



## E Commands

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

### echo

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

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

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#### Syntax Description

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

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#### Defaults

Displays a blank line.

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#### Command Modes

Any command mode

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#### Supported User Roles

network-admin

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#### Command History

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

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#### Usage Guidelines

You can use the **echo** command in a command script to display information while the script is running. [Table 1](#) lists the formatting keywords that you can insert in the text when you include the **-e** or **backslash-interpret** keyword.

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### Examples

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

```
switch# echo
```

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

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

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

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

### Related Commands

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

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## enable

To initiate the configuration of the virtual service and then enable it, use the **enable** command. To remove the configuration, use the **no** version of this command.

**enable** [**primary** | **secondary**] [**properties** *value*]

**no enable** [**primary** | **secondary**] [**properties** *value* | **force**]

Syntax Description	
<b>primary</b>	(Optional) Designates the virtual service in a primary role.
<b>secondary</b>	(Optional) Designates the virtual service in a secondary role.
<b>properties</b>	(Optional) Specifies properties that can be enabled for this virtual service.
<i>value</i>	Virtual service properties to enable. The Cisco Nexus 1010 prompts you for the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domain ID This ID must be a different domain ID than the one you used for the Cisco Nexus 1010</li> <li>• Management IP address</li> <li>• Management subnet mask length</li> <li>• Default gateway IPv4 address</li> <li>• Switchname</li> <li>• Administrator password</li> </ul>
<b>force</b>	(Optional) Forces the deletion of a virtual service.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Virtual service blade configuration (config-vs-b-config)

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin

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

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### Examples

This example shows how to deploy the secondary virtual service:

```
n1010# config t
n1010(config)# virtual-service-blade VSM-1
n1010(config-vs-b-config)# enable secondary properties
Enter domain id[1-4095]: 1054
Enter Management IP address: 10.78.108.40
Enter Management subnet mask length 28
IPv4 address of the default gateway: 10.78.108.117
Enter Switchname: VSM-1
Enter the password for 'admin': XyXy123
n1010(config-vs-b-config)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>virtual-service-blade</b>	Creates the named virtual service and places you into configuration mode for that service.
<b>show virtual-service-blade-type summary</b>	Displays a summary of all virtual service configurations by type name.
<b>virtual-service-blade-type description</b>	Specifies the type and name of the software image file to add to this virtual service.
<b>description</b>	Adds a description to the virtual service.
<b>show virtual-service-blade name</b>	Displays information about a virtual service.
<b>interface vlan</b>	Applies the interface and VLAN ID to this virtual service.
<b>show virtual-service-blade</b>	Displays information about the virtual service blades.

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## end

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

**end**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator

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

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

**Examples** This example shows how to end the session in global configuration mode and return to privileged EXEC mode:

```
switch(config)# end
switch#
```

This example shows how to end the session in interface configuration mode and return to privileged EXEC mode:

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

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

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## exec-timeout

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

**exec-timeout** *time*

**no exec-timeout** [*time*]

### Syntax Description

<i>time</i>	Timeout time, in minutes. The range is from 0 to 525600. If a session remains inactive longer than this specified time period, then it is automatically closed.
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### Defaults

No timeout is configured.

### Command Modes

Console configuration (config-console)

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

### Command History

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

### Usage Guidelines

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

### Examples

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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# exit

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

**exit**

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

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**Defaults** None

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**Command Modes** Any command mode

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**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
network-operator

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

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**Examples** This example shows how to exit global configuration mode. The CLI returns you to the EXEC mode:

```
switch(config)# exit
switch#
```

This example shows how to exit interface configuration mode. The CLI returns you to the global configuration mode:

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

This example shows how to exit the CLI:

```
switch# exit
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>end</b>	Returns to the EXEC command mode.

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