16 15:59:16
Sat Feb 16 16:00:26 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show accounting log
start-time 2008 Feb 16 12:05:16
Sat Feb 16 16:00:27 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show system uptime
Sat Feb 16 16:00:28 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show clock
Sat Feb 16 16:01:18 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show logging log file
start-time 2008 Feb 16 16:00:16
Sat Feb 16 16:01:26 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show accounting log
start-time 2008 Feb 16 12:05:16
Sat Feb 16 16:01:27 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show system uptime
Sat Feb 16 16:01:29 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show clock
Sat Feb 16 16:02:18 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show logging log file
start-time 2008 Feb 16 16:01:16
Sat Feb 16 16:02:26 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show accounting log
start-time 2008 Feb 16 12:05:16
Sat Feb 16 16:02:28 2008:update:/dev/pts/1_172.28.254.254:admin:show system uptime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Commands</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clear accounting log</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clears the accounting log.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show banner motd

To display the configured banner message, use the show banner motd command.

    show banner motd

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

**Defaults**
None

**Command Modes**
Any

**Supported User Roles**
network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**
This example shows how to display the configured banner message:

```
n1000v(config)# show banner motd
April 16, 2008 Welcome to the Switch
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>banner motd</td>
<td>Configures the banner message of the day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>switchname</td>
<td>Changes the switch prompt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show boot

To display the system and kickstart boot variables for verification, use the show boot command.

    show boot [auto-copy [list] | sup-1 | sup-2 | variables]

**Syntax Description**

| auto-copy         | (Optional) Determines whether auto-copy is enabled. |
| list              | (Optional) Displays the list of files to be auto-copied. |
| sup-1             | (Optional) Displays the sup-1 supervisor module configuration. |
| sup-2             | (Optional) Displays the sup-2 supervisor module configuration. |
| variables         | (Optional) Displays a list of boot variables. |

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Global configuration (config)

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the system and kickstart boot variables for verification:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# show boot

sup-1
kickstart variable = bootflash:/nexus-1000v-kickstart-mzg.4.0.4.SV1.2.bin
system variable = bootflash:/nexus-1000v-mzg.4.0.4.SV1.2.bin
sup-2
kickstart variable = bootflash:/nexus-1000v-kickstart-mzg.4.0.4.SV1.2.bin
system variable = bootflash:/nexus-1000v-mzg.4.0.4.SV1.2.bin
No module boot variable set
n1000v(config)#
```
### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>boot system bootflash:</code></td>
<td>Adds the new system boot variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>boot kickstart bootflash:</code></td>
<td>Adds the new kickstart boot variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>reload</code></td>
<td>Reloads the Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show version</code></td>
<td>Displays the software version is present on the VSM.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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show cdp

To display your Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) configuration, use the `show cdp` command.

```
show cdp [all | entry {all | name s0} | global | interface if0 | traffic interface if2]
```

### Syntax Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Display all interfaces in CDP database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entry</td>
<td>Display CDP entries in database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name name</td>
<td>Display a specific CDP entry matching a name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>global</td>
<td>Display CDP parameters for all interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface</td>
<td>Display CDP parameters for a specified interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traffic</td>
<td>Display CDP traffic statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any

### SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

network-operator

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

This example shows how to display the global CDP configuration:

```
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
    Sending DeviceID TLV in Mac Address Format
```

This example shows how to display the CDP configuration for a specified interface:

```
n1000v(config)# show cdp interface ethernet 2/3
Ethernet2/3 is up
    CDP enabled on interface
    Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
    Holdtime is 180 seconds
```

This example shows how to display the CDP traffic statistics for a specified interface:

```
n1000v(config)# show cdp traffic interface ethernet 2/3
----------------------------------------
Traffic statistics for Ethernet2/3
```
Input Statistics:
  Total Packets: 98
  Valid CDP Packets: 49
    CDP v1 Packets: 49
    CDP v2 Packets: 0
  Invalid CDP Packets: 49
    Unsupported Version: 49
    Checksum Errors: 0
    Malformed Packets: 0

Output Statistics:
  Total Packets: 47
  CDP v1 Packets: 47
  CDP v2 Packets: 0
  Send Errors: 0

This example shows how to display CDP parameters for all interfaces:

```
n1000v# show cdp all
Ethernet2/2 is up
  CDP enabled on interface
  Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
  Holdtime is 180 seconds
Ethernet2/3 is up
  CDP enabled on interface
  Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
  Holdtime is 180 seconds
Ethernet2/4 is up
  CDP enabled on interface
  Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
  Holdtime is 180 seconds
Ethernet2/5 is up
  CDP enabled on interface
  Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
  Holdtime is 180 seconds
Ethernet2/6 is up
  CDP enabled on interface
  Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
  Holdtime is 180 seconds
mgmt0 is up
  CDP enabled on interface
  Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
  Holdtime is 180 seconds
```

### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>show cdp neighbors</strong></td>
<td>Displays the configuration and capabilities of upstream devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>cdp enable</strong></td>
<td>In interface mode, enables CDP on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In EXEC mode, enables CDP for your device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>cdp advertise</strong></td>
<td>Assigns the CDP version to advertise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Show Commands**

**show cdp neighbors**

To display the configuration and capabilities of upstream devices, use the `show cdp neighbors` command.

```
show cdp neighbors [interface if] detail
```

**Syntax Description**

- **interface if** (Optional) Show CDP neighbors for a specified interface.
- **detail** Show the detailed configuration of all CDP neighbors.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**SupportedUserRoles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

- **Release**
  - 4.0(4)SV1(1) This command was introduced.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the configuration and capabilities of upstream devices:

```
n1000v(config)# show cdp neighbors
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans-Bridge, B - Source-Route-Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater,
                  V - VoIP-Phone, D - Remotely-Managed-Device,
                  s - Supports-STP-Dispute

Device ID              Local Intrfce   Hldtme  Capability  Platform      Port ID
swordfish-6k-2         Eth2/2          169     R S I    WS-C6503-E    Gig1/14
swordfish-6k-2         Eth2/3          139     R S I    WS-C6503-E    Gig1/15
swordfish-6k-2         Eth2/4          135     R S I    WS-C6503-E    Gig1/16
swordfish-6k-2         Eth2/5          177     R S I    WS-C6503-E    Gig1/17
swordfish-6k-2         Eth2/6          141     R S I    WS-C6503-E    Gig1/18
```

This example shows how to display configuration and capabilities of upstream devices for a specific interface:

```
n1000v(config)# show cdp neighbors interface ethernet 2/3
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans-Bridge, B - Source-Route-Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater,
                  V - VoIP-Phone, D - Remotely-Managed-Device,
                  s - Supports-STP-Dispute

Device ID              Local Intrfce   Hldtme  Capability  Platform      Port ID
```
# show cdp neighbors

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swordfish-6k-2       Eth2/3       173       R S I       WS-C6503-E   Gig1/15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Commands</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show cdp</td>
<td>Displays the CDP configuration and capabilities for your device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cdp enable</td>
<td>In interface mode, enables CDP on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In EXEC mode, enables CDP for your device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cdp advertise</td>
<td>Assigns the CDP version to advertise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show class-map

To display the class map configuration for all class maps or for a specified class map, use the show class-map command.

    show class-map [[type qos] [cmap-name]]

Syntax Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the type of the class map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qos</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the type QoS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cmap-name</td>
<td>(Optional) Name of an existing class map.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any

Supported User Roles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

This example shows how to display the class map configuration for all class maps with the type qos:

    n1000v# show class-map type qos

    Type qos class-maps
    ------------------------
    class-map type qos match-all class1
    class-map type qos match-all class2

    n1000v#

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>class-map</td>
<td>Puts you in Class Map QoS configuration mode for the specified class map, and configures and saves the map name in the running configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>match access-group name</td>
<td>Configures and saves the access group to match for this class in the running configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ip access-lists</td>
<td>Displays all IPv4 access control lists (ACLs) or a specific IPv4 ACL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show cli variables

To display user-defined CLI persistent variables, use the **show cli variables** command.

To remove user-defined CLI persistent variables, use the **cli no var name** command in configuration mode.

```plaintext
show cli variables

cli no var name name
```

### Syntax Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Description</th>
<th>Name of an existing variable.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any

### SupportedUserRoles

- network-admin
- network-operator

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

This example shows how to display user-defined CLI persistent variables:

```plaintext
n1000v# show cli variables
VSH Variable List
-----------------
TIMESTAMP="2008-07-02-13.45.15"
testinterface="ethernet 3/1"
```

This example shows how to remove the user-defined CLI persistent variable, `mgmtport`.

```plaintext
n1000v# cli no var name mgmtport
n1000v#
```

### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cli var name</td>
<td>Defines a command-line interface (CLI) variable for a terminal session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run-script</td>
<td>Runs a command script that is saved in a file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show cores**

To view recent core images, use the `show cores` command.

```
show cores
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

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

**Usage Guidelines**

System core image files are generated when a service fails.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display recent core images:

```
n1000v# show cores
Module-num       Instance-num      Process-name     PID      Core-create-time
----------       ------------      ------------     ---      ----------------
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show processes</code></td>
<td>Displays information regarding process logs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show file**

To display a full filename by entering a partial filename and pressing the Tab key, use the `show file` command.

```
show file { bootflash: | volatile: | debug: } partial_filename [cksum | md5sum]
```

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bootflash</td>
<td>Specifies a directory or filename.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volatile:</td>
<td>Specifies a directory or filename on volatile flash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debug:</td>
<td>Specifies a directory or filename on expansion flash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partial_filename</td>
<td>Portion of the filename to be displayed. Pressing Tab lists any existing files that match the partial name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cksum</td>
<td>Displays CRC checksum for a file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>md5sum</td>
<td>Displays MD5 checksum for a file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**

When you type a partial filename and then press Tab, the CLI completes the filename if the characters that you typed are unique to a single file.

If not, the CLI lists a selection of filenames that match the characters that you typed.

You can then retype enough characters to make the filename unique; and CLI completes the filename for you.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display a full filename by entering a partial filename and pressing the Tab key:

```
n1000v# show file bootflash:nexus-1000v <Tab>
bootflash:nexus-1000v-dplug-mzg.4.0.4.SV1.0.42.bin
bootflash:nexus-1000v-mzg.4.0.4.SV1.0.42.bin
bootflash:nexus-1000v-kickstart-mzg.4.0.4.SV1.0.42.bin
```
### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>dir</code></td>
<td>Displays the contents of a directory or file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>copy</code></td>
<td>Copies a file from the specified source location to the specified destination location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mkdir</code></td>
<td>Creates a directory at the current directory level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>rmdir</code></td>
<td>Removes a directory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show flow exporter

To display information about the flow exporter, use the `show flow exporter` command.

```
show flow exporter [name]
```

**Syntax Description**

- `name` (Optional) Name of an existing flow exporter.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

CLI flow exporter configuration (config-flow-exporter)

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

- **Release** 4.0(4)S(1)
  - **Modification** This command was introduced.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display information about the flow exporter:

```
n1000v(config-flow-exporter)# show flow exporter
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flow exporter</td>
<td>Creates a flow exporter, saves it in the running configuration, and then places you in CLI flow exporter configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show flow interface</td>
<td>Displays flow interface information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show flow monitor</td>
<td>Displays the monitor configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show flow record</td>
<td>Displays the record configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show flow interface

To display the NetFlow configuration for the specified interface, use the show flow interface command.

```show flow interface {ethernet slot_number/port_number | vethernet interface_number}```

**Syntax Description**

- `ethernet` Indicates Ethernet IEEE 802.3z.
- `slot_number` Number identifying the slot. The range is 1-66.
- `port_number` Number identifying the port. The range is 1-256.
- `vethernet` Indicates virtual Ethernet interface.
- `interface_number` Number that identifies this interface. The range is 1–1048575.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**SupportedUserRoles**

- network-admin
- network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display NetFlow configuration information for Ethernet slot 2:

```n1000v(config-if)# show flow interface eth 2
Interface eth 2:
Monitor: MonitorTest
Direction: Output``` 

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flow monitor</td>
<td>Creates a flow monitor, by name, saves it in the running configuration, and then places you in the CLI flow monitor configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flow exporter</td>
<td>Creates a flow exporter, saves it in the running configuration, and puts you in CLI flow exporter configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show flow exporter</td>
<td>Displays information about the flow exporter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show flow monitor</td>
<td>Displays the monitor configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show flow record</td>
<td>Displays the record configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show flow monitor

To display information about existing flow monitors, use the `show flow monitor` command.

```
show flow monitor [name]
```

### Syntax Description

| name | (Optional) Name of an existing flow monitor. |

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

network-operator

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

This example shows how to display information about the flow monitor called MonitorTest:

```
n1000v(config-flow-monitor)# show flow monitor MonitorTest
Flow Monitor monitortest:
Use count: 0
Inactive timeout: 600
Active timeout: 1800
Cache Size: 15000
n1000v(config-flow-monitor)#
```

### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flow monitor</td>
<td>Creates a flow monitor, by name, saves it in the running configuration, and then places you in the CLI flow monitor configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flow exporter</td>
<td>Creates a flow exporter, saves it in the running configuration, and then places you in CLI flow exporter configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show flow exporter</td>
<td>Displays information about the flow exporter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show flow record</td>
<td>Displays the record configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show flow record

To display information about NetFlow flow records, use the `show flow record` command.

```
show flow record [recordname | netflow-original | netflow {ipv4 {original-input | original-output | protocol-port}}]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Description</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>recordname</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Name of an existing NetFlow flow record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>netflow-original</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies traditional IPv4 input NetFlow with an AS origin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>netflow</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies traditional NetFlow collection schemes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv4</code></td>
<td>Specifies IPv4 collection schemes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>original-input</code></td>
<td>Indicates the input NetFlow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>original-output</code></td>
<td>Indicates the output NetFlow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>protocol-port</code></td>
<td>Specifies the protocol and ports aggregation scheme.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**
None

**Command Modes**
CLI flow exporter configuration (config-flow-exporter)

**SupportedUserRoles**
network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display information about the NetFlow flow record called RecordTest:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# flow record RecordTest
n1000v(config-flow-record)# show flow record RecordTest
Flow record RecordTest:
  Description: Ipv4flow
  No. of users: 0
  Template ID: 0
  Fields:
    match ipv4 destination address
    match interface input
    match interface output
    match flow direction
    collect counter packets
n1000v(config-flow-record)#
```
Show Commands

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Commands</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>flow monitor</strong></td>
<td>Creates a flow monitor, by name, saves it in the running configuration, and then puts you in the CLI flow monitor configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>flow exporter</strong></td>
<td>Creates a flow exporter, saves it in the running configuration, and then puts you in CLI flow exporter configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>show flow exporter</strong></td>
<td>Displays information about the flow exporter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interface brief

To display a short version of the interface configuration, use the `show interface brief` command.

```
show interface brief
```

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

**Defaults**
None

**Command Modes**
Any

**Supported User Roles**
network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to to display a short version of the interface configuration:

```
n1000v# show int brief
Port VRF Status IP Address Speed MTU
-----------------------------------------------
mgmt0 -- up 172.23.232.141 1000 1500
-----------------------------------------------
Ethernet VLAN Type Mode Status Reason Speed Port
Interface Ch #
-----------------------------------------------
Eth3/2 1 eth trunk up none 1000(D) --
Eth3/3 1 eth access up none 1000(D) --
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interface</td>
<td>Adds, removes or configures interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show interface ethernet</td>
<td>Displays information about Ethernet interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show interface port-channel</td>
<td>Displays descriptive information about port channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show interface switchport</td>
<td>Displays information about switchport interfaces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show interface trunk</td>
<td>Displays information about all the trunk interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show interface vethernet</td>
<td>Displays statistical information about vEthernet interfaces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interface capabilities

To display information about the capabilities of the interfaces, use the show interface capabilities command.

    show interface capabilities

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any configuration mode

Supported User Roles

network-admin

Command History

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

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the capabilities of the interfaces:

n1000v# show interface capabilities
mgmt0
  Model: --
  Type: --
  Speed: 10,100,1000,auto
  Duplex: half/full/auto
  Trunk encap. type: 802.1Q
  Channel: no
  Broadcast suppression: none
  Flowcontrol: rx-(none),tx-(none)
  Rate mode: none
  QoS scheduling: rx-(none),tx-(none)
  CoS rewrite: yes
  ToS rewrite: yes
  SPAN: yes
  UDLD: yes
  Link Debounce: no
  Link Debounce Time: no
  MDIX: no
  Port Group Members: none

port-channel1
  Model: unavailable
  Type: unknown
  Speed: 10,100,1000,10000,auto
  Duplex: half/full/auto
  Trunk encap. type: 802.1Q
  Channel: yes
Broadcast suppression: percentage(0-100)
Flowcontrol: rx-(off/on/desired),tx-(off/on/desired)
Rate mode: none
QOS scheduling: rx-(none),tx-(none)
CoS rewrite: yes
ToS rewrite: yes
SPAN: yes
UDLD: no
Link Debounce: no
Link Debounce Time: no
MDIX: no
Port Group Members: none

port-channel2
Model: unavailable
Type: unknown
Speed: 10,100,1000,10000,auto
Duplex: half/full/auto
Trunk encap. type: 802.1Q
Channel: yes
Broadcast suppression: percentage(0-100)
Flowcontrol: rx-(off/on/desired),tx-(off/on/desired)
Rate mode: none
QOS scheduling: rx-(none),tx-(none)
CoS rewrite: yes
ToS rewrite: yes
SPAN: yes
UDLD: no
Link Debounce: no
Link Debounce Time: no
MDIX: no
Port Group Members: none

port-channel12
Model: unavailable
Type: unknown
Speed: 10,100,1000,auto
Duplex: half/full/auto
Trunk encap. type: 802.1Q
Channel: yes
Broadcast suppression: percentage(0-100)
Flowcontrol: rx-(off/on/desired),tx-(off/on/desired)
Rate mode: none
QOS scheduling: rx-(none),tx-(none)
CoS rewrite: yes
ToS rewrite: yes
SPAN: yes
UDLD: no
Link Debounce: no
Link Debounce Time: no
MDIX: no
Port Group Members: none

control0
Model: --
Type: --
Speed: 10,100,1000,auto
Duplex: half/full/auto
Trunk encap. type: 802.1Q
Channel: no
Broadcast suppression: none
Flowcontrol: rx-(none),tx-(none)
Rate mode: none
QOS scheduling: rx-(none),tx-(none)
CoS rewrite: yes
ToS rewrite: yes
SPAN: yes
UDLD: yes
Link Debounce: no
Link Debounce Time: no
MDIX: no
Port Group Members: none

n1000v#

### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show interface ethernet status</td>
<td>Displays the status for a specified Ethernet interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show interface switchport</td>
<td>Displays interface configuration information, including the mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show interface trunk</td>
<td>Displays information, including access and trunk interface, for all Layer 2 interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show interface counters</td>
<td>Displays the counters for a specified Ethernet interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show interface brief</td>
<td>Displays a short version of the interface configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interface counters trunk

To display the counters for Layer 2 switch port trunk interfaces, use the `show interface counters trunk` command.

```
show interface {ethernet slot/port} counters trunk
```

**Syntax Description**

- `ethernet slot/port` Specifies the module number and port number for the trunk interface that you want to display.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**

The device supports only IEEE 802.1Q encapsulation. This command also displays the counters for trunk port channels.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the counters for a trunk interface. This display shows the frames transmitted and received through the trunk interface, as well as the number of frames with the wrong trunk encapsulation:

```
n1000v# show interface ethernet 2/9 counters trunk
```

```
+----------------+-----------------+------------------+
| Port           | TrunkFramesTx   | TrunkFramesRx    |
| Ethernet2/9    | 0               | 0                |
| n1000v#        | 0               | 0                |
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clear counters</td>
<td>Clears the counters for the specified interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interface ethernet

To display information about Ethernet interfaces, use the `show interface ethernet` command.

```
show interface ethernet slot/port [brief | capabilities | debounce | description | flowcontrol | mac-address | switchport | trunk]
```

**Syntax Description**

- `slot/port` (Required) Slot number of the interface that you want to display. The slot number range is from 1 to 66, and the port number range is from 1 to 256.
- `brief` (Optional) Specifies to display only a brief summary of the information for the specified interface.
- `capabilities` (Optional) Specifies to display capability information for the specified interface.
- `debounce` (Optional) Specifies to display interface debounce time information.
- `description` (Optional) Specifies to display the description of the specified interface.
- `flowcontrol` (Optional) Specifies to display information about the flow-control status and statistics on received and transmitted flow-control pause packets for the specified interface.
- `mac-address` (Optional) Specifies to display MAC address information for the specified interface.
- `switchport` (Optional) Specifies to display information for the specified interface including access and trunk modes.
- `trunk` (Optional) Specifies to display trunk mode information for the specified interface.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**SupportedUserRoles**

network-admin

**Command History**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(2)</td>
<td>Displays 5-minute input and output packet/bit rate statistics for the specified Ethernet interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Examples**

This example shows how to display statistical information for Ethernet interface 3/2:

```
n1000v# show interface ethernet 3/2
Ethernet3/2 is up
    Hardware: Ethernet, address: 0050.5652.a9ba (bia 0050.5652.a9ba)
    MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
        reliability 0/255, txload 0/255, rxload 0/255
```
Encapsulation ARPA
Port mode is trunk
full-duplex, 1000 Mb/s
Beacon is turned off
Auto-Negotiation is turned off
Input flow-control is off, output flow-control is off
Auto-mdix is turned on
Switchport monitor is off
5 minute input rate 570 bytes/second, 6 packets/second
5 minute output rate 220 bytes/second, 0 packets/second
Rx
7570522 Input Packets 1120178 Unicast Packets
5340163 Multicast Packets 1110181 Broadcast Packets
647893616 Bytes
Tx
1177170 Output Packets 1168661 Unicast Packets
7260 Multicast Packets 1240 Broadcast Packets 0 Flood Packets
252026472 Bytes
4276048 Input Packet Drops 0 Output Packet Drops
1 interface resets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Commands</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>clear interface</td>
<td>Clears the interface statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interface ethernet counters

To display the counters for an Ethernet interface, use the `show interface ethernet counters` command.

```
show interface ethernet slot/port counters [brief | detailed | errors | snmp | storm-control | trunk]
```

### Syntax Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slot/port</code></td>
<td>Slot number of the interface that you want to display. The slot number range is from 1 to 66, and the port number range is from 1 to 256.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>brief</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to display only a brief summary of the counter information for the specified interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>detailed</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to display the nonzero counters for the specified interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>errors</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to display the interface error counters for the specified interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>snmp</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to display the SNMP MIB values for the specified interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>storm-control</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to display the storm-control counters for the specified interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>trunk</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to display the trunk counters for the specified interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any

### SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

This example shows how to display counters for Ethernet interface 3/2:

```
n1000v# show interface ethernet 3/2 counters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>InOctets</th>
<th>InUcastPkts</th>
<th>InMcastPkts</th>
<th>InBcastPkts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eth3/2</td>
<td>684023652</td>
<td>1182824</td>
<td>5637860</td>
<td>1171780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>OutOctets</th>
<th>OutUcastPkts</th>
<th>OutMcastPkts</th>
<th>OutBcastPkts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n1000v#</td>
<td>265927107</td>
<td>1233866</td>
<td>7269</td>
<td>1240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Commands</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>clear interface</td>
<td>Clears the interface statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interface ethernet status

To display the status for an Ethernet interface, use the `show interface ethernet status` command.

```
show interface ethernet slot/port status [err-disable]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Description</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slot/port</code></td>
<td>Slot number of the interface that you want to display. The slot number range is from 1 to 66, and the port number range is from 1 to 256.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>err-disabled</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to display the err-disabled state for the specified interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defaults</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Modes</th>
<th>Any</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SupportedUserRoles</th>
<th>network-admin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command History</th>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>This example shows how to display the err-disabled status for Ethernet interface 3/2:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n1000v#</td>
<td><code>show interface ethernet 3/2 status err-disabled</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eth3/2</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Commands</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>clear interface</td>
<td>Clears the interface statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interface ethernet transceiver

To display the transceiver information for an Ethernet interface, use the `show interface ethernet transceiver` command.

```
show interface ethernet slot/port transceiver [calibrations | details]
```

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slot/port</code></td>
<td>Slot number of the interface that you want to display. The slot number range is from 1 to 66, and the port number range is from 1 to 256.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>calibrations</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to display the calibration information for the specified interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>details</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to display detailed information for the specified interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**SupportedUserRoles**

network-admin

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display transceiver information for Ethernet interface 3/2:

```
n1000v# show interface ethernet 3/2 transceiver calibrations
Ethernet3/2
  sfp is not applicable
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clear interface</td>
<td>Clears the interface statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interface port-channel

To display descriptive information about port channels, use the show interface port-channel command.

```
show interface port-channel channel-number [brief | description | flowcontrol | status | switchport | trunk]
```

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>channel-number</td>
<td>Number of the port-channel group. Valid values are from 1 to 4096.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brief</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the summary information for specified port channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the description of specified port channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flowcontrol</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies information about the flow-control status control for specified port channels and the statistics on received and transmitted flow-control pause packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies information about the status for specified port channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>switchport</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies information for specified Layer 2 port channels including access and trunk modes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trunk</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies information for specified Layer 2 port channels on the trunk mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**SupportedUserRoles**

network-admin

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**

To display more statistics for the specified port channels, use the show interface port-channel counters command.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display information for a specific port channel. This command displays statistical information gathered on the port channel at 1-minute intervals:

```
n1000v(config)# show interface port-channel 50
port-channel50 is down (No operational members)
    Hardware is Port-Channel, address is 0000.0000.0000 (bia 0000.0000.0000)
    MTU 1500 bytes, BW 100000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
    Encapsulation ARPA
    Port mode is access
```
auto-duplex, auto-speed
Beacon is turned off
Input flow-control is off, output flow-control is off
Switchport monitor is off
Members in this channel: Eth2/10
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 2d71.2uh
5 minute input rate 0 bytes/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 0 bytes/sec, 0 packets/sec
Rx
  0 input packets 0 unicast packets 0 multicast packets
  0 broadcast packets 0 jumbo packets 0 storm suppression packets
  0 bytes
Tx
  0 output packets 0 multicast packets
  0 broadcast packets 0 jumbo packets
  0 bytes
  0 input error 0 short frame 0 watchdog
  0 no buffer 0 runt 0 CRC 0 ecc
  0 overrun 0 underrun 0 ignored 0 bad etype drop
  0 bad proto drop 0 if down drop 0 input with dribble
  0 input discard
  0 output error 0 collision 0 deferred
  0 late collision 0 lost carrier 0 no carrier
  0 babble
  0 Rx pause 0 Tx pause 0 reset

This example shows how to display a brief description for a specific port channel, including the mode for the port channel, the status, speed, and protocol:

n1000v# show interface port-channel 5 brief

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port-channel VLAN</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>eth</td>
<td>access</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>No operational members</td>
<td>auto(D)</td>
<td>lacp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This example shows how to display the description for a specific port channel:

n1000v# show interface port-channel 5 description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>port-channel5</td>
<td>test</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This example shows how to display the flow-control information for a specific port channel:

n1000v# show interface port-channel 50 flowcontrol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Send FlowControl</th>
<th>Receive FlowControl</th>
<th>RxPause</th>
<th>TxPause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>oper</td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>oper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Po50</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This example shows how to display the status of a specific port channel:

n1000v# show interface port-channel 5 status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Vlan</th>
<th>Duplex</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>test</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This example shows how to display information for a specific Layer 2 port channel:

```
n1000V# show interface port-channel 50 switchport
Name: port-channel50
 Switchport: Enabled
 Switchport Monitor: Not enabled
 Operational Mode: trunk
 Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
 Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
 Trunking VLANs Enabled: 1-3967,4048-4093
 Administrative private-vlan primary host-association: none
 Administrative private-vlan secondary host-association: none
 Administrative private-vlan primary mapping: none
 Administrative private-vlan secondary mapping: none
 Administrative private-vlan trunk native VLAN: none
 Administrative private-vlan trunk encapsulation: dot1q
 Administrative private-vlan trunk normal VLANs: none
 Administrative private-vlan trunk private VLANs: none
 Operational private-vlan: none
```

This command displays information for Layer 2 port channels in both the access and trunk modes.

When you use this command for a routed port channel, the device returns the following message:

```
n1000V# show interface port-channel 20
Name: port-channel20
 Switchport: Disabled
```

This example shows how to display information for a specific Layer 2 port channel that is in trunk mode:

```
n1000V# show interface port-channel 5 trunk
n1000V# show interface port-channel 50 trunk
port-channel50 is down (No operational members)
 Hardware is Ethernet, address is 0000.0000.0000
 MTU 1500 bytes, BW 100000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec
 Port mode is access
 Speed is auto-speed
 Duplex mode is auto
 Beacon is turned off
 Receive flow-control is off, Send flow-control is off
 Rate mode is dedicated
 Members in this channel: Eth2/10
 Native Vlan: 1
 Allowed Vlans: 1-3967,4048-4093
```

This command displays information for only Layer 2 port channels in the trunk modes; you cannot display information about Layer 2 port channels in the access mode with this command.

---

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show interface port-channel counters</td>
<td>Displays the statistics for channel groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show port-channel summary</td>
<td>Displays summary information for all channel groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To display information about port-channel statistics, use the `show interface port-channel counters` command.

```
show interface port-channel channel-number counters [brief | detailed | all | snmp] [errors | errors | trunk]
```

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>channel-number</td>
<td>Number of the port-channel group. Valid values are from 1 to 4096.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brief</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the rate MB/s and total frames for specified port channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>detailed</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the nonzero counters for specified port channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the counters for specified port channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snmp</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the SNMP MIB values for specified port channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>errors</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the interface error counters for specified port channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trunk</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the interface trunk counters for specified port channels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

**Command History**

- **Release**: 4.0(4)SV1(1)  
  - **Modification**: This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

This command displays statistics for all port channels including LACP-enabled port channels and those port channels that are not associated with an aggregation protocol.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the counters for a specific port channel. This display shows the transmitted and received unicast and multicast packets:

```
n1000v# show interface port-channel 2 counters
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>InOctets</th>
<th>InUcastPkts</th>
<th>InMcastPkts</th>
<th>InBcastPkts</th>
<th>OutOctets</th>
<th>OutUcastPkts</th>
<th>OutMcastPkts</th>
<th>OutBcastPkts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Po2</td>
<td>6007</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Port | OutOctets | OutUcastPkts | OutMcastPkts | OutBcastPkts |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This example shows how to display the brief counters for a specific port channel. This display shows the transmitted and received rate and total frames:

```
n1000v# show interface port-channel 20 counters brief
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Input (rate is 1 min avg)</th>
<th>Output (rate is 1 min avg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MB/s</td>
<td>Frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port-channel20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This example shows how to display all the detailed counters for a specific port channel:

```
n1000v# show interface port-channel 20 counters detailed all
```

64 bit counters:

0. rxHCTotalPkts = 0
1. txHCTotalPkts = 0
2. rxHCUnicastPkts = 0
3. txHCUnicastPkts = 0
4. rxHCMulticastPkts = 0
5. txHCMulticastPkts = 0
6. rxHCBroadcastPkts = 0
7. txHCBroadcastPkts = 0
8. rxHCOctets = 0
9. txHCOctets = 0
10. rxTxCpkts64octets = 0
11. rxTxCpkts65to127octets = 0
12. rxTxCpkts128to255octets = 0
13. rxTxCpkts256to511octets = 0
14. rxTxCpkts512to1023octets = 0
15. rxTxCpkts1024to1518octets = 0
16. rxTxCpkts1519to1548octets = 0
17. rxHCTrunkFrames = 0
18. txHCTrunkFrames = 0
19. rxHCDropEvents = 0

All Port Counters:

0. InPackets = 0
1. InOctets = 0
2. InUcastPkts = 0
3. InMcastPkts = 0
4. InBcastPkts = 0
5. InJumboPkts = 0
6. StormSuppressPkts = 0
7. OutPackets = 0
8. OutOctets = 0
9. OutUcastPkts = 0
10. OutMcastPkts = 0
11. OutBcastPkts = 0
12. OutJumboPkts = 0
13. rxHCPkts64octets = 0
14. rxHCPkts65to127octets = 0
15. rxHCPkts128to255octets = 0
16. rxHCPkts256to511octets = 0
17. rxHCPkts512to1023octets = 0
18. rxHCPkts1024to1518octets = 0
19. rxHCPkts1519to1548octets = 0
20. txHCPkts64octets = 0
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Counter Description</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>txHCpKts65to127Octets = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>txHCpKts128to255Octets = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>txHCpKts256to511Octets = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>txHCpKts512to1023Octets = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>txHCpKts1024to1518Octets = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>txHCpKts1519to1548Octets = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>ShortFrames = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Collisions = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>SingleCol = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>MultiCol = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>LateCol = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>ExcessiveCol = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>LostCarrier = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>NoCarrier = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Runts = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Giants = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>InErrors = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>OutErrors = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>InputDiscards = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>BadEtypeDrops = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>IfDownDrops = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>InUnknownProtos = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>txCRC = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>rxCRC = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Symbol = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>txDropped = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>TrunkFramesTx = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>TrunkFramesRx = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>WrongEncap = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Babbles = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Watchdogs = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>ECC = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Overruns = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Underruns = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Dribbles = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Deferred = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Jabbers = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>NoBuffer = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Ignored = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>bpduOutLost = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>cos0OutLost = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>cos1OutLost = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>cos2OutLost = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>cos3OutLost = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>cos4OutLost = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>cos5OutLost = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>cos6OutLost = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>cos7OutLost = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>RxPause = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>TxPause = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Resets = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>SQETest = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>InLayer3Routed = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>InLayer3RoutedOctets = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>OutLayer3Routed = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>OutLayer3RoutedOctets = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>OutLayer3Unicast = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>OutLayer3UnicastOctets = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>OutLayer3Multicast = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>OutLayer3MulticastOctets = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>InLayer3Unicast = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>InLayer3UnicastOctets = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>InLayer3Multicast = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>InLayer3MulticastOctets = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This example shows how to display the error counters for a specific port channel:

```
n1000v# show interface port-channel 5 counters errors
```

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Align-Err</th>
<th>FCS-Err</th>
<th>Xmit-Err</th>
<th>Rcv-Err</th>
<th>UnderSize</th>
<th>OutDiscards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Po5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Single-Col</th>
<th>Multi-Col</th>
<th>Late-Col</th>
<th>Exces-Col</th>
<th>Carri-Sen</th>
<th>Runts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Po5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Giants SQETest-Err Deferred-Tx IntMacTx-Er IntMacRx-Er Symbol-Err</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

This example shows how to display information about the trunk interfaces for a specific port channel:

```
n1000v# show interface port-channel 5 counters trunk
```

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>TrunkFramesTx</th>
<th>TrunkFramesRx</th>
<th>WrongEncap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>port-channel5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clear counters</td>
<td>Clears the statistics for all interfaces that belong to a specific channel group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface port-channel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interface status

To display the interface line status, use the `show interface status` command.

```
show interface status [down | err-disabled | inactive | module module-number | up]
```

### Syntax Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>down</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies interfaces that are in the down state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>err-disabled</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies interfaces that are in the errdisabled state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>inactive</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies interfaces that are in the inactive state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>module</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Limits the display to interfaces on a particular module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>module-number</code></td>
<td>Number that identifies an existing module. The range is 1–66.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>up</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies interfaces that are in the up state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

This example shows how to display line status for interfaces in the up state:

```
n1000v# show interface status up
```

```
 Port       Name     Status Vlan Duplex Speed Type
----------- ------- ------ ----- ------ ---- ----
 mgmt0      --      up     routed full  1000 --
ctrl10     --      up     routed full  1000 --
```

n1000v#

### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show interface brief</code></td>
<td>Displays a short version of the interface configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show interface</code></td>
<td>Displays interface status and information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Show Commands

- **show interface status**
  - Displays information about interface capabilities.
- **interface**
  - Adds, removes, or configures interfaces.
show interface switchport

To display information about switchport interfaces, use the `show interface switchport` command.

```
show interface [ethernet slot number| port-channel channel number] switchport
```

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ethernet slot number</td>
<td>(Optional) Specify the slot number for the display of an ethernet switchport interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port-channel channel-number</td>
<td>(Optional) Specify the channel number for the display of a port channel switchport interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**

If you do not specify an interface, this command displays information about all Layer 2 interfaces, including access, trunk, and port channel interfaces and all private VLAN ports.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display information for all Layer 2 interfaces:

```
n1000v# show interface switchport
Name: Ethernet2/5
    Switchport: Enabled
    Switchport Monitor: Not enabled
    Operational Mode: access
    Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
    Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
    Trunking VLANs Enabled: 1-3967,4048-4093
    Administrative private-vlan primary host-association: none
    Administrative private-vlan secondary host-association: none
    Administrative private-vlan primary mapping: none
    Administrative private-vlan secondary mapping: none
    Administrative private-vlan trunk native VLAN: none
    Administrative private-vlan trunk encapsulation: dot1q
    Administrative private-vlan trunk normal VLANs: none
    Administrative private-vlan trunk private VLANs: none
    Operational private-vlan: none

Name: Ethernet2/9
    Switchport: Enabled
```
Switchport Monitor: Not enabled
Operational Mode: trunk
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking VLANs Enabled: 1-3967,4048-4093
Administrative private-vlan primary host-association: none
Administrative private-vlan secondary host-association: none
Administrative private-vlan primary mapping: none
Administrative private-vlan secondary mapping: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk native VLAN: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk encapsulation: dot1q
Administrative private-vlan trunk normal VLANs: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk private VLANs: none
Operational private-vlan: none

Name: port-channel5
Switchport: Enabled
Switchport Monitor: Not enabled
Operational Mode: access
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking VLANs Enabled: 1-3967,4048-4093
Administrative private-vlan primary host-association: none
Administrative private-vlan secondary host-association: none
Administrative private-vlan primary mapping: none
Administrative private-vlan secondary mapping: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk native VLAN: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk encapsulation: dot1q
Administrative private-vlan trunk normal VLANs: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk private VLANs: none
Operational private-vlan: none

n1000v#
show interface trunk

To display information about all the trunk interfaces, use the `show interface trunk` command.

```
show interface [ethernet type/slot | port-channel channel-number] trunk [module number | vlan vlan-id]
```

**Syntax Description**

- `ethernet type/slot | port-channel channel-number` (Optional) Type and number of the interface you want to display.
- `module number` (Optional) Specifies the module number.
- `vlan vlan-id` (Optional) Specifies the VLAN number.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**SupportedUserRoles**

network-admin

**Command History**

- **Release** 4.0(4)SV1(1)  **Modification** This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

If you do not specify an interface, a module number or a VLAN number, the system displays information for all trunk interfaces.

This command displays information about all Layer 2 trunk interfaces and trunk port-channel interfaces. Use the `show interface counters` command to display statistics for the specified Layer 2 interface.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display information for all Layer 2 trunk interfaces:

```
n1000v(config)# show interface trunk

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Native</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Vlan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eth2/9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>trunking</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eth2/10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>trnk-bndl</td>
<td>Po50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Po50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>not-trunking</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Vlans Allowed on Trunk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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```plaintext
Eth2/9     1-3967,4048-4093
Eth2/10    1-3967,4048-4093
Po50       1-3967,4048-4093

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>STP Forwarding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eth2/9</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eth2/10</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Po50</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>switchport mode trunk</td>
<td>Sets the specified interfaces as Layer 2 trunk interfaces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Show Commands**

---

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# show interface vethernet

To display statistical information about vEthernet interfaces, use the `show interface vethernet` command.

```
show interface vethernet interface-number [brief | description | mac-address | switchport | trunk]
```

## Syntax Description

- **interface-number** (Optional) Number of the interface that you want to display. The range is from 1 to 1048575.
- **brief** (Optional) Specifies to display only a brief summary of information for the specified interface.
- **description** (Optional) Specifies to display the description of the specified interface.
- **mac-address** (Optional) Specifies to display MAC address information for the specified interface.
- **switchport** (Optional) Specifies to display switchport information for the specified interface, including access and trunk modes.
- **trunk** (Optional) Specifies to display trunk mode information for the specified interface.

## Defaults

None

## Command Modes

Any

## Supported User Roles

network-admin

## Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(2)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(2)</td>
<td>Displays 5-minute input and output packet/bit rate statistics for the specified vEthernet interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Examples

This example shows how to display statistical information for vEthernet interface 1:

```
# show interface vethernet 1
Vethernet1 is up
   Port description is gentoo, Network Adapter 1
   Hardware is Virtual, address is 0050.5687.3bac
   Owner is VM "gentoo", adapter is Network Adapter 1
   Active on module 4
   VMware DVS port 1
   Port-Profile is vm
   Port mode is access
   5 minute input rate 1 bytes/second, 0 packets/second
   5 minute output rate 94 bytes/second, 1 packets/second
```
Show Commands

**show interface vethernet**

Rx
655 Input Packets 594 Unicast Packets
0 Multicast Packets 61 Broadcast Packets
114988 Bytes
Tx
98875 Output Packets 1759 Unicast Packets
80410 Multicast Packets 16706 Broadcast Packets 0 Flood Packets
6368452 Bytes
0 Input Packet Drops 0 Output Packet Drops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Commands</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clear interface</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clears the interface statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interface vethernet counters

To display the counters for a vEthernet interface, use the `show interface vethernet counters` command.

```
show interface vethernet interface-number counters [brief | detailed | errors | trunk]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Description</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interface-number</td>
<td>Number of the interface that you want to display. The range is from 1 to 1048575.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brief</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to display only a brief summary of counter information for the specified interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>detailed</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to display the nonzero counters for the specified interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>errors</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to display the interface error counters for the specified interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trunk</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to display the trunk counters for the specified interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defaults</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Modes</th>
<th>Any</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SupportedUserRoles</th>
<th>network-admin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command History</th>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>This example shows how to display counters for vEthernet interface 1:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n1000v# show interface vethernet 1 counters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Veth1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Veth1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Commands</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>clear interface</td>
<td>Clears the interface statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interface vethernet status

To display the status for a vEthernet interface, use the `show interface vethernet status` command.

    show interface vethernet interface-number status [err-disable]

**Syntax Description**

- `interface-number`: Number of the interface that you want to display. The range is from 1 to 1048575.
- `err-disabled`: (Optional) Specifies to display the err-disabled state for the specified interface.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the err-disabled status for vEthernet interface 1:

```
n1000v# show interface vethernet 1 status err-disabled
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Veth1</td>
<td>VM1-48, Network Ad up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n1000v#

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clear interface</td>
<td>Clears the interface statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interface virtual

To display information about virtual interfaces, use the `show interface virtual` command.

```
show interface virtual [vm [vm_name] | vmk | vswif] [module module_number]
```

**Syntax Description**

- **vm** (Optional) Specifies interfaces owned by a virtual machine.
- **vm_name** (Optional) Name that identifies an existing virtual machine.
- **vmk** (Optional) Specifies interfaces owned by the Virtual Machine Kernel.
- **vswif** (Optional) Specifies interfaces owned by the Virtual Service Console.
- **module** (Optional) Specifies interfaces on a particular module.
- **module_number** Number that identifies an existing module.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display information for virtual interfaces:

```
n1000v# show interface virtual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Adapter</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Mod Host</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Veth1</td>
<td>Vm1-k161</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veth2</td>
<td>Vm1-k165</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veth3</td>
<td>Vm2-k161</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veth1</td>
<td>Net Adapter 1</td>
<td>austen-gentool</td>
<td>33 austen-strider.austen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veth2</td>
<td>Net Adapter 2</td>
<td>austen-gentool</td>
<td>33 austen-strider.austen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show interface virtual port-mapping</td>
<td>Displays the virtual port mapping for all vEthernet interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show interface ethernet</td>
<td>Displays information about Ethernet interfaces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Show Commands

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show interface port-channel</code></td>
<td>Displays descriptive information about port channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show interface trunk</code></td>
<td>Displays information about all the trunk interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show interface vethernet</code></td>
<td>Displays statistical information about vEthernet interfaces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interface virtual port-mapping

To display the virtual port mapping for all vEthernet interfaces, use the show interface virtual port-mapping command.

```
show interface virtual port-mapping [vm [vm_name] | vmk | vswif] [module module_number]
```

Syntax Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vm</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies interfaces owned by a virtual machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vm_name</td>
<td>(Optional) Name that identifies an existing virtual machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vmk</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies interfaces owned by the Virtual Machine Kernel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vswif</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies interfaces owned by the Virtual Service Console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>module</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies interfaces on a particular module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>module_number</td>
<td>Number that identifies an existing module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any

Supported User Roles

network-admin

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

This example shows how to display the virtual port mapping for all vEthernet interfaces:

```
n1000v# show interface virtual port-mapping
+-----------------+-----------------+-------+---------------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Hypervisor Port</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Veth1</td>
<td>DVPort100</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veth2</td>
<td>DVPort160</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show interface virtual</td>
<td>Displays information about virtual interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show interface ethernet</td>
<td>Displays information about Ethernet interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show interface port-channel</td>
<td>Displays descriptive information about port channels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Show Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show interface trunk</td>
<td>Displays information about all the trunk interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show interface vethernet</td>
<td>Displays statistical information about vEthernet interfaces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip access-list

To display all IPv4 access control lists (ACLs) or a specific IPv4 AC, use the `show ip access-list` command.

```
show ip access-list [name]
```

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Description</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>(Optional) Name of an existing IPv4 access control list.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the IPv4 access control list called protoacl:

```
n1000v(config)# show ip access-lists protoacl

IP access list protoacl
  statistics per-entry
  10 permit icmp 7.120.1.10/32 7.120.1.20/32
  20 permit tcp 7.120.1.10/32 7.120.1.20/32 dscp af11
  30 permit udp 7.120.1.10/32 7.120.1.20/32 precedence critical
  50 permit ip 7.120.1.20/32 7.120.1.10/32
  60 permit ip 7.120.1.10/32 7.120.1.20/32 dscp af11
  70 permit ip 7.120.1.20/32 7.120.1.10/32 precedence critical
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip access-list</td>
<td>Creates the IP ACL and enters IP ACL configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statistics per-entry</td>
<td>Specifies that the device maintains global statistics for packets that match the rules in the ACL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ip access-list summary</td>
<td>Displays the IP ACL configuration. If the ACL remains applied to an interface, the command lists the interfaces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip access-list summary

To display the IP ACL configuration, use the `show ip access-list` command.

```
show ip access-list [name] summary
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Description</th>
<th>name</th>
<th>(Optional) Name of an existing IPv4 access control list.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Defaults</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command Modes</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supported User Roles</td>
<td>network-admin network-operator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**

If the ACL remains applied to an interface, this command lists the interfaces.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the IPv4 access control list called ACL1:

```
n1000v# show ip access-lists summary IPV4 ACL1
Total ACEs Configured: 1
Configured on interfaces:
  Vethernet1 - ingress (Port ACL)
Active on interfaces:
  Vethernet1 - ingress (Port ACL)
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip access-list</td>
<td>Creates the IP ACL and enters IP ACL configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statistics per-entry</td>
<td>Specifies that the device maintains global statistics for packets that match the rules in the ACL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ip access-list</td>
<td>Displays all IPv4 access control lists (ACLs) or a specific IPv4 ACL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip arp client

To display the ARP client table, use the `show ip arp client` command.

```
show ip arp client
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**SupportedUserRoles**

- network-admin
- network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the ARP client table:

```
n1000v# show ip arp client
Number of ARP Clients: 1

Protocol uuid: 442,    Client type: L2
Flags: 8,    Recv fn: dhcp_snoop_verify_mac2ip_binding
```

**Related Commands.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip arp inspection vlan</td>
<td>Configures the specified VLAN or list of VLANs for Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ip arp inspection vlan</td>
<td>Displays the DAI status for the specified list of VLANs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ip arp inspection statistics</td>
<td>Displays the DAI statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ip arp inspection interface</td>
<td>Displays the trust state and the ARP packet rate for a specified interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ip arp statistics</td>
<td>Displays ARP statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip arp inspection interface

To display the trust state for the specified interface, use the `show ip arp inspection interface` command.

```
show ip arp inspection interface vethernet interface-number
```

Syntax Description

- `vethernet number` Specifies that the output is for a vEthernet interface.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any

Supported User Roles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(2)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Examples

This example shows how to display the trust state for a trusted interface:

```
n1000v# show ip arp inspection interface vethernet 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Trust State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vEthernet 6</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n1000v#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip arp inspection vlan</td>
<td>Enables Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) for a specified list of VLANs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ip arp inspection statistics</td>
<td>Displays the DAI statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip arp inspection statistics

Use the `show ip arp inspection statistics` command to display the Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) statistics. You can specify a VLAN or range of VLANs.

```
show ip arp inspection statistics [vlan vlan-list]
```

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>vlan vlan-list</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the list of VLANs for which to display DAI statistics. Valid VLAN IDs are from 1 to 4096.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(2)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the DAI statistics for VLAN 1:

```
n1000v# show ip arp inspection statistics vlan 1

Vlan : 1
--------
ARP Req Forwarded = 0
ARP Res Forwarded = 0
ARP Req Dropped   = 0
ARP Res Dropped   = 0
DHCP Drops        = 0
DHCP Permits      = 0
SMAC Fails-ARP Req = 0
SMAC Fails-ARP Res = 0
DMAC Fails-ARP Res = 0
IP Fails-ARP Req   = 0
IP Fails-ARP Res   = 0
n1000v#  
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clear ip arp inspection statistics vlan</td>
<td>Clears the DAI statistics for a specified VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ip arp inspection interface</td>
<td>Displays the trust state and the ARP packet rate for a specified interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip arp inspection vlan

To display the Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) status for the specified list of VLANs, use the `show ip arp inspection vlan` command.

```
show ip arp inspection vlan list
```

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>list</code></td>
<td>Number identifying an existing VLAN, or range of VLANs, from 1–3967 and 4048–4093. You can specify groups of VLANs or individual VLANs; for example, 1–5, 10 or 2–5, 7–19.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the DAI status for VLAN 13:

```
n1000v# show ip arp inspection vlan 13
Source Mac Validation : Disabled
Destination Mac Validation : Enabled
IP Address Validation : Enabled
```

```
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>ip arp inspection vlan</code></td>
<td>Configures the specified VLAN or list of VLANs for DAI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ip arp client</code></td>
<td>Displays the ARP client table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ip arp inspection statistics</code></td>
<td>Displays the DAI statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ip arp inspection interface</code></td>
<td>Displays the trust state and the ARP packet rate for a specified interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ip arp statistics</code></td>
<td>Displays ARP statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip arp statistics

To display the ARP statistics, use the `show ip arp statistics` command.

```
show ip arp statistics [interface-all] [vrf {name | all | default | management}]
```

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interface-all</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies ARP statistics for all interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vrf</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies information about a specific Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Name of an existing VRF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Displays ARP statistics for all VRFs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>Specifies the default VRF currently in the system configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>management</td>
<td>Specifies the existing VRF currently used for management connections.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**SupportedUserRoles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display ARP statistics for all VRFs:

```
n1000v# show ip arp statistics vrf all
```

ARP packet statistics for all contexts
Sent:
Total 101994, Requests 3920, Replies 98074, Requests on L2 0, Replies on L2 0,
Gratuitous 2, Dropped 0
Received:
Total 8070240, Requests 98074, Replies 4034, Requests on L2 0, Replies on L2 0
Proxy arp 0, Local-Proxy arp 0, Dropped 7968132
Received packet drops details:
   Appeared on a wrong interface : 0
   Incorrect length              : 0
   Invalid protocol packet       : 228
   Invalid context               : 0
   Context not yet created       : 0
   Invalid layer 2 address length: 0
   Invalid layer 3 address length: 0
   Invalid source IP address     : 221153
   Source IP address is our own  : 0
No mem to create per intf structure : 0
Source address mismatch with subnet : 0
Directed broadcast source : 0
Invalid destination IP address : 0
Non-local destination IP address : 7746751
Invalid source MAC address : 0
Source MAC address is our own : 0
Received before arp initialization : 0
Received packet on unknown iod : 0
L2 packet on proxy-arp-enabled interface : 0
L2 packet on untrusted L2 port : 0

ARP adjacency statistics

Adds 13, Deletes 11, Timeouts 11

### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>ip arp inspection vlan</code></td>
<td>Configures the specified VLAN or list of VLANs for Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ip arp client</code></td>
<td>Displays the ARP client table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ip arp inspection statistics</code></td>
<td>Displays the DAI statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ip arp inspection interface</code></td>
<td>Displays the trust state and the ARP packet rate for a specified interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ip arp inspection vlan</code></td>
<td>Displays the DAI status for the specified list of VLANs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip dhcp snooping

To display general status information for DHCP snooping, use the `show ip dhcp snooping` command.

```
show ip dhcp snooping
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(2)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display general status information about DHCP snooping:

```
n1000v# show ip dhcp snooping
DHCP snooping service is enabled
Switch DHCP snooping is enabled
DHCP snooping is configured on the following VLANs:
 1,13
DHCP snooping is operational on the following VLANs:
 1
Insertion of Option 82 is disabled
Verification of MAC address is enabled
DHCP snooping trust is configured on the following interfaces:
  Interface       Trusted
                --------- -------
  vEthernet 3     Yes
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip dhcp snooping</td>
<td>Globally enables DHCP snooping on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ip dhcp snooping binding</td>
<td>Displays IP-MAC address bindings, including the static IP source entries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Show Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show ip dhcp snooping</td>
<td>Displays DHCP snooping statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show running-config</td>
<td>Displays DHCP snooping configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhcp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip dhcp snooping binding

To display IP-to-MAC address bindings for all interfaces or a specific interface, use the `show ip dhcp snooping binding` command.

```
show ip dhcp snooping binding [IP-address] [MAC-address] [interface vethernet interface-number] [vlan vlan-id]
show ip dhcp snooping binding [dynamic]
show ip dhcp snooping binding [static]
```

### Syntax Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP-address</td>
<td>(Optional) IPv4 address that the bindings shown must include. Valid entries are in dotted-decimal format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC-address</td>
<td>(Optional) MAC address that the bindings shown must include. Valid entries are in dotted-hexadecimal format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the vEthernet interface that the bindings shown must be associated with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vethernet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface-number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan vlan-id</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies a VLAN ID that the bindings shown must be associated with. Valid VLAN IDs are from 1 to 4096.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dynamic</td>
<td>(Optional) Limits the output to all dynamic IP-MAC address bindings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>static</td>
<td>(Optional) Limits the output to all static IP-MAC address bindings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any

### SupportedUserRoles

- network-admin
- network-operator

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(2)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Usage Guidelines

The command output includes static IP source entries. Static entries appear with the term “static” in the Type column.
Examples

This example shows how to show all bindings:

```
n1000v# show ip dhcp snooping binding
MacAddress         IpAddress          LeaseSec  Type    VLAN Interface
-----------------  ---------------  --------  --------  ----  -------------
0f:00:60:b3:23:33  10.3.2.2          infinite static  13    vEthernet 6
0f:00:60:b3:23:35  10.2.2.2          infinite static  100  vEthernet 10
n1000v#
```

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip dhcp snooping</td>
<td>Globally enables DHCP snooping on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ip dhcp snooping</td>
<td>Displays general information about DHCP snooping.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show ip dhcp snooping statistics**

To display statistics related to the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), use the `show ip dhcp snooping statistics` command.

```plaintext
show ip dhcp snooping statistics
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**

Before you can configure DHCP, you must enable the feature using the `feature dhcp` command.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display statistics related to DHCP:

```
n1000v# show ip dhcp snooping statistics
Packets processed 0
Packets received through cfsoe 0
Packets forwarded 0
Total packets dropped 0
Packets dropped from untrusted ports 0
Packets dropped due to MAC address check failure 0
Packets dropped due to Option 82 insertion failure 0
Packets dropped due to o/p intf unknown 0
Packets dropped which were unknown 0
Packets dropped due to dhcp relay not enabled 0
Packets dropped due to no binding entry 0
Packets dropped due to interface error/no interface 0
Packets dropped due to max hops exceeded 0
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ip dhcp snooping</strong></td>
<td>Globally enables DHCP snooping on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>show ip dhcp snooping</strong></td>
<td>Displays general information about DHCP snooping.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Command Reference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show ip dhcp snooping</code></td>
<td>Displays IP-MAC address bindings, including the static IP source entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>feature dhcp</code></td>
<td>Enables the DHCP snooping feature on the device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip igmp snooping

To ensure that IGMP snooping is enabled on the VLAN, use the show ip igmp snooping command.

show ip igmp snooping

Syntax Description
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults
None

Command Modes
Any

SupportedUserRoles
network-admin

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples
This example shows how to ensure that IGMP snooping is enabled on the VLAN:

```
n1000v# show ip igmp snooping
Global IGMP Snooping Information:
  IGMP Snooping enabled
  IGMPv1/v2 Report Suppression enabled
  IGMPv3 Report Suppression disabled

IGMP Snooping information for vlan 1
  IGMP snooping enabled
  IGMP querier none
  Switch-querier disabled
  IGMPv3 Explicit tracking enabled
  IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
  IGMPv1/v2 Report suppression enabled
  IGMPv3 Report suppression disabled
  Router port detection using PIM Hellos, IGMP Queries
  Number of router-ports: 0
  Number of groups: 0

IGMP Snooping information for vlan 2
  IGMP snooping enabled
  IGMP querier none
  Switch-querier disabled
  IGMPv3 Explicit tracking enabled
  IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
  IGMPv1/v2 Report suppression enabled
  IGMPv3 Report suppression disabled
  Router port detection using PIM Hellos, IGMP Queries
  Number of router-ports: 0
  Number of groups: 0

IGMP Snooping information for vlan 100
  IGMP snooping enabled
```
IGMP querier none
Switch querier disabled
IGMPv3 Explicit tracking enabled
IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
IGMPv1/v2 Report suppression enabled
IGMPv3 Report suppression disabled
Router port detection using PIM Hellos, IGMP Queries
Number of router-ports: 0
Number of groups: 0
IGMP Snooping information for vlan 101
IGMP snooping enabled
IGMP querier none
Switch querier disabled
IGMPv3 Explicit tracking enabled
IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
IGMPv1/v2 Report suppression enabled
IGMPv3 Report suppression disabled
Router port detection using PIM Hellos, IGMP Queries
Number of router-ports: 0
Number of groups: 0
IGMP Snooping information for vlan 102
IGMP snooping enabled
IGMP querier none
Switch querier disabled
IGMPv3 Explicit tracking enabled
IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
IGMPv1/v2 Report suppression enabled
IGMPv3 Report suppression disabled
Router port detection using PIM Hellos, IGMP Queries
Number of router-ports: 0
Number of groups: 0
IGMP Snooping information for vlan 103
IGMP snooping enabled
IGMP querier none
Switch querier disabled
IGMPv3 Explicit tracking enabled
IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
IGMPv1/v2 Report suppression enabled
IGMPv3 Report suppression disabled
Router port detection using PIM Hellos, IGMP Queries
Number of router-ports: 0
Number of groups: 0
IGMP Snooping information for vlan 104
IGMP snooping enabled
IGMP querier none
Switch querier disabled
IGMPv3 Explicit tracking enabled
IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
IGMPv1/v2 Report suppression enabled
IGMPv3 Report suppression disabled
Router port detection using PIM Hellos, IGMP Queries
Number of router-ports: 0
Number of groups: 0
IGMP Snooping information for vlan 105
IGMP snooping enabled
IGMP querier none
Switch querier disabled
IGMPv3 Explicit tracking enabled
IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
IGMPv1/v2 Report suppression enabled
IGMPv3 Report suppression disabled
Router port detection using PIM Hellos, IGMP Queries
Number of router-ports: 0
Number of groups: 0
IGMP Snooping information for vlan 106
IGMP snooping enabled
IGMP querier none
Switch-querier disabled
IGMPv3 Explicit tracking enabled
IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
IGMPv1/v2 Report suppression enabled
IGMPv3 Report suppression disabled
Router port detection using PIM Hellos, IGMP Queries
Number of router-ports: 0
Number of groups: 0
IGMP Snooping information for vlan 107
IGMP snooping enabled
IGMP querier none
Switch-querier disabled
IGMPv3 Explicit tracking enabled
IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
IGMPv1/v2 Report suppression enabled
IGMPv3 Report suppression disabled
Router port detection using PIM Hellos, IGMP Queries
Number of router-ports: 0
Number of groups: 0
IGMP Snooping information for vlan 108
IGMP snooping enabled
IGMP querier none
Switch-querier disabled
IGMPv3 Explicit tracking enabled
IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
IGMPv1/v2 Report suppression enabled
IGMPv3 Report suppression disabled
Router port detection using PIM Hellos, IGMP Queries
Number of router-ports: 0
Number of groups: 0
IGMP Snooping information for vlan 109
IGMP snooping enabled
IGMP querier none
Switch-querier disabled
IGMPv3 Explicit tracking enabled
IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
IGMPv1/v2 Report suppression enabled
IGMPv3 Report suppression disabled
Router port detection using PIM Hellos, IGMP Queries
Number of router-ports: 0
Number of groups: 0
IGMP Snooping information for vlan 115
IGMP snooping enabled
IGMP querier none
Switch-querier disabled
IGMPv3 Explicit tracking enabled
IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
IGMPv1/v2 Report suppression enabled
IGMPv3 Report suppression disabled
Router port detection using PIM Hellos, IGMP Queries
Number of router-ports: 0
Number of groups: 0
IGMP Snooping information for vlan 260
IGMP snooping enabled
IGMP querier none
Switch-querier disabled
IGMPv3 Explicit tracking enabled
IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
IGMPv1/v2 Report suppression enabled
IGMPv3 Report suppression disabled
Router port detection using PIM Hellos, IGMP Queries
Number of router-ports: 0
Number of groups: 0
IGMP Snooping information for vlan 261
IGMP snooping enabled
IGMP querier none
Switch-querier disabled
IGMPv3 Explicit tracking enabled
IGMPv2 Fast leave disabled
IGMPv1/v2 Report suppression enabled
IGMPv3 Report suppression disabled
Router port detection using PIM Hellos, IGMP Queries
Number of router-ports: 0
Number of groups: 0

n1000v#

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show cores</td>
<td>Displays a list of cores.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show cdp neighbor</td>
<td>Displays the configuration and capabilities of upstream devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>module vem execute</td>
<td>Remotely executes commands on the Virtual Ethernet Module (VEM) from the Cisco Nexus 1000V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ip igmp snooping groups</td>
<td>Verifies if the Cisco Nexus 1000V is configured correctly and is ready to forward multicast traffic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip igmp snooping explicit-tracking vlan

To display IGMPv3 snooping explicit tracking information for a VLAN, use the `show ip igmp snooping explicit-tracking vlan` command.

`show ip igmp snooping explicit-tracking vlan vlan-id`

**Syntax Description**

| `vlan-id` | Specifies a VLAN ID. |

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**

**Examples**

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show ip igmp snooping</code></td>
<td>Ensures that IGMP snooping is enabled on the VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ip igmp snooping groups</code></td>
<td>Verifies if the Cisco Nexus 1000V is configured correctly and is ready to forward multicast traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ip igmp snooping mrouter</code></td>
<td>Displays multicast router ports on the VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ip igmp snooping querier</code></td>
<td>Displays IGMP snooping queriers enabled on the VLAN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip igmp snooping groups

To verify if the Cisco Nexus 1000V is configured correctly and is ready to forward multicast traffic, use
the **show ip igmp snooping groups** command.

```
show ip igmp snooping groups
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**SupportedUserRoles**

network-admin

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**

When troubleshooting multicast IGMP issues, execute this command and look for the letter R under the
port heading. The R indicates that the Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM) has learned the uplink router
port from the IGMP query that was sent by the upstream switch, which means that the Cisco Nexus
1000V is ready to forward multicast traffic.

**Examples**

This example shows how to ensure that IGMP snooping is enabled on the VLAN:

```
n1000v# show ip igmp snooping groups
Type: S - Static, D - Dynamic, R - Router port

Vlan  Group Address      Ver  Type  Port list
59    */*                v3   R     Po1
n1000v#n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>show cdp neighbor</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>module vem execute</strong></td>
<td>Remotely executes commands on the Virtual Ethernet Module (VEM) from the Cisco Nexus 1000V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>show ip igmp snooping</strong></td>
<td>Ensures that IGMP snooping is enabled on the VLAN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip igmp snooping mrouter

To display VLAN multicast router ports, use the `show ip igmp snooping mrouter` command.

```
show ip igmp snooping mrouter [vlan vlan-id]
```

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>vlan vlan-id</code></td>
<td>Specifies a VLAN and its ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**

None

**Examples**

None

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show ip igmp snooping</code></td>
<td>Ensures that IGMP snooping is enabled on the VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ip igmp snooping groups</code></td>
<td>Verifies if the Cisco Nexus 1000V is configured correctly and is ready to forward multicast traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ip igmp snooping explicit-tracking vlan</code></td>
<td>Display IGMP snooping information for a VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ip igmp snooping querier</code></td>
<td>Displays IGMP snooping queriers enabled on the VLAN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip igmp snooping querier

To display IGMP snooping querier information, use the `show ip igmp snooping querier` command.

```
show ip igmp snooping querier [vlan vlan-id]
```

**Syntax Description**
- `vlan vlan-id` Specifies a VLAN and its ID.

**Defaults**
None

**Command Modes**
Any

**Supported User Roles**
- network-admin
- network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**

**Examples**

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>show ip igmp snooping</strong></td>
<td>Ensures that IGMP snooping is enabled on the VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>show ip igmp snooping groups</strong></td>
<td>Verifies if the Cisco Nexus 1000V is configured correctly and is ready to forward multicast traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>show ip igmp snooping explicit-tracking vlan</strong></td>
<td>Display IGMP snooping information for a VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>show ip igmp snooping mrouter</strong></td>
<td>Displays multicast router ports on the VLAN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip verify source

To display the IP-to-MAC address bindings, use the **show ip verify source** command.

```
show ip verify source [ interface { vethernet interface-number } ]
```

### Syntax Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interface</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies that the output is limited to IP-to-MAC address bindings for an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vethernet</td>
<td>Specifies the vEthernet interface. Range is from 1 to 1048575.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface-number</td>
<td>Specifies the vEthernet interface. Range is from 1 to 1048575.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any

### SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

network-operator

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(2)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

This example shows how to display the IP-to-MAC address bindings:

```
n1000v# show ip verify source
n1000v#
```

### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip source binding</td>
<td>Creates a static IP source entry for the specified Ethernet interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip verify source</td>
<td>Enables IP Source Guard on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhcp-snooping-vlan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show lacp counters

To display information about Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) statistics, use the `show lacp counters` command.

```
show lacp counters [interface port-channel channel-number]
```

**Syntax Description**

- **channel-number** (Optional) Number of the LACP channel group. Valid values are from 1 to 4096.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**

If you do not specify the `channel-number`, all channel groups are displayed.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the LACP statistics for a specific channel group:

```
n1000v# show lacp counters interface port-channel 1
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>LACPDU Sent</th>
<th>Marker Sent</th>
<th>LACPDU Recv</th>
<th>Marker Recv</th>
<th>Pkts</th>
<th>Err</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet1/1</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet1/2</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet1/3</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet1/4</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet1/5</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet1/6</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet1/7</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet1/8</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet1/9</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet1/10</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet1/11</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet1/12</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet1/13</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet1/14</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet1/15</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet1/16</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clear lacp counters</td>
<td>Clears the statistics for all LACP interfaces or those interfaces that belong to a specific LACP channel group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show lacp interface**

To display information about specific Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) interfaces, use the `show lacp interface` command.

```
show lacp interface ethernet slot/port
```

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>slot/port</strong></th>
<th>Slot number and port number for the interface you want to display.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Release</strong></th>
<th><strong>Modification</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**

The LACP_Activity field displays whether the link is configured in the active or passive port-channel mode.

The Port Identifier field displays the port priority as part of the information. The part of the information in this field is the port number. The following example shows how to identify the port priority and the port number:

```
Port Identifier=0x8000,0x101
```

The port priority value is `0x8000`, and the port number value is `0x101` in this example.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the LACP statistics for a specific channel group:

```
n1000v# show lacp interface ethernet 1/1
```

```
n1000v(config-if-range)# show lacp interface eth1/1
Interface Ethernet1/1 is up
 Channel group is 1 port channel is Pol
 PDUs sent: 556
 PDUs rcvd: 538
 Markers sent: 0
 Markers rcvd: 0
 Marker response sent: 0
 Marker response rcvd: 0
 Unknown packets rcvd: 0
 Illegal packets rcvd: 0
Lag Id: [ [(8000, 0-11-11-22-22-74, 0, 8000, 101), (8000, 0-11-11-22-22-75, 0, 8000, 401)]]
```
Operational as aggregated link since Wed Jun 11 20:37:59 2008

Local Port: Eth1/1   MAC Address= 0-11-11-22-22-74
    System Identifier=0x8000,0-11-11-22-22-74
    Port Identifier=0x8000,0x101
    Operational key=0
    LACP_Activity=active
    LACP_Timeout=Long Timeout (30s)
    Synchronization=IN_SYNC
    Collecting=true
    Distributing=true
    Partner information refresh timeout=Long Timeout (90s)

Actor Admin State=
Actor Oper State=
Neighbor: 4/1
    MAC Address= 0-11-11-22-22-75
    System Identifier=0x8000,0-11-11-22-22-75
    Port Identifier=0x8000,0x401
    Operational key=0
    LACP_Activity=active
    LACP_Timeout=Long Timeout (30s)
    Synchronization=IN_SYNC
    Collecting=true
    Distributing=true
Partner Admin State=
Partner Oper State=

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show port-channel summary</td>
<td>Displays information about all port-channel groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To display information about Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) neighbors, use the `show lacp neighbor` command:

```
show lacp neighbor [interface port-channel channel-number]
```

### Syntax Description

- **channel-number**: Port-channel number for the LACP neighbor that you want to display. The range of values is from 1 to 4096.

### Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify the `channel-number`, all channel groups are displayed.

### Examples

This example shows how to display the information about the LACP neighbors for a specific port channel:

```
n1000v# show lacp neighbor interface port-channel 1
Flags:  S - Device is sending Slow LACPDUs  F - Device is sending Fast LACPDUs
       A - Device is in Active mode       P - Device is in Passive mode

port-channel1 neighbors
Partner's information
Port              System ID             Port Number     Age          Flags
Eth1/1            32768,0-11-11-22-22-750x401           44817       SA

LACP Partner          Partner                     Partner
Port Priority         Oper Key                    Port State
32768                 0x0                         0x3d

Partner's information
Port              System ID             Port Number     Age          Flags
Eth1/2            32768,0-11-11-22-22-750x402           44817       SA

LACP Partner          Partner                     Partner
Port Priority         Oper Key                    Port State
32768                 0x0                         0x3d
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Commands</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show port-channel summary</td>
<td>Displays information about all port-channel groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show lacp port-channel

To display information about Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) port channels, use the `show lacp port-channel` command.

```
show lacp port-channel [interface port-channel channel-number]
```

**Syntax Description**

- `interface port-channel` (Optional) Specifies an existing LACP port channel.
- `channel-number` Port-channel number for the LACP channel group that you want to display. The range of values is from 1 to 4096.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

**Command History**

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

**Usage Guidelines**

If you do not specify the `channel-number`, all channel groups are displayed.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the information about LACP port channels:

```
n1000v# show lacp port-channel

port-channel1
  Local System Identifier=0x8000,0-11-11-22-22-74
  Admin key=0x0
  Operational key=0x0
  Partner System Identifier=0x8000,0-11-11-22-22-75
  Operational key=0x0
  Max delay=0
  Aggregate or individual=1

port-channel2
  Local System Identifier=0x8000,0-11-11-22-22-74
  Admin key=0x1
  Operational key=0x1
  Partner System Identifier=0x8000,0-11-11-22-22-75
  Operational key=0x1
  Max delay=0
  Aggregate or individual=1
```
### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show port-channel summary</td>
<td>Displays information about all port-channel groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show lacp system-identifier

To display the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) system identifier for the device, use the show lacp system-identifier command.

show lacp system-identifier

Syntax Description
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults
None

Command Modes
Any

Supported User Roles
network-admin

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Guidelines
The LACP system ID is the combination of the configurable LACP system priority value and the MAC address.

Each system that runs LACP has an LACP system priority value. You can accept the default value of 32768 for this parameter, or you can configure a value between 1 and 65535. LACP uses the system priority with the MAC address to form the system ID and also uses the system priority during negotiation with other devices. A higher system priority value means a lower priority.

Examples
This example shows how to display the information about the LACP port channel for a specific port channel:

```
n1000v# show lacp system-identifier
8000,AC-12-34-56-78-90
```

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lACP system-priority</td>
<td>Sets the system priority for LACP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show license

To display the content of all the license files that are installed on the virtual supervisor module (VSM), use the **show license** command.

```
show license
```

**Syntax Description**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin  
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the content of all the license files that are installed on the VSM:

```
n1000v# show license  
license_file.lic:  
SERVER this_host ANY  
VENDOR cisco  
INCREMENT NEXUS1000V_LAN_SERVICES_PKG cisco 1.0 permanent 16 \  
HOSTID=VDH=8449368321243879080 \  
NOTICE="<LicFileID>kathleen.lic</LicFileID><LicLineID>0</LicLineID> \  
<PAK>dummyPak</PAK>" SIGN=34FCB2B24AE8  
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>show license brief</strong></td>
<td>Displays a list of license files that are installed on the VSM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>show license usage</strong></td>
<td>Displays the license packages that are supported on the VSM. Optionally, you can display a specific license package.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show license brief

To display a list of license files that are installed on the virtual supervisor module (VSM), use the `show license brief` command.

```
show license brief
```

Syntax Description
None

Command Modes
Any

Supported User Roles
network-admin
network-operator

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

This example shows how to display the content of all the license files that are installed on the VSM:

```
n1000v# show license brief
license_file.lic
n1000v#
```

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show license</code></td>
<td>Displays the content of all the license files that are installed on the VSM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show license usage</code></td>
<td>Displays the license packages that are supported on the VSM. Optionally, you can display a specific license package.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show license file

To verify the license installation by displaying the license configured for the Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM), use the show license file command.

```
show license file filename
```

**Syntax Description**
- `filename` Name of the existing license file (.lic).

**Defaults**
- None

**Command Modes**
- Any

**SupportedUserRoles**
- network-admin
- network-operator

**Release**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**
To find the name of the existing file, enter the following command at the prompt:
```
n1000v# show license file ?
```

**Examples**
This example shows how to display the license file, `sample.lic`, configured for the VSM:
```
n1000v# show license file sample.lic
sample.lic:
SERVER this_host ANY
VENDOR cisco
INCREMENT NEXUS1000V_LAN_SERVICES_PKG cisco 1.0 permanent 16 \ 
HOSTID=VDH=8449368321243879080 \ 
NOTICE="<LicFileID>sample.lic</LicFileID><LicLineID>0</LicLineID> \ 
<PAK>dummyPak</PAK>" SIGN=34FCB2B24AE8
```

**Related Commands**
- `show license` Displays the content of all the license files that are installed on the VSM.
- `show license brief` Displays a list of license files that are installed on the VSM.
- `show license host-id` Displays the serial number (host ID) for your VSM.
- `show license usage` Displays the license packages that are supported on the VSM.
show license host-id

To obtain the serial number, also called the host ID, for your Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM), use the show license host-id command.

    show license host-id

Syntax Description
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults
None

Command Modes
Any

Supported User Roles
network-admin
network-operator

Usage Guidelines
The host ID includes everything that appears after the equal sign (=).

The host ID is required to obtain a license key file and register your VSM license.

Examples
This example shows how to obtain the host ID for your VSM:

```
n1000v# show license host-id
License hostid: VDH=8449368321243879080
n1000v#
```
show license usage

To display the various license packages that are supported on the virtual supervisor module (VSM), use the `show license usage` command.

```
show license usage [package-name]
```

**Syntax Description**

- `package-name` (Optional) Name of a license file. In the Cisco Nexus 1000V, the VSM supports only one package (NEXUS1000V_LAN_SERVICES_PKG).

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

- network-admin
- network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display a brief summary of the various license packages that are supported on the VSM:

```
n1000v# show license usage
Feature                      Ins  Lic   Status Expiry Date Comments
Count
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
NEXUS1000V_LAN_SERVICES_PKG   No   16   In use Never  -
n1000v# ------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

This example shows how to display the license usage information for a specific license package:

```
Example:
n1000v# show license usage NEXUS1000V_LAN_SERVICES_PKG

Feature Usage Info
--------------------------------------
Installed Licenses :    10
Eval Licenses :   0
Max Overdraft Licenses :    16
Installed Licenses in Use :    4
Overdraft Licenses in Use :    0
Eval Licenses in Use :    0
Licenses Available :   22
--------------------------------------
Application
--------------------------------------
VEM 3 - Socket 1
VEM 3 - Socket 2
VEM 4 - Socket 1
VEM 4 - Socket 2
```
# Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show license</td>
<td>Displays the content of all the license files that are installed on the VSM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show license brief</td>
<td>Displays a list of license files that are installed on the VSM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show license package-name</td>
<td>Displays the content of a specific license file that is installed on the VSM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In the Cisco Nexus 1000V, the VSM supports only one package (NEXUS1000V_LAN_SERVICES_PKG).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show logging logfile

To display the contents of the log file, use the `show logging logfile` command.

```
show logging logfile [start-time time | end-time time]
```

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>start-time</td>
<td>(Optional) Specify the starting time for which you want the logfile displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end-time</td>
<td>(Optional) Specify the ending time for which you want the logfile displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>Specify the time as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yyyy</td>
<td>Specify the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mmm</td>
<td>Specify the month, for example, jan, feb, mar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dd</td>
<td>Specify the day of month, for example 01.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hh:mm:ss</td>
<td>Specify the hour, minutes, seconds, for example, 04:00:00.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the contents of the logfile:

```
n1000v# show logging logfile start-time 2009 Aug 23 22:00:00 end-time 2009 Aug 24 24:00:00
2009 Aug 23 22:58:00 doc-n1000v %PORTPROFILE-5-SYNC_COMPLETE: Sync completed.
2009 Aug 24 23:53:15 doc-n1000v %MODULE-5-MOD_OK: Module 3 is online (serial: )
2009 Aug 24 23:53:15 doc-n1000v %PLATFORM-5-MOD_STATUS: Module 3 current-status is MOD_STATUS_ONLINE/OK
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>logging logfile</td>
<td>Configures the log file used to store system messages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show logging module

To display the current configuration for logging module messages to the log file, use the **show logging module** command.

```
show logging module
```

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

**Defaults**
None

**Command Modes**
Any

**Supported User Roles**
network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**
This example shows how to display the configuration for logging of messages to the log file:

```
n1000v# show logging module
Logging linecard:        disabled
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>logging module</td>
<td>Starts logging of module messages to the log file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# show logging server

To display the current server configuration for logging system messages, use the `show logging server` command.

```
show logging server
```

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Defaults

None

## Command Modes

Any

## Supported User Roles

network-admin

network-operator

## Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Examples

This example shows how to display the :

```
n1000v## show logging server
Logging server:                   enabled
{172.28.254.253}
  server severity:       notifications
  server facility:       local7
  server VRF:            management
n1000v##
```

## Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>logging server</td>
<td>Designates a remote server for system message logging, and configures it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show logging timestamp

To display the unit of measure used in the system messages timestamp, use the `show logging timestamp` command.

```
show logging timestamp
```

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

**Defaults**
None

**Command Modes**
Any

**Supported User Roles**
network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the unit of measure used in the system messages timestamp:

```
n1000v## show logging timestamp
Logging timestamp: Seconds
n1000v##
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>logging timestamp</td>
<td>Sets the unit of measure for the system messages timestamp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show mac access-lists

To display the MAC access control list (ACL) configuration, use the `show mac access-lists` command.

```
show mac access-lists name
```

**Syntax Description**

```
name
```

Enter the name of the MAC access list.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

ACL configuration (config-mac-acl)

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

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

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the MAC ACL configuration for the MAC access list called acl-mac-01:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# mac access-list acl-mac-01
n1000v(config-mac-acl)# show mac access-lists acl-mac-01
n1000v(config-mac-acl)#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mac access-list</td>
<td>Creates the MAC ACL and enters ACL configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show mac address-list</td>
<td>Displays the MAC address table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show mac address-table

To display the MAC address table, use the `show mac address-table` command.

```
show mac address-table [module number] [static | dynamic | secure] [address mac-addr]
  [interface {ethernet slot/port | port-channel port-channel-number | vethernet interface -number}] [vlan id]
```

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>module</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies a module number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>Identifier for the specified module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>static</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies static entries in the MAC address table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dynamic</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies dynamic entries in the MAC address table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secure</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies secure entries in the MAC address table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies a MAC address to display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-addr</td>
<td>MAC address, in one of the following formats:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A.B.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• AAAAA.BBBB.CCCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies an interface associated with this MAC address table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethernet</td>
<td>Specifies an Ethernet type of interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slot/port</td>
<td>Slot number (the range is 1–66) and port number (the range is 1–256),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>separated by a slash (/).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port-channel</td>
<td>Specifies a port channel type of interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port-channel-number</td>
<td>Number identifying this interface. The range is 1–4096.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vethernet</td>
<td>Specifies a Virtual Ethernet type of interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface-number</td>
<td>Number identifying this interface. The range is 1–1048575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the VLAN associated with this MAC address table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Identifier for the VLAN. The range is 1–4094.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**SupportedUserRoles**

network-admin
network-operator
Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

**Show Commands**

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

This example shows how to display static MAC addresses:

```
 n1000v# show mac address-table static

Legend:
* - primary entry, G - Gateway MAC, (R) - Routed MAC
age - seconds since last seen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>age</th>
<th>Secure</th>
<th>NTFY</th>
<th>Ports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>12ab.47dd.ff89</td>
<td>static</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>eth2/1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

```
 n1000v#
```

### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>mac address-table static</strong></td>
<td>Adds a static MAC address in the Layer 2 MAC address table and saves it in the running configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show mac address-table aging-time</td>
<td>Displays the aging time in the MAC address table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show mac access-lists</td>
<td>Displays the MAC ACL configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show mac address-table aging-time

To display the aging time in the MAC address table, use the `show mac address-table aging-time` command.

```
show mac address-table aging-time [vlan id]
```

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Description</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>vlan</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the VLAN associated with this MAC address table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>id</code></td>
<td>Identifier for the VLAN. The range is 1–4094.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the aging time in the MAC address table:

```
n1000v# show mac address-table aging-time
Vlan    Aging Time
-----    ----------
  1       300
  2       300
 100      300
 101      300
 102      300
 103      300
 104      300
 105      300
 106      300
 107      300
 108      300
 109      300
 115      300
 260      300
 261      300
n1000v#  
```
### Show Commands

**show mac address-table aging-time**

Specifies and saves in the running configuration the amount of time that will elapse before an entry in the Layer 2 MAC address table is discarded.

**show mac address-table**

Displays the MAC address table.

**show mac access-lists**

Displays the MAC ACL configuration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Commands</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mac address-table aging-time</td>
<td>Specifies and saves in the running configuration the amount of time that will elapse before an entry in the Layer 2 MAC address table is discarded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show mac address-table</td>
<td>Displays the MAC address table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show mac access-lists</td>
<td>Displays the MAC ACL configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show module

To display module information, use the `show module` command.

```
show module [module-number | internal | ipv6-info | uptime | vem]
```

**Syntax Description**

- `module-number` (Optional) Number identifying an existing module. The range is 1–22.
- `internal` (Optional) Displays information about the module.
- `ipv6-info` (Optional) Displays information related to the server IPv6 address.
- `uptime` (Optional) Displays how long the module has been up and running.
- `vem` (Optional) Displays information about the Virtual Ethernet Module.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**SupportedUserRoles**

network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display module information:

```
n1000v# show module
Mod  Ports Module-Type                        Model          Status
---  ----- ------------------------------------ -------------  ------------
1    0     Virtual Supervisor Module         Nexus1000V    active *

Mod  Sw               Hw
---  ---------------  ------
1    4.0(4)SV1(2)     0.0

Mod  MAC-Address(es) Serial-Num
---  ----------------------------------  ----------
1    00-19-07-6c-5a-a8 to 00-19-07-6c-62-a8 NA

Mod  Server-IP Server-UUID Server-Name
---  ------------------  ------------------  ---------------
1    172.23.232.152    NA                  NA

* this terminal session
n1000v#
```
### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show module uptime</td>
<td>Displays how long the module has been up and running.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show module vem</td>
<td>Displays VEM module information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show module ipv6-info</td>
<td>Displays IPv6-related information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show module internal</td>
<td>Displays module manager-related information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To display information about the Virtual Ethernet Module (VEM) module mapping, use the `show module vem mapping` command.

```
show module vem [module-number] mapping
```

**Syntax Description**

- `module-number` (Optional) Number identifying an existing module. The range is 1–22.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display information about the host/module mapping:

```
n1000v# show module vem mapping
Mod | Status | UUID                                    | License Status
--- | ------ | --------------------------------------- | --------------
--- | ------ | --------------------------------------- | --------------
3   | absent | c43cfa32-08b4-4a12-b899-90f54fb05db0    | licensed       
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show module</code></td>
<td>Displays module information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>module vem</code></td>
<td>Allows remote entry of commands on the VEM from the Cisco Nexus 1000V.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show monitor

To display the status of the Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) sessions, use the `show monitor` command.

```
show monitor
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

```
This example shows how to display the status of the SPAN sessions:

n1000v# show monitor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>Session admin shut</td>
<td>folio</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>monitor session</td>
<td>Starts the specified SPAN monitor session from either global configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mode or monitor-configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show monitor session</td>
<td>Displays the ERSPAN session configuration as it exists in the running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Show Commands

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## show monitor session

To display the Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) session configuration, use the `show monitor session` command.

```
show monitor session {session_number | all | range {session_range}} [brief]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Description</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>session_number</code></td>
<td>Number identifying the SPAN session number. The range is 1–64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>all</code></td>
<td>Specifies all sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>range</code></td>
<td>Indicates a session range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>session_range</code></td>
<td>Range of SPAN sessions from 1–64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>brief</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies a shortened version.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

network-operator

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

This example shows how to display the SPAN session configuration for session 1:

```
n1000v(config)# show monitor session 1
session 1
---------------------
type : erspan-source
state : up
source intf :
    rx : Eth3/3
tx : Eth3/3
both : Eth3/3
source VLANs :
    rx :
tx :
both :
filter VLANs : filter not specified
destination IP : 10.54.54.1
ERSSPAN ID : 999
ERSSPAN TTL : 64
ERSSPAN IP Prec. : 0
ERSSPAN DSCP : 0
ERSSPAN MTU : 1000
```
### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show monitor</td>
<td>Displays the status of the SPAN sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitor session</td>
<td>Starts the specified SPAN monitor session from either global configuration mode or monitor-configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ntp peer-status

To display the status for all Network Time Protocol (NTP) servers and peers, use the `show ntp peer-status` command.

```
show ntp peer-status
```

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any

### Supported User Roles

network-admin
network-operator

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Usage Guidelines

A domain name is resolved only when you have a DNS server configured.

### Examples

This example shows how to display the configured server and peers:

```
n1000v# show ntp peer-status
Total peers : 2
* - selected for sync, + - peer mode(active),
- - peer mode(passive), = - polled in client mode
  remote    local    st  poll  reach  delay      vrf
------------------------------------------------------------------------
=192.0.2.10  0.0.0.0   16   16      0   0.00000 default
+72.229.253.127  0.0.0.0   16   16      0   0.00000 default
n1000v#
```

### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show ntp peers</td>
<td>Displays all NTP peers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ntp statistics</td>
<td>Displays NTP statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntp server</td>
<td>Forms an association with a server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntp peer</td>
<td>Forms an association with a peer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ntp peers

To display all Network Time Protocol (NTP) peers, use the `show ntp peers` command.

```
show ntp peers
```

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

**Defaults**
None

**Command Modes**
Any

**SupportedUserRoles**
network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**
A domain name is resolved only when you have a DNS server configured.

**Examples**
This example shows how to display the configured server and peers:

```
n1000v# show ntp peers
--------------------------------------------------
Peer IP Address               Serv/Peer
--------------------------------------------------
192.0.2.10                    Server (configured)
72.229.253.127                Peer (configured)
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show ntp peer-status</td>
<td>Displays the status for all NTP servers and peers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ntp statistics</td>
<td>Displays NTP statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntp server</td>
<td>Forms an association with a server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntp peer</td>
<td>Forms an association with a peer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ntp statistics

To display Network Time Protocol (NTP) statistics, use the `show ntp statistics` command.

`show ntp statistics {io | local | memory | peer {ip-address | dns-name}}`

### Syntax Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>io</td>
<td>Specifies the input-output statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local</td>
<td>Specifies the counters maintained by the local NTP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memory</td>
<td>Specifies the statistics counters related to the memory code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peer</td>
<td>Specifies the per-peer statistics counter of a peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-address</td>
<td>IP address of this peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns-name</td>
<td>DNS name of this peer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any

### Supported User Roles

network-admin
network-operator

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Usage Guidelines

A domain name is resolved only when you have a DNS server configured.

### Examples

This example shows how to display the configured server and peers:

```
n1000v# show ntp statistics local
system uptime:  6742265
time since reset:  6742265
old version packets:  0
old version packets:  0
unknown version number:  0
bad packet format:  0
packets processed:  0
bad authentication:  0
packets rejected:  0
n1000v#
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Commands</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>ntp server</code></td>
<td>Forms an association with a server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>ntp peer</code></td>
<td>Forms an association with a peer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show password strength-check

To display whether password strength is being checked, use the `show password strength-check` command.

```
show password strength-check
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display whether password strength is being checked:

```
n1000v# show password strength-check
Password strength check enabled
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>password strength-check</code></td>
<td>Enables password-strength checking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>username</code></td>
<td>Creates a user account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>role name</code></td>
<td>Names a user role and puts you in role configuration mode for that role.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show policy-map**

To display the policy map configuration for all policy maps or for a specified policy map, use the `show policy-map` command.

```
show policy-map [type qos] [policy_map_name]
```

**Syntax Description**

- `type` (Optional) Specifies the type of the policy map.
- `qos` (Optional) Specifies type QoS.
- `policy_map_name` (Optional) Name of an existing policy map.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the policy map configuration for all policy maps:

```
show policy-map
```

```
Type qos policy-maps
============

policy-map type qos class1
  class class-default
policy-map type qos policy1
  class class1
    set dscp 26
  class class2
    set dscp 14
  class class-default
    set dscp 20
  police cir 256000 bps bc 300 ms pir 256000 bps be 300 ms conform transmit exceed set dscp dscp table cir-markdown-map violate drop
```

```
policy-map type qos policy2
policy-map type qos policy3
  class class-default
    police cir 256000 bps bc 300 ms pir 256000 bps be 300 ms conform transmit
```
show policy-map
don't send commands to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show policy-map</td>
<td>Displays the policy map configuration for all policy maps or for a specified policy map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class</td>
<td>Creates a reference to class-map-name and enters policy-map class QoS configuration mode for the specified class map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set dscp</td>
<td>Defines the DSCP value that should be used in all IP headers for the specified class and saves it in the running configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show policy-map interface

To display the status of the global statistics and the configured policy maps on all interfaces, use the `show policy-map interface` command.

```
show policy-map interface [brief] [ethernet slot/port ] [port-channel port_channel_number ] [vethernet interface_number ] [[input | output ] [type qos]]
```

**Syntax Description**

- **brief** (Optional) Specifies the shortened output.
- **ethernet** (Optional) Specifies an Ethernet interface.
- **slot/port** Valid slot and port of the interface, separated by a slash (/). The slot range 1–66; the port range is 1–256.
- **port-channel** (Optional) Specifies a port channel interface.
- **port_channel_number** Identifier for a valid port channel. The range is 1–4096.
- **vethernet** (Optional) Specifies a Virtual Ethernet interface.
- **interface_number** Identifier for a valid Virtual Ethernet interface. The range is 1–1048575.
- **input** (Optional) Specifies the input policy
- **output** (Optional) Specifies the output policy.
- **type** (Optional) Specifies the type of the class-map.
- **qos** (Optional) Specifies type QoS.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

- network-admin
- network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display statistics for policy maps that are configured on interfaces:

```
n1000v(config)# show policy-map interface

Global statistics status : enabled

Vethernet3
        Service-policy (qos) input: new-policy
```
policy statistics status: enabled

Class-map (qos): class-default (match-any)
59610700 packets
set prec 5

Vethernet5

Service-policy (qos) output: new-policer
policy statistics status: enabled

Class-map (qos): new-class (match-all)
344661013 packets
Match: precedence 5
police cir 900 mbps bc 200 ms
conformed 505953339796 bytes, 899924196 bps action: transmit
violated 12285218014 bytes, 22283000 bps action: dropn1000v#

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Commands</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>policy-map</td>
<td>Defines a policy map that represents a set of policies to be applied to a set of class maps.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qos statistics</td>
<td>Enables QoS statistics on all interfaces.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear qos statistics</td>
<td>Clears the specified QoS statistics.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show port-channel compatibility-parameters

To display the parameters that must be the same among the member ports in order to join a port channel, use the `show port-channel compatibility parameters` command.

```
show port-channel compatibility-parameters
```

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

**Defaults**
None

**Command Modes**
Any

**Supported User Roles**
network-admin

**Command History**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**
When you add an interface to a channel group, the software checks certain interface attributes to ensure that the interface is compatible with the channel group. For example, you cannot add a Layer 3 interface to a Layer 2 channel group. The software also checks a number of operational attributes for an interface before allowing that interface to participate in the port-channel aggregation.

This command displays the list of compatibility checks that the system uses.

Using the `channel-group` command, you can force ports with incompatible parameters to join the port channel as long as the following parameters are the same:

- (Link) speed capability
- Speed configuration
- Duplex capability
- Duplex configuration
- Flow-control capability
- Flow-control configuration

**Note**
See the `channel-group` command for information about forcing ports to join a port channel.

**Examples**
This example shows how to display the list of compatibility checks that the system makes before an interface to a channel group:

```
m1000v# show port-channel compatibility-parameters
```
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* port mode

Members must have the same port mode configured, either E or AUTO. If they are configured in AUTO port mode, they have to negotiate E mode when they come up. If a member negotiates a different mode, it will be suspended.

* speed

Members must have the same speed configured. If they are configured in AUTO speed, they have to negotiate the same speed when they come up. If a member negotiates a different speed, it will be suspended.

* MTU

Members have to have the same MTU configured. This only applies to ethernet port-channel.

* MEDIUM

Members have to have the same medium type configured. This only applies to ethernet port-channel.

* Span mode

Members must have the same span mode.

* sub interfaces

Members must not have sub-interfaces.

* Duplex Mode

Members must have same Duplex Mode configured.

* Ethernet Layer

Members must have same Ethernet Layer (switchport/no-switchport) configured.

* Span Port

Members cannot be SPAN ports.

* Storm Control

Members must have same storm-control configured.

* Flow Control

Members must have same flowctrl configured.

* Capabilities

Members must have common capabilities.

* port

Members port VLAN info.

* port

Members port does not exist.

* switching port
Members must be switching port, Layer 2.

* port access VLAN

Members must have the same port access VLAN.

* port native VLAN

Members must have the same port native VLAN.

* port allowed VLAN list

Members must have the same port allowed VLAN list.

### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>channel-group</td>
<td>Adds or removes interfaces to port-channel groups and assigns the port-channel mode to the interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show port-channel database

To display information about the current running of the port channels, use the `show port-channel database` command.

```
show port-channel database [interface port-channel channel-number]
```

**Syntax Description**

- `channel-number` Port-channel number for the information that you want to display. The range of values is from 1 to 4096.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**SupportedUserRoles**

network-admin

**Command History**

```
Release | Modification
--------|-------------
4.0(4)SV1(1) | This command was introduced.
```

**Usage Guidelines**

If you do not specify the `channel-number`, all channel groups are displayed. This command displays Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)-enabled ports channels and port channels without an associated aggregation protocol.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display information on the current running of all port channels:

```
n1000v# show port-channel database
port-channel15
   Administrative channel mode is active
   Operational channel mode is active
   Last membership update is successful
   1 ports in total, 0 ports up
   Age of the port-channel is 1d:16h:18m:50s
   Time since last bundle is 1d:16h:18m:56s
   Last bundled member is
   Ports:   Ethernet2/5 [down]

port-channel20
   Administrative channel mode is active
   Operational channel mode is active
   Last membership update is successful
   1 ports in total, 0 ports up
   Age of the port-channel is 1d:16h:18m:50s
   Time since last bundle is 1d:16h:18m:56s
   Last bundled member is
   Ports:   Ethernet2/20 [down]
```
This example shows how to display information on the current running of a specific port channel:

```
n1000v# show port-channel database interface port-channel 20
port-channel20
   Administrative channel mode is active
   Operational channel mode is active
   Last membership update is successful
   1 ports in total, 0 ports up
   Age of the port-channel is 1d:16h:23m:14s
   Time since last bundle is 1d:16h:23m:20s
   Last bundled member is
   Ports:   Ethernet2/20           [down]
```

### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show port-channel summary</code></td>
<td>Displays a summary of information about all port channels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Show Commands**

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### show port-channel load-balance

To display information about load-balancing using port channels, use the `show port-channel load-balance` command.

```bash
show port-channel load-balance [forwarding-path interface port-channel channel-number]
```

**Syntax Description**

- `forwarding-path` (Optional) Identifies the port in the port channel that forwards the packet.
- `interface` (Optional) Identifies the port in the port channel that forwards the packet.
- `port-channel` (Optional) Identifies the port in the port channel that forwards the packet.
- `channel-number` Port-channel number for the load-balancing forwarding path that you want to display. The range of values is from 1 to 4096.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display information about the current port-channel load balancing for the system:

```bash
n1000v# show port-channel load-balance
```

Port Channel Load-Balancing Configuration:
System: source-dest-ip-vlan

Port Channel Load-Balancing Addresses Used Per-Protocol:
Non-IP: source-dest-mac
IP: source-dest-ip-vlan

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>port-channel load-balance ethernet</td>
<td>Configures load balancing using port channels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show port-channel rbh-distribution

To display information about the Result Bundle Hash (RBH) for port channels, use the `show port-channel rbh-distribution` command.

```
show port-channel rbh-distribution [interface port-channel channel-number]
```

**Syntax Description**

- `channel-number`: Port-channel number for the information you want to display. The range of values is from 1 to 4096.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**

The RBH value ranges from 0 to 7 and is shared among port members in a port channel.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display RBH distribution for a specific port channel:

```
n1000v# show port-channel rbh-distribution interface port-channel 4
```

```
ChanId | Member port | RBH values | Num of buckets |
-------|-------------|------------|----------------|
  4     | Eth3/13     | 4,5,6,7    | 4              |
  4     | Eth3/14     | 0,1,2,3    | 4              |
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>port-channel summary</td>
<td>Displays summary information on port channels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show port-channel summary

To display summary information about the port channels, use the `show port-channel summary` command.

```
show port-channel summary
```

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

**Defaults**
None

**Command Modes**
Any

**Supported User Roles**
network-admin

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**
If the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) is not enabled, the output shows **NONE** in the Protocol column of the display.

A channel-group interface can be in the following operational states:

- **Down**—The interface is down because it is administratively shut down or some other reason not related to port channels.
- **Individual**—The interface is part of a port channel but unable to aggregate into a port channel because of protocol exchange problems.
  - This interface continues to forward traffic as an individual link.
  - STP is aware of this interface.
- **Suspended**—The operational parameters of the interface are not compatible with the port channel. This interface is not forwarding traffic, although the physical MAC link state is still up.
- **Switched**—The interface is switched.
- **Up (port channel)**—The port channel is up.
- **Up in port channel (members)**—The port member of the port channel is up.
- **Hot standby (LACP only)**—The interface is eligible to join the port group if one of the interfaces currently participating in the LACP channel goes down.
  - This interface does not forward data traffic, only protocol data units (PDUs).
  - This interface does not run STP.
- **Module-removed**—The module has been removed.
show port-channel summary

This example shows how to display summary information for the port channels:

```
n1000v# show port-channel summary
Flags:  D - Down        P - Up in port-channel (members)
       I - Individual    H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
       s - Suspended    r - Module-removed
       S - Switched     R - Routed
       U - Up (port-channel)
-------------------------------------------------------------------
      Group Port-       Type     Protocol  Member Ports
Channel        Channel
-------------------------------------------------------------------
      5       Po5(SD)     Eth      LACP      Eth2/5(D)
      20      Po20(RD)    Eth      LACP      Eth2/20(D)
```

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show port-channel usage</td>
<td>Displays the port-channel numbers used and available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show port-channel traffic</td>
<td>Displays transmitted and received unicast, multicast, and broadcast percentages for the port channels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show port-channel traffic**

To display traffic statistics for port channels, use the `show port-channel traffic` command.

```
show port-channel traffic [interface port-channel channel-number]
```

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>channel-number</td>
<td>Port-channel number for the traffic statistics that you want to display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The range of values is from 1 to 4096.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**

This command displays the percentage of transmitted and received unicast, multicast, and broadcast traffic on the port channel.

If you do not specify the `channel-number`, information for all port channels is displayed.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the traffic statistics for all port channels:

```
n1000v(config)# show port-channel traffic
ChanId Port Rx-Ucst Tx-Ucst Rx-Mcst Tx-Mcst Rx-Bcst Tx-Bcst
------- ----- -------- -------- -------- -------- -------- -------- |
      5   Eth2/5  0.0%    0.0%    0.0%    0.0%    0.0%    0.0%     |
      20  Eth2/20 0.0%    0.0%    0.0%    0.0%    0.0%    0.0%     |
```

This example shows how to display the traffic statistics for a specific port channel:

```
n1000v(config)# show port-channel traffic interface port-channel 5
ChanId Port Rx-Ucst Tx-Ucst Rx-Mcst Tx-Mcst Rx-Bcst Tx-Bcst
------- ----- -------- -------- -------- -------- -------- -------- |
      5   Eth2/5  0.0%    0.0%    0.0%    0.0%    0.0%    0.0%     |
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>port-channel summary</td>
<td>Displays summary information about port channels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show port-channel usage

To display the port-channel numbers used and available, use the show port-channel usage command.

```
show port-channel usage
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the usage for all port channels:

```
n1000v# show port-channel usage
Totally 2 port-channel numbers used
====================================
Used :   5 , 20
Unused:   1 - 4 , 6 - 19 , 21 - 4096
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>port-channel</td>
<td>Displays summary information about port channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show port-profile

To display configurations for port profiles, use the `show port-profile` command.

```
show port-profile [name prof_name]
```

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to display information about a specific port profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prof_name</td>
<td>Name of the port profile to display.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(2)</td>
<td>This command shows the port profile type and does not show the capability uplink. This command also shows pinning and channel-group configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example shows how to display the configuration of port profile UplinkProfile1:

```
n1000v(config-port-prof)# show port-profile name UplinkProfile1
port-profile UplinkProfile1
  description: 'Profile for critical system ports'
type: ethernet
status: disabled
capability l3control: no
pinning control-vlan: -
pinning packet-vlan: -
system vlans: none
port-group: UplinkProfile1
max ports: -
inherit:
  config attributes:
    switchport mode access
    switchport access vlan 113
    switchport trunk native vlan 113
    channel-group auto mode on
    no shutdown
  evaluated config attributes:
    switchport mode access
    switchport access vlan 113
    switchport trunk native vlan 113
    channel-group auto mode on
```
no shutdown
assigned interfaces:
n1000v(config-port-prof)#

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Commands</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>virtual-service-domain</td>
<td>Classifies and separates traffic for network services.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show port-profile expand-interface**

To verify that the interface level configuration did not overwrite the port profile configuration, use the `show port-profile expand-interface` command.

```
show port-profile expand-interface [name port-profile-name]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Description</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>(Optional) Limits the display to a particular port profile name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>module-number</td>
<td>Name that identifies an existing port profile.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defaults</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Command Modes**

Any

**SupportedUserRoles**

network-admin

**Command History**

- **Release** 4.0(4)SV1(1)
  - **Modification** This command was introduced.

**Examples**

This example shows how to verify that the interface level configuration did not overwrite the port profile configuration:

```
n1000v# show port-profile expand-interface
port-profile 1
port-profile 2
port-profile AccessProf
port-profile AccessProfile
port-profile AccessProfile1
port-profile AllAccess
port-profile AllAccess1
port-profile AllAccess2
port-profile PortProfile1
port-profile Profile1
port-profile SystemProfile
n1000v#
```
### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show port-profile</code></td>
<td>Displays configurations for port profiles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>port-profile</code></td>
<td>Creates a port profile and enters port-profile configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>inherit port-profile</code></td>
<td>Adds the inherited configuration to the new port profile as a default configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show port-security

To display the secured MAC addresses in the system, use the `show port-security` command.

```
show port-security
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the secured MAC addresses in the system:

```
n1000V# show port-security
Total Secured Mac Addresses in System (excluding one mac per port) : 0
Max Addresses limit in System (excluding one mac per port) : 8192

------------------------------------------------------------------
Secure Port  MaxSecureAddr  CurrentAddr  SecurityViolation  Security Action
           (Count)          (Count)          (Count)              
------------------------------------------------------------------
Vethernet1            1             0                0           Shutdown
------------------------------------------------------------------
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>port-security stop learning</td>
<td>Sets the Drop on Source Miss (DSM) bit on the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>module vem execute</td>
<td>Remotely executes commands on the Virtual Ethernet Module (VEM) from the Cisco Nexus 1000V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show cdp neighbors</td>
<td>Displays the configuration and capabilities of upstream devices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show port-security address

To display information about all secure MAC-addresses in the system, use the `show port-security address` command.

```
show port-security address interface-id
```

**Syntax Description**

- `interface vethernet` (Optional) Limits the secure MAC address information to a specific vEthernet interface.
- `interface ethernet` (Optional) Limits the secure MAC address information to a specific Ethernet interface.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**

**Examples**

This example shows how to use the `show port-security address` command to view information about all MAC addresses in the system:

```
n1000v# show port-security address
Total Secured Mac Addresses in System (excluding one mac per port): 0
Max Addresses limit in System (excluding one mac per port): 8192
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Secure Mac Address Table
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Vlan Mac Address Type Ports Remaining Age (mins)
---- ----------- ------ ----- --------------
1 0054.AAB3.770F STATIC port-channel1 0
1 00EE.378A.ABCE STATIC Ethernet1/4 0
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
n1000v#  
```
This example shows how to use the `show port-security address` command to view the MAC addresses secured by the port security feature on the Ethernet 1/4 interface:

```bash
n1000v# show port-security address interface ethernet 1/4
Secure Mac Address Table

Vlan Mac Address Type Ports Remaining Age
---- ----------- ------ ----- ---------------
---- --------- ------ ----- ---------------
1 00EE.378A.ABCE STATIC Ethernet1/4 0

n1000v#
```

This example shows how to use the `show port-security address` command to view the MAC addresses secured by the port security feature on the vethernet1 interface:

```bash
n1000v# show port-security address interface vethernet 1
Total Secured Mac Addresses in System (excluding one mac per port) : 0
Max Addresses limit in System (excluding one mac per port) : 8192
Secure Mac Address Table

Vlan Mac Address Type Ports Remaining age
---- ----------- ------ ----- ---------------
---- --------- ------ ----- ---------------
65 0050.56B7.7DE2 DYNAMIC Vethernet1 0

n1000v#
```

### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clear port-security</td>
<td>Clears dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>switchport port-security</td>
<td>Enables port security on a Layer 2 interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show port-security</td>
<td>Shows information about port security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show port-security interface</td>
<td>Displays information about secure interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show running-config port-security</td>
<td>Displays port-security configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show port-security interface

To display information about the secure interfaces on the system, use the `show port-security interface` command.

```
show port-security interface interface-id
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Description</th>
<th>interface-id</th>
<th>Interface ID.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defaults</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Modes</th>
<th>Any</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SupportedUserRoles</th>
<th>network-admin network-operator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command History</th>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>This example shows how to use the <code>show port-security interface</code> command to view the status of the port security feature on the Ethernet 1/4 interface:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n1000v# <code>show port-security interface ethernet 1/4</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Port Security : Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Port Status : Secure Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Violation Mode : Shutdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aging Time : 0 mins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aging Type : Absolute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum MAC Addresses : 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total MAC Addresses : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configured MAC Addresses : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sticky MAC Addresses : 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Security violation count : 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n1000v#</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Commands</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>clear port-security</td>
<td>Clears dynamically learned, secure MAC addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>switchport port-security</td>
<td>Enables port security on a Layer 2 interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Command Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show port-security</code></td>
<td>Shows information about port security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show port-security address</code></td>
<td>Displays secure MAC addresses of the interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show running-config port-security</code></td>
<td>Displays port-security configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show processes

To display the state and the start count of all processes, use the **show processes** command.

```
show processes [cpu | log | memory]
```

### Syntax Description

- **cpu** (Optional) Specifies processes related to the CPU.
- **log** (Optional) Specifies information regarding process logs.
- **memory** (Optional) Specifies processes related to memory.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any

### Supported User Roles

network-admin
network-operator

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

This example shows how to display the state and the start count of all processes:

```
n1000v# show processes
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PID</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>PC</th>
<th>Start_cnt</th>
<th>TTY</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>77f8a468</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>init</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ksoftirqd/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>desched/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>events/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>khelper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>kthread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>kblockd/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>khubd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>pdflush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>pdflush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>aio/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>kswapd0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>709</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>kseriod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>756</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>kide/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>766</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ata/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>770</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>scsi_eh_0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1096</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>kjournald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1101</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>kjournald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1620</td>
<td>S</td>
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### Show Commands

```
Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.
```

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```
**Show Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show processes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show system</td>
<td>Displays the HA status of the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redundancy status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show module</td>
<td>Displays information about all available VSMs and VEMs in the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>module vem</td>
<td>Allows you to enter commands on the VEM remotely from the Cisco Nexus 1000V.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State: R(runnable), S(sleeping), Z(defunct)

Type: U(unknown), O(non sysmgr)
      NR(not running), ER(terminated etc)

n1000v#
show radius-server

To display the RADIUS server configuration, use the `show radius-server` command.

```
show radius-server [host]
```

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>host</code></td>
<td>(Optional) DNS name or IP address for the RADIUS server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the RADIUS server configuration:

```
n1000v# show radius-server ads
ads:
  available for authentication on port:1812
  available for accounting on port:1813
  idle time:0
  test user:test
  test password:*******
n1000v(config)#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>radius-server host</code></td>
<td>Defines the IP address or hostname for the RADIUS server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>radius-server directed-request</code></td>
<td>Enables directed requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show radius-server groups</code></td>
<td>Displays information about the RADIUS server group configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show radius-server sorted</code></td>
<td>Displays RADIUS servers sorted by name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show radius-server statistics</code></td>
<td>Displays RADIUS statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show radius-server directed-request</code></td>
<td>Displays the directed request configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show radius-server directed-request

To display the directed request configuration, use the show radius-server directed-request command.

```
show radius-server directed-request
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**SupportedUserRoles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the directed request configuration:

```
n1000v(config)# show radius-server directed-request
  disabled
n1000v(config)#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>radius-server directed-request</td>
<td>Enables directed requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show radius-server groups</td>
<td>Displays information about the RADIUS server group configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show radius-server sorted</td>
<td>Displays RADIUS servers sorted by name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show radius-server statistics</td>
<td>Displays RADIUS statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## show radius-server groups

To display information about the RADIUS server group configuration, use the `show radius-server groups` command.

```
show radius-server groups [group-name]
```

### Syntax Description

- `group-name` (Optional) Name of the RADIUS server group.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

network-operator

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

This example shows how to display information about the RADIUS server group configuration:

```
n1000v# show radius-server groups
n1000v#
```

### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aaa group server radius</td>
<td>Creates a RADIUS server group and enters the RADIUS server group configuration submode for that group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radius-server host</td>
<td>Defines the IP address or hostname for the RADIUS server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radius-server directed-request</td>
<td>Enables directed requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show radius-server sorted</td>
<td>Displays RADIUS servers sorted by name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show radius-server statistics</td>
<td>Displays RADIUS statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show radius-server directed-request</td>
<td>Displays the directed request configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show radius-server sorted

To display the RADIUS server configuration in a sorted format, use the `show radius-server sorted` command.

```
show radius-server sorted
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

- network-admin
- network-operator

**Command History**

```
Release       Modification
-------------  -------------
4.0(4)SV1(1)   This command was introduced.
```

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the RADIUS server configuration in a sorted format:

```
n1000v(config)# show radius-server sorted
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>radius-server host</td>
<td>Defines the IP address or hostname for the RADIUS server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radius-server</td>
<td>Defines the IP address or hostname for the RADIUS server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>directed-request</td>
<td>Enables directed requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show radius-server</td>
<td>Displays information about the RADIUS server group configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show radius-server</td>
<td>Displays RADIUS statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show radius-server</td>
<td>Displays the directed request configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>directed-request</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show radius-server statistics

To display the RADIUS statistics, use the `show radius-server statistics` command.

```
show radius-server statistics {hostname | ipv4-address}
```

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hostname</td>
<td>DNS name for the RADIUS server host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv4-address</td>
<td>IP address of the RADIUS server host.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the RADIUS statistics:

```
n1000v# show radius-server statistics 10.10.1.1
Server is not monitored

Authentication Statistics
  failed transactions: 0
  successful transactions: 0
  requests sent: 0
  requests timed out: 0
  responses with no matching requests: 0
  responses not processed: 0
  responses containing errors: 0

Accounting Statistics
  failed transactions: 0
  successful transactions: 0
  requests sent: 0
  requests timed out: 0
  responses with no matching requests: 0
  responses not processed: 0
  responses containing errors: 0
```
### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>radius-server host</td>
<td>Defines the IP address or hostname for the RADIUS server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radius-server directed-request</td>
<td>Enables directed requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show radius-server groups</td>
<td>Displays information about the RADIUS server group configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show radius-server sorted</td>
<td>Displays RADIUS servers sorted by name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show radius-server statistics</td>
<td>Displays RADIUS statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show radius-server directed-request</td>
<td>Displays the directed request configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show running-config diff

To verify the difference between the running and startup configurations, use the `show running-config diff` command.

```
show running-config diff
```

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

**Defaults**
None

**Command Modes**
Any

**SupportedUserRoles**
network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**
When you switch over from one VSM to another, any unsaved running configuration that was available in an active VSM is still unsaved in the new active VSM. You can verify this unsaved running configuration with this command. Then, save that configuration in the startup, if needed.

**Examples**
This example shows how to verify the difference between the running and startup configurations:

```
n1000v# show running-config diff
*** Startup-config
--- Running-config
***************
*** 1,38 ****
version 4.0(4)SV1(1)
role feature-group name new
role name testrole
username admin password 5 $1$S7HvKc5G$aguYqHl0dPttBjAhePwsy1 role network-admin
telnet server enable
ip domain-lookup
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>system switchover</td>
<td>Initiates, on the active VSM, a manual switchover to the standby VSM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copy running-config startup-config</td>
<td>Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show running-config interface ethernet

To display the running configuration for a specific Ethernet interface, use the **show running-config interface ethernet** command.

```
show running-config interface ethernet slot/port
```

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slot/port</td>
<td>Slot number and port number for an existing Ethernet interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the running configuration for a Ethernet interface 2/1:

```
n1000v# show running-config interface ethernet 2/1
version 4.0(4)SV1(3)
interface Ethernet3/2
  inherit port-profile uplink_all
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show running-config</code></td>
<td>Displays information about the running configuration of the port channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface port-channel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show running-config</code></td>
<td>Displays information about the running configuration of the vEthernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface vethernet</td>
<td>interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show running-config</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show running-config interface port-channel

To display the running configuration for a specific port channel, use the `show running-config interface port-channel` command.

```
show running-config interface port-channel {channel-number}
```

**Syntax Description**

- `channel-number` Number of the port-channel group. The range of values is from 1 to 4096.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example shows how to display the running configuration for port channel 10:

```
n1000v(config)# show running-config interface port-channel 10
version 4.0(4)SV1(1)

interface port-channel10
  switchport
  switchport mode trunk
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show port-channel summary</td>
<td>Displays a summary of port-channel information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show running-config interface vethernet

To display the running configuration for a specific vEthernet interface, use the `show running-config interface vethernet` command.

```
show running-config interface vethernet interface-number
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Description</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interface-number</td>
<td>Number that identifies an existing vEthernet interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defaults</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Modes</th>
<th>Any</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supported User Roles</th>
<th>network-admin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command History</th>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>This example shows how to display the running configuration for a vEthernet interface 2/1:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n1000v# show running-config interface vethernet 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>version 4.0(4)SV1(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interface Vethernet1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>description isp_pvlan1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pinning id 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>switchport mode private-vlan host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no shutdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n1000v#</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Commands</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show running-config interface port-channel</td>
<td>Displays information about the running configuration of the port channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show running-config interface ethernet</td>
<td>Displays information about the running configuration of the Ethernet interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show running-config vlan

To display the running configuration for a specified VLAN, use the `show running-config vlan` command.

```
show running-config vlan vlan-id
```

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>vlan-id</code></td>
<td>VLAN ID number or range of VLANs. Valid VLAN IDs are 1-4094 or ranges are 1-5, 10 or 2-5, 7-19.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**SupportedUserRoles**

network-admin  
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**

This example shows how display the running configuration for VLAN100:

```
n1000v(config)# show running-config vlan 100
version 4.2(1)SV1(4)
vlan 100
n1000v(config)#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show vlan</code></td>
<td>Displays VLAN information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>vlan</code></td>
<td>Creates a VLAN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show radius-server directed-request

To display the directed request configuration, use the `show radius-server directed-request` command.

```
show radius-server directed-request
```

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

**Defaults**
None

**Command Modes**
Any

**Supported User Roles**
network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the directed request configuration:

```
n1000v(config)# show radius-server directed-request
disabled
n1000v(config)#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>radius-server directed-request</td>
<td>Enables directed requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show radius-server groups</td>
<td>Displays information about the RADIUS server group configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show radius-server sorted</td>
<td>Displays RADIUS servers sorted by name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show radius-server statistics</td>
<td>Displays RADIUS statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show snmp

To display information about one or more destination profiles, use the `show snmp` command.

```
show snmp [community | context | engineID | group | host | sessions | trap | user]
```

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>community</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies SNMP community strings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>context</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies SNMP context mapping entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>engineID</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the SNMP engineID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the SNMP group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies SNMP hosts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sessions</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies SNMP sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trap</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies SNMP traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies SNMPv3 users.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**SupportedUserRoles**

network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display information about the SNMP engineID:

```
n1000v# show snmp engineID
Local SNMP engineID: [Hex] 8000000090302000C00000
                     [Dec] 128:000:000:009:003:002:000:012:000:000:000
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>snmp-server contact</td>
<td>Configures sysContact, which is the SNMP contact name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snmp-server location</td>
<td>Configures sysLocation, which is the SNMP location.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To display the Secure Shell (SSH) server keys, use the `show ssh key` command.

```
show ssh key [dsa | rsa]
```

**Syntax Description**
- **dsa** (Optional) Specifies the display of DSA SSH keys.
- **rsa** (Optional) Specifies the display of RSA SSH keys.

**Defaults**
None

**Command Modes**
Any

**Supported User Roles**
- network-admin
- network-operator

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

**Examples**
This example shows how to display SSH server keys:
```
n1000v# show ssh key
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**
- `ssh key` Generates the SSH server key.
- `show ssh server` Displays whether the SSH server is enabled.
show ssh server

To display the Secure Shell (SSH) server configuration, use the `show ssh server` command.

    show ssh server

Syntax Description
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults
None

Command Modes
Any

Supported User Roles
network-admin
network-operator

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples
This example shows how to display the SSH server configuration:

```
n1000v# show ssh server
ssh is enabled
version 2 enabled
n1000v#
```
**show startup-config aaa**

To display the Authentication, Authorization and Accounting protocol (AAA) configuration in the startup configuration, use the `show startup-config aaa` command.

```
show startup-config aaa
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**SupportedUserRoles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the AAA configuration in the startup configuration:

```
n1000v# show startup-config aaa
version 4.0(4)SV1(2)
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config aclmanager</td>
<td>Displays startup configuration for the access control list (ACL) manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config am</td>
<td>Displays information about the Arthur–Merlin protocol (AM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config arp</td>
<td>Displays information about ARP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config dhcp</td>
<td>Displays information about DHCP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config icmpv6</td>
<td>Displays information about ICMPv6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config igmp</td>
<td>Displays information about IGMP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config interface</td>
<td>Displays the interface configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config ip</td>
<td>Displays information about IP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config ipqos</td>
<td>Displays the startup configuration for IP QoS Manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config ipv6</td>
<td>Displays information about IPv6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config l3vm</td>
<td>Displays information about l3vm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config license</td>
<td>Displays information about licensing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config log</td>
<td>Displays the execution log of the last-used ASCII startup configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config monitor</td>
<td>Displays configured Ethernet SPAN sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config netflow</td>
<td>Displays the NetFlow configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config port-profile</td>
<td>Displays the port-profile configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config port-security</td>
<td>Displays the port-security configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config radius</td>
<td>Displays the RADIUS configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config tacacs+</td>
<td>Displays the TACACS configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show startup-config radius**

To display the RADIUS configuration in the startup configuration, use the `show startup-config radius` command.

```
show startup-config radius
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**SupportedUserRoles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the RADIUS configuration in the startup configuration:

```
n1000v# show startup-config radius
version 4.0(4)SV1(2)
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config aaa</code></td>
<td>Displays the Authentication, Authorization and Accounting protocol (AAA) configuration in the startup configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config aclmanager</code></td>
<td>Displays startup configuration for the access control list (ACL) manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config am</code></td>
<td>Displays information about Arthur-Merlin protocol (AM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config arp</code></td>
<td>Displays information about ARP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config dhcp</code></td>
<td>Displays information about DHCP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config icmpv6</code></td>
<td>Displays information about ICMPv6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config igmp</code></td>
<td>Displays information about IGMP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Show Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config</td>
<td>Displays the interface configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config ip</td>
<td>Displays information about IP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipqos</td>
<td>Displays the startup configuration for the IP QoS Manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6</td>
<td>Displays information about IPv6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config l3vm</td>
<td>Displays information about l3vm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>license</td>
<td>Displays information about licensing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log</td>
<td>Displays the execution log of the last-used ASCII startup configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitor</td>
<td>Displays configured Ethernet SPAN sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>netflow</td>
<td>Displays the NetFlow configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port-profile</td>
<td>Displays the port-profile configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port-security</td>
<td>Displays the port-security configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radius</td>
<td>Displays the RADIUS configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tacacs+</td>
<td>Displays the TACACS configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show startup-config security

To display the user account configuration in the startup configuration, use the `show startup-config security` command.

```
show startup-config security
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the user account configuration in the startup configuration:

```
n1000v# show startup-config security
version 4.0(4)SV1(2)
username admin password 5 $1$3/cH7rWm$W3QUjQOyfySds5p3/PtX. role network-admin
username kathleen password 5 $1$7vewiaFA$iLCfmalKeSHySqrAgvNZ/ role network-operator
username kathleen role network-admin
telnet server enable
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config aaa</td>
<td>Displays the Authentication, Authorization and Accounting protocol (AAA) configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config aclmanager</td>
<td>Displays the startup configuration for Access Control List (ACL) manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config am</td>
<td>Displays information about the Arthur–Merlin protocol (AM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config arp</td>
<td>Displays information about ARP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show startup-config dhcp</td>
<td>Displays information about DHCP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Command Reference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config</code></td>
<td>Displays information about ICMPv6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>icmpv6</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config</code></td>
<td>Displays information about IGMP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>igmp</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config</code></td>
<td>Displays the interface configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>interface</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config</code></td>
<td>Displays information about IP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ip</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config</code></td>
<td>Displays the startup configuration for the IP QoS Manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipqos</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config</code></td>
<td>Displays information about IPv6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config</code></td>
<td>Displays information about l3vm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>l3vm</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config</code></td>
<td>Displays information about licensing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>license</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config</code></td>
<td>Displays the execution log of last used ASCII startup configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>log</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config</code></td>
<td>Displays configured Ethernet SPAN sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>monitor</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config</code></td>
<td>Displays the NetFlow configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>netflow</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config</code></td>
<td>Displays the port profile configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>port-profile</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config</code></td>
<td>Displays the port-security configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>port-security</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config</code></td>
<td>Displays the RADIUS configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>radius</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show startup-config</code></td>
<td>Displays the TACACS configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>tacacs+</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show svs connections

To display the current connections to the Cisco Nexus 1000V for verification, use the `show svs connections` command.

```
show svs connections [conn_name]
```

**Syntax Description**

| `conn_name` | (Optional) Name of an existing connection. |

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin  
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display information about the SVS connection:

```
n1000v# show svs connections

connection vc:
  hostname: 172.23.232.139  
  remote port: 80
  protocol: vmware-vim https
  certificate: default
  datacenter name: Documentation-DC
  DVS uuid: 9b dd 36 50 2e 27 27 8b-07 ed 81 89 ef 43 31 17
  config status: Enabled
  operational status: Disconnected
  sync status: -
  version: -
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>svs connection</code></td>
<td>Places you into connection configuration mode for adding this connection between Cisco Nexus 1000V and the vCenter Server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show svs domain</code></td>
<td>Displays the domain configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show svs neighbors</code></td>
<td>Displays information about SVS neighbors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show svs domain**

To display the VSM domain configuration, use the `show svs domain` command.

```
show svs domain
```

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

### Defaults
None

### Command Modes
Any

### Supported User Roles
network-admin

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(2)</td>
<td>The output of this command was modified to include the Layer 2 and Layer 3 transport mode configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples
This example shows how to display the VSM domain configuration:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# svs-domain
n1000v(config-svs-domain)# show svs domain
SVS domain config:
  Domain id: 100
  Control vlan: 100
  Packet vlan: 101
  Management vlan: 0
  L2/L3 Control mode: L3
  L2/L3 Control interface: mgmt0
  Status: Config push to VC successful.
n1000v(config-svs-domain)#
```

### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>svs-domain</td>
<td>Creates and configures a domain for the Cisco Nexus 1000V that identifies the VSM and VEMs and the control and packet VLANs for communication and management.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show svs neighbors

To display all SVS neighbors, use the `show svs neighbors` command.

```
show svs neighbors
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any

Supported User Roles

network-admin

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

This example shows how to display all SVS neighbors:

```
n1000v# show svs neighbors

Active Domain ID: 113
AIPC Interface MAC: 0050-56b6-2bd3
Inband Interface MAC: 0050-56b6-4f2d

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Src MAC</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Domain-id</th>
<th>Node-id</th>
<th>Last learnt (Sec. ago)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0002-3d40-7102</td>
<td>VEM</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>0302</td>
<td>71441.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0002-3d40-7103</td>
<td>VEM</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>0402</td>
<td>390.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

n1000v#

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show svs domain</code></td>
<td>Displays the Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM) domain configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>svs-domain</code></td>
<td>Creates and configures a domain for the Cisco Nexus 1000V that identifies the VSM and Virtual Ethernet Modules (VEMs) and the control and packet VLANs for communication and management.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show system error-id

To display detailed information on system error codes, use the `show system error-id` command.

```
show system error-id {list | error-code}
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Description</th>
<th>list</th>
<th>Displays brief information for all the system error messages.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>error-code</td>
<td>Displays description about a specific error code.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Command Modes | Any |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command History</th>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to display detailed information about error code 0x401e0008:

```
n1000v# show system error-id 0x401e0008
Error Facility: sysmgr
Error Description: request was aborted, standby disk may be full
```

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show system vem feature level</td>
<td>Displays the current software release supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show system redundancy status</td>
<td>Displays the system redundancy status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system vlan</td>
<td>Adds the system VLAN to this port profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show system resources</td>
<td>Displays the system resources.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show system redundancy status

To display the current redundancy status for the Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM), use the `show system redundancy status` command.

```
show system redundancy status
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any

Supported User Roles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

This example shows how to display the current redundancy status for the VSM:

```
n1000v# show system redundancy status
Redundancy role
--------------
    administrative: standalone
    operational: standalone

Redundancy mode
---------------
    administrative: HA
    operational: None

This supervisor (sup-1)
-----------------------
    Redundancy state: Active
    Supervisor state: Active
    Internal state: Active with no standby

Other supervisor (sup-2)
------------------------
    Redundancy state: Not present
n1000v#
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Commands</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>system redundancy role</td>
<td>Designates the HA role of the VSM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show system resources</td>
<td>Displays the system resources.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show system resources

To display system-related CPU and memory statistics, use the `show system resources` command.

```
show system resources
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display system-related CPU and memory statistics:

```
n1000v# show system resources
Load average: 1 minute: 0.00 5 minutes: 0.00 15 minutes: 0.00
Processes : 261 total, 1 running
CPU states : 0.0% user, 0.0% kernel, 100.0% idle
Memory usage: 2075012K total, 946780K used, 1128232K free
              66764K buffers, 475404K cache

n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show system vem feature level</td>
<td>Displays the current software release supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show system redundancy</td>
<td>Displays the system redundancy status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system vlan</td>
<td>Adds the system VLAN to this port profile.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show system vem feature level

To display the current software release supported, use the `show system vem feature level` command.

```
show system vem feature level
```

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

**Defaults**
None

**Command Modes**
Any

**Supported User Roles**
network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(2)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**
This example shows how to display the current VEM feature level:

```
n1000v# show system vem feature level
current feature level: 4.0(4)SV1(2)
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>system update vem</td>
<td>Changes the software version supported on VEMs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show tacacs-server

To display the TACACS+ server configuration, use the show tacacs-server command.

```
show tacacs-server
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Guidelines**

The global shared key is saved in encrypted form in the running configuration. To display the key, use the show running-config command.

**Examples**

This example shows how to displays the TACACS+ server configuration:

```
n1000v# show tacacs-server
Global TACACS+ shared secret:********
timeout value:5
deaddate value:0
total number of servers:1
following TACACS+ servers are configured:
10.10.2.2:
available on port:49
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tacacs+ enable</td>
<td>Enables TACACS+.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tacacs-server key</td>
<td>Designates the global key shared between the Cisco Nexus 1000V and the TACACS+ server hosts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show tacacs-server directed-request</td>
<td>Displays the directed server enable configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show tacacs-server groups</td>
<td>Displays information about the TACACS+ server group configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Command Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show tacacs-server</code></td>
<td>Displays TACACS+ servers, sorted by server name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show tacacs-server sorted</code></td>
<td>Displays TACACS statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show tacacs-server statistics</code></td>
<td>Displays TACACS statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show tcp client

To display information about the TCP client, use the `show tcp client` command.

```
show tcp client [pid pid] [detail]
```

### Syntax Description
- **pid** (Optional) Specifies information about the client process.
- **pid**
  - ID for the specified client process.
- **detail** (Optional) Specifies socket details.

### Defaults
None

### Command Modes
Any

### Supported User Roles
- network-admin
- network-operator

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

This example shows how to display information about the TCP client:

```
n1000v# show tcp client
Total number of clients: 12
Total number of cancels: 255372
client: syslogd, pid: 2962, sockets: 2
client: ntp, pid: 3148, sockets: 2
client: dcos-xinetd, pid: 3156, sockets: 2
client: snmpd, pid: 3150, sockets: 4
client: ntpd, pid: 3243, sockets: 3
client: dcos-thttpd, pid: 3305, sockets: 2
client: radiusd, pid: 3143, sockets: 2
client: vms, pid: 3318, sockets: 0
client: dcos_sshd, pid: 3491, sockets: 3
client: vsh, pid: 3494, sockets: 0
client: in.dcos-telnetd, pid: 25028, sockets: 3
client: vsh, pid: 25029, sockets: 0
```

### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show tcp connection</td>
<td>Displays information about the TCP connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show tcp statistics</td>
<td>Displays TCP protocol statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To display information about the connection, use the `show tcp connection` command.

```
show tcp connection [pid pid | tcp | udp | raw] [local {srcIP | srcIP6}] [foreign {dstIP | dstIP6}] [detail]
```

### Syntax Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pid</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the client process connection status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies all TCP connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udp</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies all UDP connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raw</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies all RAW connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies all TCP connections with a specified local address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>srcIP</td>
<td>Local IP address in the format A.B.C.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>srcIP6</td>
<td>Local IP address in the format A:B::C::D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreign</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies all TCP connections with a specified foreign address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dstIP</td>
<td>Destination IP address in the format A.B.C.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dstIP6</td>
<td>Destination IP address in the format A:B::C::D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>detail</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies detailed connection information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any

### SupportedUserRoles

network-admin
network-operator

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

This example shows how to display detailed information about the connection:

```
n1000v# show tcp connection detail
Total number of tcp sockets: 8
Active connections (including servers)
Local host: *(22), Foreign host: *(0)
  Protocol: tcp6, type: stream, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 6
  Options: none, state:
  Receive buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 25300, lowat: 1, flags: none
  Send buffer:
    cc: 0, hiwat: 25300, lowat: 2048, flags:
```
Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

Sequence number state:
iss: 0, sndnua: 0,sndnxt: 0, sndwnd: 0
irs: 0, rcvnxt: 0, rcvwnd: 0, sndcwnd: 1012

Timing parameters:
srtt: 0 ms, rtt: 0 ms, rttv: 12000 ms, krtt: 3000 ms
rttmin: 1000 ms, mss: 1012, duration: 1390144100 ms
State: LISTEN
Flags: none
Context: management

Local host: * (23), Foreign host: * (0)
Protocol: tcp, type: stream, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 17
Options: none, state:
Receive buffer:
cc: 0, hiwat: 17204, lowat: 1, flags: none
Send buffer:
cc: 0, hiwat: 17204, lowat: 2048, flags:
Sequence number state:
iss: 0, sndnua: 0, sndnxt: 0, sndwnd: 0
irs: 0, rcvnxt: 0, rcvwnd: 0, sndcwnd: 1012
Timing parameters:
srtt: 0 ms, rtt: 0 ms, rttv: 12000 ms, krtt: 3000 ms
rttmin: 1000 ms, mss: 1012, duration: 1390144100 ms
State: LISTEN
Flags: none
Context: management

Local host: * (80), Foreign host: * (0)
Protocol: tcp, type: stream, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 13
Options: none, state: none
Receive buffer:
cc: 0, hiwat: 16384, lowat: 1, flags: none
Send buffer:
cc: 0, hiwat: 16384, lowat: 2048, flags:
Sequence number state:
iss: 0, sndnua: 0, sndnxt: 0, sndwnd: 0
irs: 0, rcvnxt: 0, rcvwnd: 0, sndcwnd: 1073725440
Timing parameters:
srtt: 0 ms, rtt: 0 ms, rttv: 12000 ms, krtt: 3000 ms
rttmin: 1000 ms, mss: 1024, duration: 1390144100 ms
State: LISTEN
Flags: none
Context: management

Local host: * (80), Foreign host: * (0)
Protocol: tcp, type: stream, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 14
Options: none, state: none
Receive buffer:
cc: 0, hiwat: 16500, lowat: 1, flags: none
Send buffer:
cc: 0, hiwat: 16500, lowat: 2048, flags:
Sequence number state:
iss: 0, sndnua: 0, sndnxt: 0, sndwnd: 0
irs: 0, rcvnxt: 0, rcvwnd: 0, sndcwnd: 500
Timing parameters:
srtt: 0 ms, rtt: 0 ms, rttv: 12000 ms, krtt: 3000 ms
rttmin: 1000 ms, mss: 500, duration: 1390144100 ms
State: LISTEN
Flags: none
Context: management

Local host: * (161), Foreign host: * (0)
Protocol: tcp, type: stream, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 3
Options: none, state: none
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Receive buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 16384, lowat: 1, flags: none
Send buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 16384, lowat: 2048, flags:
Sequence number state:
  iss: 0, snduna: 0, sndnxt: 0, sndwnd: 0
  irs: 0, rcvnxt: 0, rcvwnd: 0, sndcwnd: 512
Timing parameters:
  srtt: 0 ms, rtt: 0 ms, rttv: 12000 ms, krtt: 3000 ms
  rttmin: 1000 ms, mss: 512, duration: 1390144100 ms
State: LISTEN
Flags: none
Context: management

Local host: * (161), Foreign host: * (0)
Protocol: tcp6, type: stream, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 5
Options: none, state: none
Receive buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 16384, lowat: 1, flags: none
Send buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 16384, lowat: 2048, flags:
Sequence number state:
  iss: 0, snduna: 0, sndnxt: 0, sndwnd: 0
  irs: 0, rcvnxt: 0, rcvwnd: 0, sndcwnd: 1073725440
Timing parameters:
  srtt: 0 ms, rtt: 0 ms, rttv: 12000 ms, krtt: 3000 ms
  rttmin: 1000 ms, mss: 1024, duration: 1390144100 ms
State: LISTEN
Flags: none
Context: management

Local host: 10.10.233.74 (22), Foreign host: 10.10.185.189 (48131)
Protocol: tcp, type: stream, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 20
Options: none, state: none
Receive buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 17500, lowat: 1, flags: none
Send buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 17500, lowat: 2048, flags:
Sequence number state:
  iss: 3575780911, snduna: 3576001996, sndnxt: 3576001996, sndwnd: 32767
  irs: 905490047, rcvnxt: 905574926, rcvwnd: 17500, sndcwnd: 1953
Timing parameters:
  srtt: 700 ms, rtt: 0 ms, rttv: 0 ms, krtt: 1000 ms
  rttmin: 1000 ms, mss: 500, duration: 1390101600 ms
State: ESTABLISHED
Flags: none
Context: management

Local host: 10.10.233.74 (23), Foreign host: 10.10.22.107 (35030)
Protocol: tcp, type: stream, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 18
Options: none, state: none
Receive buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 17500, lowat: 1, flags: none
Send buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 17500, lowat: 2048, flags:
Sequence number state:
  iss: 3273730667, snduna: 3273793065, sndnxt: 3273793065, sndwnd: 32767
  irs: 3760023047, rcvnxt: 3760024636, rcvwnd: 17500, sndcwnd: 25095
Timing parameters:
  srtt: 700 ms, rtt: 0 ms, rttv: 0 ms, krtt: 1000 ms
  rttmin: 1000 ms, mss: 500, duration: 467168700 ms
State: ESTABLISHED
Flags: none
Context: management
Total number of udp sockets: 11
Active connections (including servers)
Local host: * (123), Foreign host: * (0)
Protocol: udp6, type: dgram, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 11
Options: none, state: none
Receive buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 42240, lowat: 1, flags: none
Send buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 42240, lowat: 1, flags: none
Context: management

Local host: * (123), Foreign host: * (0)
Protocol: udp, type: dgram, ttl: 64, tos: 0x10, Id: 10
Options: none, state: none
Receive buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 42240, lowat: 1, flags: none
Send buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 9216, lowat: 2048, flags:
Context: management

Local host: * (161), Foreign host: * (0)
Protocol: udp, type: dgram, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 1
Options: none, state:
Receive buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 131072, lowat: 1, flags: none
Send buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 131072, lowat: 2048, flags:
Context: management

Local host: * (161), Foreign host: * (0)
Protocol: udp6, type: dgram, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 2
Options: none, state:
Receive buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 131072, lowat: 1, flags: none
Send buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 131072, lowat: 2048, flags:
Context: management

Local host: 127.0.0.1 (123), Foreign host: * (0)
Protocol: udp, type: dgram, ttl: 64, tos: 0x10, Id: 12
Options: none, state: none
Receive buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 42240, lowat: 1, flags: none
Send buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 9216, lowat: 2048, flags:
Context: management

Local host: 127.0.0.1 (130), Foreign host: * (0)
Protocol: udp, type: dgram, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 9
Options: none, state:
Receive buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 42240, lowat: 1, flags: none
Send buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 9216, lowat: 2048, flags:
Context: management

Local host: 127.0.0.1 (27613), Foreign host: 127.0.0.1 (123)
Protocol: udp, type: dgram, ttl: 64, tos: 0, Id: 8
Options: , state: none
Receive buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 42240, lowat: 1, flags:
Send buffer:
  cc: 0, hiwat: 9216, lowat: 2048, flags:
Total number of raw sockets: 0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Commands</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show telnet server</td>
<td>Displays the Telnet server configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show running-config</td>
<td>Displays the user account configuration in the running configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>security</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show tcp client</td>
<td>Displays information about the TCP client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show tcp statistics</td>
<td>Displays TCP protocol statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show tcp statistics

To display TCP protocol statistics, use the `show tcp statistics` command.

    show tcp statistics [all | tcp4 | tcp6 | tcpsum | udp4 | udp6 | udpsum | raw4 | raw6 | rawsum]

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies all TCPv4, TCPv6, UDPv4, UDPv6, RAWv4, and RAWv6 protocol statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcp4</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies TCPv4 protocol statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcp6</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies TCPv6 protocol statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcpsum</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the sum of TCPv4 and TCPv6 protocols statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udp4</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies UDPv4 protocol statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udp6</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies UDPv6 protocol statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udpsum</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the sum of UDPv4 and UDPv6 protocols statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raw4</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies RAWv4 protocol statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raw6</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies RAWv6 protocol statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rawsum</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the sum of RAWv4 and RAWv6 protocols statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**SupportedUserRoles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display TCP protocol statistics:

```
n1000v# show tcp statistics
TCP Received:
   479908 packets total
   0 checksum error, 0 bad offset, 0 too short, 0 MD5 error
   232451 packets (72213943 bytes) in sequence
   195 duplicate packets (192 bytes)
   0 partially dup packets (0 bytes)
   8652 out-of-order packets (0 bytes)
   0 packets (0 bytes) with data after window
   2 packets after close
   0 window probe packets, 0 window update packets
   44339 duplicate ack packets, 0 ack packets with unsent data
   252581 ack packets (103465405 bytes)
```
TCP Sent:
- 533421 total, 0 urgent packets
- 94694 control packets
- 326430 data packets (105082025 bytes)
- 90 data packets (22114 bytes) retransmitted
- 105144 ack only packets
- 34 window probe packets, 7029 window update packets

TCP:
- 43330 connections initiated, 6715 connections accepted, 50669 connections established
- 51045 connections closed (including 165 dropped, 376 embryonic dropped)
- 3067 total rxmt timeout, 0 connections dropped in rxmt timeout
- 463 keepalive timeout, 92 keepalive probe, 371 connections dropped in keepalive

### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show tcp connection</td>
<td>Displays information about the TCP connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show tcp statistics</td>
<td>Displays TCP protocol statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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## show tech-support

To collect switch information for Cisco TAC to assist you in diagnosing issues, use the `show tech-support` command.

```
show tech-support { aclmgr | dhcp | ipqos | ipv6 | netflow | svs | vsd }
```

### Syntax Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aclmgr</td>
<td>Gathers information regarding access control list (ACL) commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhcp</td>
<td>Gathers information related to DHCP, such as snooping statistics and VLAN configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipqos</td>
<td>Displays IP QoS Manager information, such as event details and policy configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6</td>
<td>Displays IPv6 information, such as IPv6 static routes and traffic statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>netflow</td>
<td>Displays information regarding NetFlow, such as event details and statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>svs</td>
<td>Displays SVS information, such as interface and software configurations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vsd</td>
<td>Displays virtual service domain (VSD) events and statistical information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any

### SupportedUserRoles

network-admin

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

This example shows how to collect switch information for Cisco TAC regarding IPv6 issues:

```
n1000v# show tech-support ipv6
'show ipv6 interface vrf all'
'show ipv6 static-route'
IPv6 Configured Static Routes

'show ipv6 statistic'
FTM related Statistics
ftm_stats_get : 0.00 0
ftm_stats_get_init : 0.00 0
ftm_stats_get_tx : 0.00 0
ftm_stats_get_rx : 0.00 0
ftm_stats_get_flush : 0.00 0
ftm_stats_get_radix : 0.00 0
ftm_stats_csm_fp : 0.00 0
'show ipv6 client'
IPv6 Registered Client Status
```
Client: icmpv6, status: up, pid: 3021, extended pid: 3021
Protocol: 58, pib-index: 4, routing context id: 255
Control mts SAP: 1280
Data mts SAP: 1281
IPC messages to control mq: 0
IPC messages to data mq: 0

Client: tcpudp, status: up, pid: 3022, extended pid: 3022
Protocol: 17, pib-index: 3, routing context id: 255
Control mts SAP: 1219
Data mts SAP: 1220
IPC messages to control mq: 1
IPC messages to data mq: 0
Recv fn: tcp_process_ipv6_data_msg (0x81fd22a)

Client: tcpudp, status: up, pid: 3022, extended pid: 3022
Protocol: 6, pib-index: 2, routing context id: 255
Control mts SAP: 1219
Data mts SAP: 1220
IPC messages to control mq: 1
IPC messages to data mq: 0
Recv fn: tcp_process_ipv6_data_msg (0x81fd22a)

`show ipv6 traffic`
IPv6 Software Processed Traffic and Error Statistics, last reset: never

RP-Traffic Statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counter</th>
<th>Unicast</th>
<th>Multicast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Packets forwarded:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bytes forwarded:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packets originated:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bytes originated:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packets consumed:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bytes consumed:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragments originated:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragments consumed:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Error Statistics:
Bad version: 0, route lookup failed: 0, hop limit exceeded: 0
Option header errors: 0, payload length too small: 0
PM errors: 0, MBUF errors: 0, encapsulation errors: 0
Syntax error while parsing 'show ipv6 route'

`show ipv6 internal mem-stats all`
Mem stats for IPv6

Private Mem stats for UUID : Malloc track Library(103) Max types: 5
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 1591 Curr alloc bytes: 76678(74k)
IPC messages to control mq: 0
Curr alloc: 1522 Curr alloc bytes: 164596(160k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : Routing IPC Library(528) Max types: 10
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 0 Curr alloc bytes: 0(0k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : Routing Library for managing mbufs(522) Max types:
6

-------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 120 Curr alloc bytes: 485008(473k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : Patricia Trie Library(523) Max types: 3
-------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 29 Curr alloc bytes: 916(0k)
  IPC messages to control mq: 0
Curr alloc: 1522 Curr alloc bytes: 164596(160k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : Routing IPC Library(528) Max types: 10
-------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 0 Curr alloc bytes: 0(0k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : Routing Library for managing mbufs(522) Max types:
6
-------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 120 Curr alloc bytes: 485008(473k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : Patricia Trie Library(523) Max types: 3
-------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 29 Curr alloc bytes: 916(0k)
  IPC messages to control mq: 0
Curr alloc: 1522 Curr alloc bytes: 164596(160k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : Routing IPC Library(528) Max types: 10
-------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 0 Curr alloc bytes: 0(0k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : Routing Library for managing mbufs(522) Max types:
6
-------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 120 Curr alloc bytes: 485008(473k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : Patricia Trie Library(523) Max types: 3
-------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 29 Curr alloc bytes: 916(0k)
  IPC messages to control mq: 0
Curr alloc: 1522 Curr alloc bytes: 164596(160k)
Private Mem stats for UUID : Routing IPC Library(528) Max types: 10
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 0 Curr alloc bytes: 0(0k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : Routing Library for managing mbufs(522) Max types: 6
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 120 Curr alloc bytes: 485008(473k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : Patricia Trie Library(523) Max types: 3
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 29 Curr alloc bytes: 916(0k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : libfsrv(404) Max types: 11
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 65 Curr alloc bytes: 1888(1k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : FSM Utils(53) Max types: 68
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 10 Curr alloc bytes: 376(0k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : IM LIB(319) Max types: 33
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 0 Curr alloc bytes: 0(0k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : Packet Manager(263) Max types: 16
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 22 Curr alloc bytes: 236504(230k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)(269) Max types: 16
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 6 Curr alloc bytes: 1088(1k)

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 70 Curr alloc bytes: 272444(266k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : Lcache(544) Max types: 3
Private Mem stats for UUID : Adjacency Manager(264) Max types: 16
Curr alloc: 0 Curr alloc bytes: 0(0k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : Internet Control Message Protocol version 6 (ICMPv6)(270) Max types: 27
Curr alloc: 0 Curr alloc bytes: 0(0k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : NF DDB Utils(515) Max types: 15
Curr alloc: 0 Curr alloc bytes: 0(0k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : Non mtrack users(0) Max types: 155

Private Mem stats for UUID : Patricia Trie Library(523) Max types: 2
Curr alloc: 2 Curr alloc bytes: 64(0k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : Slab Library(529) Max types: 3
Curr alloc: 4 Curr alloc bytes: 288(0k)

Private Mem stats for UUID : Bitlogic Library(517) Max types: 6
Curr alloc: 0 Curr alloc bytes: 0(0k)

Shared Mem stats for UUID : Cisco Regex Package(525) Max types: 2
Curr alloc: 0 Curr alloc bytes: 0(0k)

Shared Mem stats for UUID : Routing Queue Library(526) Max types: 2
Curr alloc: 0 Curr alloc bytes: 0(0k)

Shared Mem stats for UUID : Internet Protocol (IP)(267) Max types: 12
Curr alloc: 10 Curr alloc bytes: 65888(64k)

Shared Mem stats for UUID : SMM Library(561) Max types: 2
Show Commands

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------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 0 Curr alloc bytes: 0(0k)

Shared Mem stats for UUID : Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)(269) Max types: 1
  4
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 7 Curr alloc bytes: 536(0k)

Shared Mem stats for UUID : Adjacency Manager(264) Max types: 5
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Curr alloc: 0 Curr alloc bytes: 0(0k)
Curr alloc: 23 Curr alloc bytes: 66776 (65k)
nl1000v#

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Commands</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show logging logfile</td>
<td>Displays the contents of the log file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>logging logfile</td>
<td>Configures the log file used to store system messages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show telnet server

To display the Telnet server configuration, use the `show telnet server` command.

```
show telnet server
```

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

**Defaults**
None

**Command Modes**
Any

**Supported User Roles**
network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**
This example shows how to display the Telnet server configuration:

```
n1000v# show telnet server
telnet service enabled
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show tcp connection</code></td>
<td>Displays information about the connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>telnet</code></td>
<td>Uses Telnet to connect to another system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>telnet6</code></td>
<td>Uses Telnet6 to connect to another system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show terminal

To display the terminal settings for the current session, use the show terminal command.

    show terminal

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any

Supported User Roles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

This example shows how to display the terminal settings for the current session:

    n1000v# show terminal
    TTY: /dev/pts/8 type: "vt100"
    Length: 24 lines, Width: 88 columns
    Session Timeout: None
    n1000v#

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>terminal width</td>
<td>Configures the number of characters to display on each line for the current console session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terminal type</td>
<td>Sets the terminal type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terminal length</td>
<td>Sets the number of lines on the screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terminal width</td>
<td>Sets the width of the display terminal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line console</td>
<td>Puts you in console configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line vty</td>
<td>Puts you in line configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show user-account

To display user account configuration, use the `show user-account` command.

```
show user-account [username]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Description</th>
<th><code>username</code></th>
<th>(Optional) Name of a user with an existing account.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Defaults</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command Modes</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Supported User Roles | network-admin  
                    | network-operator |

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display user account configuration for the user called NewUser:

```
n1000v(config)# show user-account NewUser
user: NewUser
this user account has no expiry date
roles: network-operator network-admin
n1000v(config)#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show role</td>
<td>Displays the available roles that can be assigned to users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>role name</td>
<td>Names a user role and places you in role configuration mode for that role.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username password</td>
<td>Creates a user account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show users</td>
<td>Displays the current users logged in the system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show users

To display information about the user session, use the show users command.

show users

Syntax Description
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults
None

Command Modes
Any

Supported User Roles
network-admin
network-operator

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples
This example shows how to display information about the user session:

n1000v# show users
NAME     LINE         TIME         IDLE          PID COMMENT
admin    pts/17       Dec 16 06:37   .         30406 (172.28.254.254) session=ss
h
admin    pts/18       Jan  3 19:01   .          3847 (sjc-vpn5-786.cisco.com) *

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show user-account</td>
<td>Displays the new user account configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show role</td>
<td>Displays the available roles that can be assigned to users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username password</td>
<td>Creates a user account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>role name</td>
<td>Names a user role and places you in role configuration mode for that role.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show version

To display the versions of system software and hardware that are currently running on the switch, use the `show version` command.

```
show version [module]
```

**Syntax Description**
- `module` (Optional) Specifies the software version of a module.

**Defaults**
- None

**Command Modes**
- Any

**Supported User Roles**
- network-admin
- network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the versions of system software and hardware that are currently running on the switch:

```
n1000v# show version
Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are owned
by other third parties and used and distributed under license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php

Software
loader: version 1.2(2) [last: image booted through mgmt0]
kickstart: version 4.0(4)SV1(2)
system: version 4.0(4)SV1(2)
kickstart image file is: kickstart compile time: 9/22/2009 2:00:00
system image file is: bootflash:/nexus-1000v-mz.4.0.4.SV1.2.bin
system compile time: 9/22/2009 2:00:00 [10/07/2009 10:11:01]

Software
loader: version 1.2(2) [last: image booted through mgmt0]
kickstart: version 4.0(4)SV1(2)
system: version 4.0(4)SV1(2)
```

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Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.

```
kickstart image file is:
kickstart compile time:  9/22/2009 2:00:00
system image file is:    bootflash:/nexus-1000v-mz.4.0.4.SV1.2.bin
system compile time:     9/22/2009 2:00:00 [10/07/2009 10:11:01]

Hardware
Cisco Nexus 1000V Chassis ("Virtual Supervisor Module")
Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU         with 2075012 kB of memory.
Processor Board ID T5056B645A8

Device name: n1000v
bootflash:    2332296 kB

Kernel uptime is 79 day(s), 0 hour(s), 24 minute(s), 55 second(s)

plugin
    Core Plugin, Ethernet Plugin
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show version image</td>
<td>Displays the versions of system software and hardware that are currently running on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show running-config</td>
<td>Displays information about the configuration currently running on the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show running-config diff</td>
<td>Displays the difference between the startup configuration and the running configuration currently on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show interface</td>
<td>Displays details about the specified interface configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show version image

To display the software version of a given image, use the `show version` command.

```
show version image {bootflash: URI | volatile: URI}
```

**Syntax Description**

- `bootflash`: Specifies bootflash as the directory name.
- `URI`: URI of the system where the image resides.
- `volatile`: Specifies volatile as the directory name.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the versions of system software and hardware that are currently running on the switch:

```
n1000v# show version image bootflash:isan.bin
image name: nexus-1000v-mz.4.0.4.SV1.1.bin
bios: version unavailable
system: version 4.0(4)SV1(1)
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show version</code></td>
<td>Displays the software version of a given image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show running-config</code></td>
<td>Displays information about the configuration currently running on the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show running-config diff</code></td>
<td>Displays the difference between the startup configuration and the running configuration currently on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show interface</code></td>
<td>Displays details about the specified interface configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show virtual-service-domain brief

To display a list of the VSDs currently configured in a VSM, including VSD names and port profiles, use the `show virtual-service-domain brief` command.

```
show virtual-service-domain brief
```

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

### Defaults
None

### Command Modes
Any

### SupportedUserRoles
network-admin
network-operator

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(2)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

This example shows how to display a list of the VSDs currently configured in a VSM:

```
n1000v# show virtual-service-domain brief
Name          default action in-ports out-ports mem-ports  
vsd1          drop          1     1     4
vsd2          forward       1     1     0
vsim-cp# show virtual-service-domain interface
Name            Interface            Type      Status
-------------------------------------------------
vsd1            Vethernet1          Member    Active
vsd1            Vethernet2          Member    Active
vsd1            Vethernet3          Member    Active
vsd1            Vethernet6          Member    Active
vsd1            Vethernet7          Inside    Active
vsd2            Vethernet8          Outside   Active
vsd2            Vethernet9          Inside    Active
vsd2            Vethernet10         Outside   Active
vsim-cp# show virtual-service-domain name vsd1
Default Action: drop

```

```
Name            Interface            Type
-----------------------------------------
Vethernet1       Member
Vethernet2       Member
Vethernet3       Member
Vethernet6       Member
Vethernet7       Inside
Vethernet8       Outside
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>virtual-service-domain</td>
<td>Creates a virtual service domain that classifies and separates traffic for network services.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show virtual-service-domain interface

To do the interfaces currently assigned to the VSDs in a VSM, use the show virtual-service-domain interface command.

    show virtual-service-domain interface

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any

Supported User Roles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

Release Modification
4.0(4)SV1(2) This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the interfaces currently assigned to the VSDs in a VSM:

    n1000v# show virtual-service-domain interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vsd1</td>
<td>Vethernet1</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vsd1</td>
<td>Vethernet2</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vsd1</td>
<td>Vethernet3</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vsd1</td>
<td>Vethernet6</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vsd1</td>
<td>Vethernet7</td>
<td>Inside</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vsd1</td>
<td>Vethernet8</td>
<td>Outside</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vsd2</td>
<td>Vethernet9</td>
<td>Inside</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vsd2</td>
<td>Vethernet10</td>
<td>Outside</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>virtual-service-domain</td>
<td>Creates a virtual service domain that classifies and separate traffic for network services.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show virtual-service-domain name

To display a specific VSD currently configured in a VSM, including associated port profiles, use the

**show virtual-service-domain name** command.

```
show virtual-service-domain name virtual-service-domain_name
```

**Syntax Description**

| virtual-service-domain_name | Name of the VSD. |

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(2)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display a specific VSD configuration:

```
n1000v# show virtual-service-domain name vsd1
Default Action: drop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vethernet1</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vethernet2</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vethernet3</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vethernet6</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vethernet7</td>
<td>Inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vethernet8</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>virtual-service-domain</td>
<td>Creates a virtual service domain that classifies and separate traffic for network services.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show vlan**

To display the status and information for VLANs, use the `show vlan` command.

```
show vlan
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the status and information for VLANs:

```
n1000v# show vlan

VLAN Name    Status    Ports
------ ------- -------------------------------
    1 default    active     Po1, Po12, Veth1, Veth2, Veth3
                    Veth10, Veth100
     2 VLAN0002    active
    100 VLAN0100    active
    101 VLAN0101    active
    102 VLAN0102    active
    103 VLAN0103    active
    104 VLAN0104    active
    105 VLAN0105    active
    106 VLAN0106    active
    107 VLAN0107    active
    108 VLAN0108    active
    109 VLAN0109    active
    115 VLAN0115    active
    260 cp_control    active
    261 cp_packet    active

VLAN Type
------ -----
    1 enet
    2 enet
    100 enet
    101 enet
    102 enet
```
Remote SPAN VLANs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Ports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n1000v#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interface</td>
<td>Specifies the interface that you are configuring and places you in interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>switchport trunk</td>
<td>Designates the native VLAN for the 802.1Q trunk in the running configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>native vlan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>switchport trunk</td>
<td>Sets the allowed VLANs for the trunk interface in the running configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allowed vlan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan dot1q tag native</td>
<td>Modifies the behavior of a 802.1Q trunked native VLAN ID interface in the running configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show vlan all-ports

To display the status of all VLANs and the ports that are configured on them, use the `show vlan all-ports` command.

show vlan all-ports

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

**Defaults**
None

**Command Modes**
Any

**Supported User Roles**
network-admin

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the status of all VLANs and the ports that are configured on them:

```
n1000v# show vlan all-ports
```

```
VLAN Name       Status          Ports
-------------   -----------      -------------------------------
1   default    active        Po1, Po2, Po12, Veth1, Veth2
                      Veth3, Veth10, Veth100
2   VLAN0002   active
100  VLAN0100  active
101  VLAN0101  active
102  VLAN0102  active
103  VLAN0103  active
104  VLAN0104  active
105  VLAN0105  active
106  VLAN0106  active
107  VLAN0107  active
108  VLAN0108  active
109  VLAN0109  active
115  VLAN0115  active
260  cp_control active
261  cp_packet  active
n1000v#
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show vlan id</td>
<td>Displays the VLAN configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Send document comments to nexus1k-docfeedback@cisco.com.
### Command Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show vlan summary</code></td>
<td>Displays a summary of VLAN information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show vlan private-vlan</code></td>
<td>Displays the Private VLAN (PVLAN) configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show vlan brief

To display only a brief summary of the status for all VLANs, use the `show vlan brief` command.

```
show vlan brief
```

**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin
network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the aging time in the MAC address table:

```
n1000v# show vlan brief

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VLAN Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Ports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 default</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>Po1, Po2, Po12, Veth1, Veth2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Veth3, Veth10, Veth100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 VLAN0002</td>
<td>active</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 VLAN0100</td>
<td></td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 VLAN0101</td>
<td></td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102 VLAN0102</td>
<td></td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103 VLAN0103</td>
<td></td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104 VLAN0104</td>
<td></td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105 VLAN0105</td>
<td></td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106 VLAN0106</td>
<td></td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107 VLAN0107</td>
<td></td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108 VLAN0108</td>
<td></td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109 VLAN0109</td>
<td></td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115 VLAN0115</td>
<td></td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260 cp_control</td>
<td></td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261 cp_packet</td>
<td></td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n1000v#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show vlan id</td>
<td>Displays the VLAN configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Command Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show vlan summary</code></td>
<td>Displays a summary of VLAN information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show vlan private-vlan</code></td>
<td>Displays the PVLAN configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show vlan id

To display the configuration for a specified VLAN, use the `show vlan id` command.

    show vlan id vlan-id

**Syntax Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>vlan-id</code></td>
<td>Number identifying an existing VLAN, or range of VLANs, from 1–3967 and 4048–4093. You can specify groups of VLANs or individual VLANs; for example, 1–5, 10 or 2–5, 7–19.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

Any

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin

network-operator

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the configuration for VLAN 462:

```
nexus1000v# show vlan id 462
```

```
VLAN Name                     Status     Ports
---------------------------------------------------------------------
462  VLAN0462                 active     Veth3, Veth5

VLAN Type
-------
462  enet

Remote SPAN VLAN
----------------
Disabled

Primary  Secondary  Type     Ports
-------  ---------  --------  -------------------------------------------
```

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vlan</td>
<td>Creates a VLAN and enters the VLAN configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Show Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show vlan private-vlan</td>
<td>Displays private VLAN information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show vlan summary</td>
<td>Displays VLAN summary information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show vlan private-vlan

To display the PVLAN configuration, use the `show vlan private-vlan` command.

```
  show vlan private-vlan [type]
```

### Syntax Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Description</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>type</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the display of only the PVLAN type information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

network-operator

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

This example shows how to display the PVLAN configuration:

```
1000v(config)# show vlan private-vlan
Primary Secondary Type Ports
------- --------- -------------- -------------------------------------------
202      303        community        Eth3/2, Veth1

n1000v(config)#
```

### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show vlan id</code></td>
<td>Displays the VLAN configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show vlan brief</code></td>
<td>Displays only a brief summary of the status for all VLANs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show vlan summary</code></td>
<td>Displays a summary of VLAN information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show vlan summary

To display a summary of VLAN information, use the show vlan summary command.

    show vlan summary

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any

Supported User Roles

network-admin
network-operator

Command History

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

Examples

This example shows how to display the aging time in the MAC address table:

    n1000v# show vlan summary
    Number of existing VLANs : 15
    Number of existing user VLANs : 15
    Number of existing extended VLANs : 0

    n1000v#

Related Commands

<table>
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<td>show vlan id</td>
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<td>show vlan brief</td>
<td>Displays only a brief summary of the status for all VLANs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show vlan private-vlan</td>
<td>Displays the PVLAN configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show vmware vc extension-key

To display the extension key of the Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM), use the show vmware vc extension-key command.

    show vmware vc extension-key

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Any

Supported User Roles

network-admin

Command History

<table>
<thead>
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<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Guidelines

The VSM uses the extension key when communicating with the vCenter Server. Each VSM has its own unique extension key, such as Cisco_Nexus_1000V_32943215.

You can also locate the extension key in the .xml file. The extension key registered on the vCenter Server can be found through the Managed Object Browser (MOB).

Examples

This example shows how to display the extension key of the VSM:

n1000v# show vmware vc extension-key
Extension ID: Cisco_Nexus_1000V_1193126422
n1000v#

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show vmware vem upgrade status</td>
<td>Monitors the upgrade of a Virtual Ethernet Module (VEM) to a new software version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vmware vem upgrade notify</td>
<td>Notifies the vCenter Server that the software on the VSM has been upgraded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vmware vem upgrade proceed</td>
<td>Begins the upgrade of the virtual machine (VM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vmware vem upgrade complete</td>
<td>Clears the upgrade status.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show vmware vem upgrade status

To monitor the upgrade of the Virtual Ethernet Module (VEM) to a new software version, use the show vmware vem upgrade status command.

show vmware vem upgrade status

Syntax Description
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults
None

Command Modes
Any

Supported User Roles
network-admin
network-operator

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

Examples
This example shows how to monitor the upgrade of the VEMs to a new software version:

```
n1000v# show vmware vem upgrade status
Upgrade Status: Upgrade Complete in vCenter
Upgrade Notification Sent Time: Tue Sep  8 17:37:23 2009
Upgrade Status Time(vCenter): Tue Sep  8 17:45:05 2009
Upgrade Start Time: Tue Sep  8 17:42:02 2009
Upgrade End Time(vCenter): Tue Sep  8 17:45:02 2009
Upgrade Error:
```

```
n1000v#
```

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vmware vem upgrade notify</td>
<td>Notifies the vCenter Server that the software on the Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM) has been upgraded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vmware vem upgrade proceed</td>
<td>Begins the upgrade of the Virtual Machine (VM).</td>
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<tr>
<td>vmware vem upgrade complete</td>
<td>Clears the upgrade status.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
show xml server status

To display information about XML server settings and any active XML server sessions, use the `show xml server status` command.

```
show xml server status
```

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
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<td>4.0(4)SV1(1)</td>
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</table>

### Examples

This example shows how to display information about XML server settings and any active XML server sessions:

```
n1000v# show xml server status
operational status is enabled
maximum session configured is 8
n1000v#
```

### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>xml server max-session</code></td>
<td>Sets the number of allowed XML server sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>xml server terminate session</code></td>
<td>Terminates the specified XML server session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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