



## D Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus Virtual Services Appliance commands that begin with the letter D.

### deadtime

To configure the duration of time for which a nonreachable TACACS+ server is skipped, use the **deadtime** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**deadtime** *minutes*

**no deadtime** *minutes*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>minutes</i>	Number of minutes, from 0 to 1440, for the interval.
<b>Defaults</b>	0 minutes	
<b>Command Modes</b>	TACACS+ server group configuration (config-tacacs+) Global configuration (config)	
<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>Before you can configure it, you must enable TACACS+ using the <b>tacacs+ enable</b> command.</p> <p>The dead time can be configured either globally and applied to all TACACS+ servers, or you can configure the dead time per server group.</p>	

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If the dead time interval for a TACACS+ server group is greater than zero (0), that value takes precedence over the global dead time value.

Setting the dead time interval to 0 disables the timer.

When the dead time interval is 0 minutes, TACACS+ servers are not marked as dead even if they are not responding.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to set a global dead time interval to 5 minutes for all TACACS+ servers and server groups:

```
n1010# configure terminal
n1010(config)# tacacs-server deadtime 5
n1010(config)#
```

This example shows how to set the dead time interval to 5 minutes for a TACACS+ server group:

```
n1010# configure terminal
n1010(config)# aaa group server tacacs+ TacServer
n1010(config-tacacs+)# deadtime 5
```

This example shows how to revert to the dead time interval default:

```
n1010# configure terminal
n1010(config)# feature tacacs+
n1010(config)# aaa group server tacacs+ TacServer
n1010(config-tacacs+)# no deadtime 5
```

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>aaa group server</b>	Configures AAA server groups.
<b>show tacacs-server</b>	Displays the TACACS+ server configuration.
<b>tacacs+ enable</b>	Enables TACACS+.
<b>tacacs-server host</b>	Configures a TACACS+ server.

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## debug logfile

To direct the output of the **debug** commands to a specified file, use the **debug logfile** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**debug logfile** *filename* [**size** *bytes*]

**no debug logfile** *filename* [**size** *bytes*]

### Syntax Description

<i>filename</i>	Name of the file for <b>debug</b> command output. The filename is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 64 characters.
<b>size</b> <i>bytes</i>	(Optional) Specifies the size of the logfile in bytes. The range is from 4096 to 4194304.

### Defaults

Default filename: syslogd\_debugs

Default file size: 4194304 bytes

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

### Command History

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

### Usage Guidelines

The logfile is created in the log: file system root directory.

Use the **dir log:** command to display the log files.

### Examples

This example shows how to specify a debug logfile:

```
n1010# debug logfile debug_log
```

This example shows how to revert to the default debug logfile:

```
n1010# no debug logfile debug_log
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>debug logging</b>	Enable <b>debug</b> command output logging.
<b>dir</b>	Displays the contents of a directory.

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## debug logging

To enable the **debug** command output logging, use the **debug logging** command. To disable debug logging, use the **no** form of this command.

**debug logging**

**no debug logging**

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

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**Defaults** Disabled

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**Command Modes** Any command mode

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**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin

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

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**Examples** This example shows how to enable the output logging for the **debug** command:

```
n1010# debug logging
```

This example shows how to disable the output logging for the **debug** command:

```
n1010# no debug logging
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>debug logfile</b>	Configures the logfile for the <b>debug</b> command output.

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## default shutdown (interface)

To remove any interface-level override for the admin status, use the **default shutdown** command.

**default shutdown**

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

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Interface configuration (config- if)

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** The **default shutdown** command removes any configuration for admin status that was entered previously to allow the port-profile config to take effect.

**Examples** This example shows how to change the ports to the shutdown state:

```
n1010# configure terminal
n1010(config)# interface ethernet 3/2
n1010(config-if)# default shutdown
n1010(config-if)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show running-config interface</b>	Displays the configuration of an interface.

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# delay

To assign an informational throughput delay value to an Ethernet interface, use the **delay** command. To remove the delay value, use the **no delay** form of this command.

**delay** *value*

**no delay** [*value*]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>value</i>	Throughput delay time in tens of microseconds. The range is from 1 to 16777215.
<b>Defaults</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration (config-if)	
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The actual Ethernet interface throughput delay time does not change when you set this value; the setting is for informational purposes only.	
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to assign the delay time to an Ethernet slot 3, port 1 interface:</p> <pre>n1010# configure terminal n1010(config)# interface ethernet 3/1 n1010(config-if)# delay 10000 n1010(config-if)#</pre> <p>This example shows how to remove the delay time configuration:</p> <pre>n1010# configure terminal n1010(config)# interface ethernet 3/1 n1010(config-if)# no delay 10000 n1010(config-if)#</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show interface</b>	Displays configuration information for an interface.

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# delete

To delete a file, use the **delete** command.

```
delete [filesystem:[//directory/] | directory/]filename
```

Syntax Description	
<i>filesystem:</i>	(Optional) Name of the file system. Valid values are <b>bootflash</b> or <b>volatile</b> .
<i>//directory/</i>	(Optional) Name of the directory. The directory name is case sensitive.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the file. The name is case sensitive.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **dir** command to locate the file you that want to delete.

**Examples** This example shows how to delete a file:

```
n1010# delete bootflash:old_config.cfg
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>dir</b>	Displays the contents of a directory.

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## description (interface)

To add a description for the interface and save it in the running configuration, use the **description** command. To remove the interface description, use the **no** form of this command.

**description** *text*

**no description**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>text</i>	Describes the interface. The maximum number of characters is 80.
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<b>Defaults</b>	None
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration (config-if)
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<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to add the description for the interface and save it in the running configuration:

```
n1010(config-if)# description Ethernet port 3 on module 1
```

This example shows how to remove the interface description:

```
n1010(config-if)# no description Ethernet port 3 on module 1
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>interface loopback</b>	Creates and configures a loopback interface.
	<b>interface mgmt</b>	Configure the management interface.
	<b>interface vlan</b>	Apply the interface and VLAN ID to a virtual service.
	<b>show interface</b>	Displays the interface status, including the description.



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## description

To add a description to the virtual service, use the **description** command.

**description** *string*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>string</i> Virtual service. The maximum number of characters is 80.
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<b>Defaults</b>	None
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Virtual service blade configuration (config-vs-b-config)
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<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The <b>virtual-service-blade</b> command determines which virtual service is modified with the <b>description</b> command.
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<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to add the description for the virtual service and save it in the running configuration:
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```
n1010# configure terminal
n1010(config)# virtual-service-blade VSM-1
n1010(config-vs-b-config)# description vsm hamilton storage
```

This example shows how to remove the virtual service description:

```
n1010(config-if)# no description
```

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

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## dir

To display the contents of a directory or file, use the **dir** command.

**dir** [**bootflash:** | **debug:** | **log:** | **volatile:**]

### Syntax Description

<b>bootflash:</b>	(Optional) Specifies the directory or filename.
<b>debug:</b>	(Optional) Specifies the directory or filename on expansion flash.
<b>log:</b>	(Optional) Specifies the directory or filename on log flash.
<b>volatile:</b>	(Optional) Specifies the directory or filename on volatile flash.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
network-operator

### Command History

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

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **pwd** command to identify the directory you are currently working in.  
Use the **cd** command to change the directory you are currently working in.

### Examples

This example shows how to display the contents of the bootflash: directory:

```
n1010# dir bootflash:
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>cd</b>	Changes the current working directory.
<b>pwd</b>	Displays the current working directory.

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## domain id

To assign a domain ID, use the **domain id** command. To remove a domain ID, use the **no** form of this command.

**domain id** *number*

**no domain id**

Syntax Description	<i>number</i>	Domain ID number. The range is from 1 to 4095.
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Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Domain configuration (config-svs-domain)
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	During installation of the Cisco Nexus 1000V, the setup utility prompts you to configure a domain, including the domain ID and control and packet VLANs.
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Examples	This example shows how to assign a domain ID:
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```
n1010# configure terminal
n1010(config)# svs-domain
n1010(config-svs-domain)# domain id number 32
n1010(config-svs-domain)#
```

This example shows how to remove the domain ID:

```
n1010# configure terminal
n1010(config)# svs-domain
n1010(config-svs-domain)# no domain id number 32
n1010(config-svs-domain)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show svs domain</b>	Displays the domain configuration.

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# duplex

To set the duplex mode for an interface as full, half, or autonegotiate, use the **duplex** command. To revert to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

**duplex** { **full** | **half** | **auto** }

**no duplex** [**full** | **half** | **auto**]

Syntax Description	full	Specifies full-duplex mode for the interface.
	half	Specifies half-duplex mode for the interface.
	auto	Sets the duplex mode on the interface to autonegotiate with the connecting port.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Interface configuration (config-if)

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** When you use the **no** version of this command, the keyword (full, half, or auto) is optional. To return to the default duplex setting, you can use either of the following commands (for example, if the setting had been changed to full):

```
n1010(config-if)# no duplex
n1010(config-if)# no duplex full
```

**Examples** This example shows how to set the Ethernet port 1 on the module in slot 3 to full-duplex mode:

```
n1010 configure terminal
n1010(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
n1010(config-if)# duplex full
```

This example shows how to revert to the default duplex setting for the Ethernet port 1 on the module in slot 3:

```
n1010 configure terminal
n1010(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
n1010(config-if)# no duplex
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>interface</b>	Specifies the interface that you are configuring.
	<b>show interface</b>	Displays the interface status, which includes the speed and duplex mode parameters.
	<b>speed</b>	Sets the speed for the port-channel interface.

■ duplex

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