



M Commands

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

mac access-list

To create a MAC ACL, use the **mac access-list** command. To remove the MAC ACL, use the **no** form of this command.

```
mac access-list name
```

```
no mac access-list name
```

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> List name. The range of valid values is 1 to 64.				
Defaults	The MAC ACL does not exist.				
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>	Release	Modification	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.				

Examples This example shows how to create a MAC ACL:

```
n1000v# configure terminal  
n1000v(config)# mac access-list a11  
n1000v(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show access-list	Displays access list information.

mac address-table aging-time

To configure the aging time for entries in the Layer 2 table, use the **mac address-table aging-time** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

mac address-table aging-time *seconds* [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

no mac address-table aging-time [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Aging time for MAC table entries for Layer 2. The range is from 120 to 918000 seconds. The default is 1800 seconds. Entering 0 disables the aging time.
	vlan <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Specifies the VLAN to apply the changed aging time.

Defaults	1800 seconds
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Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Enter 0 seconds to disable the aging process.
	The age value may be rounded off to the nearest multiple of 5 seconds. If the system rounds the value to a different value from that specified by the user (from the rounding process), the system returns an informational message.

When you use this command in the global configuration mode, the age values of all VLANs for which a configuration has not been specified are modified and those VLANs with specifically modified aging times are not modified. When you use the **no** form of this command without the VLAN parameter, only those VLANs that have not been specifically configured for the aging time reset to the default value. Those VLANs with specifically modified aging times are not modified.

When you use this command and specify a VLAN, the aging time for only the specified VLAN is modified. When you use the **no** form of this command and specify a VLAN, the aging time for the VLAN is returned to the current *global* configuration for the aging time, which may or may not be the default value of 300 seconds depending if the global configuration of the device for aging time has been changed.

Aging time is counted from the last time that the switch detected the MAC address.

Examples

This example shows how to change the length of time an entry remains in the MAC address table to 500 seconds for the entire device:

```
n1000v(config)# mac address-table aging-time 500
n1000v(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac address-table	Displays information about the MAC address table.
clear mac address-table aging-time	Displays information about the MAC address aging time.

mac address-table static

To add a static entry to the Layer 2 MAC address table, use the **mac address-table static** command. To delete the static entry, use the **no** form of this command.

```
mac address-table static mac-address vlan vlan-id {interface {interface-name}+ | drop}
[auto-learn]
```

```
no mac address-table static mac-address vlan vlan-id
```

Syntax Description

<i>mac-address</i>	Specifies a static MAC address to add to the table in one of the following formats. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> X.X.X XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX XXXX.XXXX.XXXX
vlan <i>vlan-id</i>	Specifies a VLAN (from 1 to 4094) for the static MAC address.
interface <i>interface-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies one of the following interfaces for the static MAC address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ethernet <i>slot/port</i> veth <i>number</i>
drop	Indicates that all traffic destined for the specified MAC address and VLAN should be dropped.
auto-learn	(Optional) Allow moving this MAC address.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Supported User Roles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.2(1)SV1(4)	This command was modified to remove the port channel option.
4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You cannot apply the **mac address-table static** *mac-address* **vlan** *vlan-id* **drop** command to a multicast MAC address.

The output interface specified cannot be a VLAN interface or a Switched Virtual Interface (SVI).

Use the **no** form to remove entries that are profiled by the combination of specified entry information.

Examples

This example shows how to add a static entry to the MAC address table:

```
n1000v# confi t
n1000v(config)# mac address-table static 0050.3e8d.6400 vlan 3 interface ethernet 2/1
n1000v(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac address-table	Displays information about the MAC address table.

mac auto-static-learn

To toggle the auto-mac-learning state on vEthernet interface, use the **mac auto-static-learn** command. To disable the auto-mac-learning state, use the **no** form of this command.

mac auto-static-learn

[no] mac auto-static-learn

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults By default, the auto-mac-learning state is enabled.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)
Port profile configuration (config-port-profile)

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)SV1(5.1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

- This command is needed on the vEthernets that are used for Microsoft Network Load Balancing setups in unicast mode.
- This configuration is not supported on PVLAN ports.
- This configuration is not supported on the ports configured with UUFB (Unknown Unicast Flood Blocking).
- This configuration is not supported on the ports configured with the command `switchport port-security mac-address sticky`.

Examples This example shows how to configure the auto-mac-learning state on vEth1:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# int veth 1
n1000v(config-if)# [no] mac auto-static-learn
n1000v(config-if)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	mac address-table static	Adds a static MAC address in the Layer 2 MAC address table and saves it in the running configuration.

mac port access-group

To enable access control for port groups, use the **mac port access-group** command. To disable access control for port groups, use the **no** form of this command.

```
mac port access-group name {in | out}
```

```
no mac port access-group name {in | out}
```

Syntax Description	
<i>name</i>	Group name. The range of valid values is 1 to 64.
in	Specifies inbound traffic.
out	Specifies outbound traffic.

Defaults Access control for packets is not specified.

Command Modes Port profile configuration (config-port-prof)

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

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

Examples This example shows how to enable access control for port groups:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# port-profile 1
n1000v(config-port-prof)# mac port access-group groupOne in
n1000v(config-port-prof)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show mac	Displays MAC information.

match (ACL)

To define ACL matching criteria, use the **match** command. To remove matching criteria, use the **no** form of this command.

```
match {{ access-group name name } | {{ [not] cos cos-list } | {{ [not] dscp { dscp-list | dscp-enum }+ }
| {{ [not] precedence { precedence-list | prec-enum }+ } | {{ [not] discard-class discard-class-list }
| {{ [not] qos-group qos-group-list } | {{ [not] class-map cmap-name } | {{ [not] packet length
len-list } | {{ [not] ip rtp port-list } }
```

```
no match {{ access-group name acl-name } | {{ [not] cos cos-list } | {{ [not] dscp { dscp-list |
dscp-enum }+ } | {{ [not] precedence { precedence-list | prec-enum }+ } | {{ [not] discard-class
discard-class-list } | {{ [not] qos-group qos-group-list } | {{ [not] class-map cmap-name } | {{ [not]
packet length len-list } | {{ [not] ip rtp port-list } }
```

Syntax Description

access-group	Specifies the access group.
name	Specifies the ACL name.
<i>name</i>	ACL name. The range of valid values is 1 to 64.
not	(Optional) Negates the match result.
cos	IEEE 802.1Q CoS (Class of Service).
<i>cos-list</i>	List of CoS values. The range of valid values is 0 to 7.
dscp	DSCP in IP(v4) and IPv6 packets.
<i>dscp-list</i>	List of DSCP values.
<i>dscp-enum</i>	.
precedence	Precedence in IP(v4) and IPv6 packets.
<i>precedence-list</i>	List of precedence values.
<i>prec-enum</i>	.
discard-class	Discard class + List of discard-class values.
<i>discard-class-list</i>	
qos-group	Qos-group + List of qos-group values.
<i>qos-group-list</i>	
class-map	Class map + Match class-map name.
<i>cmap-name</i>	
packet	Packet.
length	Length of IP datagram.
<i>len-list</i>	list of IP packet length.
ip	IP.
rtp	Real Time Protocol.
<i>port-list</i>	UDP port list that are using RTP.

Defaults

None

Command Modes Class map configuration (config-cmap-qos)

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

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

Examples This example shows how to configure a class-map match criteria:

```
n1000v(config)# class-map cl_map1
n1000v(config-cmap-qos)# match access-group name ac_gr1
n1000v(config-cmap-qos)#
```

This example shows how to remove the class-map match criteria:

```
n1000v(config)# class-map cl_map1
n1000v(config-cmap-qos)# no match access-group name ac_gr1
n1000v(config-cmap-qos)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show class map	Displays class map information.

match ip (NetFlow)

To define IP matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record, use the **match ip** command. To remove the matching criteria, use the **no** form of this command.

```
match ip {protocol | tos}
```

```
no match ip {protocol | tos}
```

Syntax Description	protocol	Protocol.
	tos	Type of service.

Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Flow record configuration (config-flow-record)
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to configure IP matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record and then display the result:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# flow record RecordTest
n1000v(config-flow-record)# match ip protocol
n1000v(config-flow-record)# show flow record
Flow record RecordTest:
  No. of users: 0
  Template ID: 0
  Fields:
    match ip protocol
    match interface input
    match interface output
    match flow direction
doc-n1000v(config-flow-record)#
```

This example shows how to remove the IP matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record a and then display the result:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# flow record RecordTest
n1000v(config-flow-record)# no match ip protocol
n1000v(config-flow-record)# show flow record
Flow record RecordTest:
  No. of users: 0
```

```
Template ID: 0
Fields:
  match interface input
  match interface output
  match flow direction
doc-n1000v(config-flow-record)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show flow record [<i>name</i>]	Displays a NetFlow flow record configuration.
match ipv4	Defines IPv4 matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record.
match transport	Defines transport matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record.

match ipv4 (NetFlow)

To define IPv4 matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record, use the **match ipv4** command. To remove the matching criteria, use the **no** form of this command.

```
match ipv4 {source | destination} address
```

```
no match ipv4 {source | destination} address
```

Syntax Description

source	Source Address.
destination	Destination Address.
address	Address.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Flow record configuration (config-flow-record)

Supported User Roles

network-admin

Command History

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

Examples

This example shows how to configure IPv4 matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record and then display the result:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# flow record RecordTest
n1000v(config-flow-record)# match ipv4 destination address
n1000v(config-flow-record)# show flow record
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)#
```

This example shows how to remove the IPv4 matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record a and then display the result:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# flow record RecordTest
n1000v(config-flow-record)# no match ipv4 destination address
```

```
n1000v(config-flow-record)# show flow record
Flow record RecordTest:
  No. of users: 0
  Template ID: 0
  Fields:
    match interface input
    match interface output
    match flow direction
doc-n1000v(config-flow-record)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show flow record [<i>name</i>]	Displays a NetFlow flow record configuration.
match ip	Defines IP matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record.
match transport	Defines transport matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record.

match protocol

To configure match criteria based on protocol, use the **match protocol** command.

match protocol *proto*

no match protocol *proto*

Syntax Description

proto

Acceptable protocol values:

- **n1k_control**
- **n1k_mgmt**
- **n1k_packet**
- **vmw_ft**
- **vmw_iscsi**
- **vmw_mgmt**
- **vmw_nfs**
- **vmw_vmotion**

Command Default

No match protocol is set by default.

Command Modes

Class map configuration (config-cmap-que)

Supported User Roles

network admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.2(1)SV1(4)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The match protocol command configures a match criteria based on the specified protocol.

Examples

This example show how to set the protocol to a value of vmw_motion.

```
n1000v(config-cmap-que)# match protocol vmw_motion
```

Related Commands

None

match transport (NetFlow)

To define transport matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record, use the **match transport** command. To remove the matching criteria, use the **no** form of this command.

```
match transport { destination-port | source-port }
```

```
no match transport { destination-port | source-port }
```

Syntax Description	destination-port Transport destination port.				
	source-port Transport source port.				
Defaults	None				
Command Modes	Flow Record configuration (config-flow-record)				
Supported User Roles	network-admin				
Command History	<table border="1"> <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>	Release	Modification	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.				

Examples This example shows how to configure transport matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record and then display the result:

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

This example shows how to remove the transport matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record a and then display the result:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# flow record RecordTest
n1000v(config-flow-record)# no match transport destination-port
n1000v(config-flow-record)# show flow record
```

match transport (NetFlow)

```
Flow record RecordTest:
  No. of users: 0
  Template ID: 0
  Fields:
    match interface input
    match interface output
    match flow direction
doc-n1000v(config-flow-record)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show flow record [<i>name</i>]	Displays a NetFlow flow record configuration.
match ip	Defines IP matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record.
match ipv4	Defines IPv4 matching criteria for a NetFlow flow record.

max-ports

To specify the maximum number of ports for a port profile, use the **max-ports** command. To remove the maximum ports configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

max-ports *number*

no max-ports *number*

Syntax Description	<i>number</i>	Specifies the maximum number of ports (1 to 1024) for a port profile. This limit is not applicable when the port binding type is static auto expand.
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Defaults	32 ports
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Command Modes	Port profile configuration (config-port-prof)
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1)SV1(4)	This command was changed from vmware max-ports to max-ports .
	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	None
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Examples This example shows how to set the maximum number of ports in the testprofile port profile:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# port-profile testprofile
n1000v(config-port-prof)# max-ports 100
n1000v(config-port-prof)#
```

This example shows how to remove the maximum ports configuration from the testprofile port profile:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# port-profile testprofile
n1000v(config-port-prof)# no max-ports 100
n1000v(config-port-prof)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show port-profile name	Displays configuration information about a particular port-profile.
	port-profile	Creates a port profile.

media

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

media ethernet

no media

Syntax Description	ethernet	Specifies Ethernet media type.
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Defaults	None
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Command Modes	VLAN configuration (config-vlan)
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Supported User Roles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to configure media type:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# media ethernet
n1000v(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show vlan	Displays VLAN information.

mkdir

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

mkdir {bootflash: | debug: | volatile:}

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

Defaults	
	None

Command Modes	
	Any

SupportedUserRoles	
	network-admin

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

Examples	
	This example shows how to create the bootflash: directory:

```
n1000v# mkdir bootflash:
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	cd	Changes the current working directory.
	dir	Displays the directory contents.
	pwd	Displays the name of the current working directory.

module vem

To enter commands on the VEM remotely from the Cisco Nexus 1000V, use the **module vem** command.

module vem *module-number* **execute** *line* [*line*]

Syntax Description	
<i>module-number</i>	Specifies the module number. The range is 3 to 66.
execute	Specifies the command to execute on the VEM.
<i>line</i>	(Optional) The syntax of the command to be sent to the VEM.

Defaults	None
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Command Modes	EXEC
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Supported User Roles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to display the VEM port profile configuration remotely from the Cisco Nexus 1000V:

```
n1000v# module vem 3 execute vemcmd show port-profile
```

This example shows how to display the VEM VSD configuration remotely from the Cisco Nexus 1000V:

```
n1000v# module vem 3 execute vemcmd show vsd
ID  Def_Act  ILTL  OLTL  NMLTL  State  Member  LTLs
1   DROP     48    49    4      ENA    54,52,55,53
2   FRWD     50    51    0      ENA
vsim-cp# module vem 3 execute vemcmd show vsd ports
LTL  IfIndex  VSD_ID  VSD_PORT_TYPE
48   1b020000  1       INSIDE
49   1b020010  1       OUTSIDE
50   1b020020  2       INSIDE
51   1b020030  2       OUTSIDE
52   1b020040  1       REGULAR
53   1b020050  1       REGULAR
54   1b020060  1       REGULAR
55   1b020070  1       REGULAR
n1000v#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show module vem	Displays Virtual Ethernet Module information.

monitor session

To enter the monitor configuration mode for configuring an Ethernet switch port analyzer (SPAN) session for analyzing traffic between ports, use the monitor session command.

To disable monitoring a SPAN session(s), use the no form of this command.

```
monitor session {session-number [shut | type erspan-source] | all shut}
```

```
no monitor session {session-number [shut | type erspan-source] | all shut}
```

Syntax Description

<i>session-number</i>	Specifies the session number for monitoring a switched port. SPAN sessions are numbered from 1 to 64.
shut	(Optional) Shuts the selected session.
type	(Optional) Specifies a session type.
erspan-source	(Optional) Creates an erspan source session
all	Specify all sessions for monitoring a switched port.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Supported User Roles

network-admin

Command History

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

Examples

This example shows how to enter the monitor configuration mode for configuring SPAN session number 2 for analyzing traffic between ports:

```
n1000v# configuration t
n1000v(config)# monitor session 2
n1000v(config-monitor)#
```

This example shows how to remove the configuration for SPAN session 2 for analyzing traffic between ports:

```
n1000v# configuration t
n1000v(config)# no monitor session 2
n1000v(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show monitor	Displays Ethernet SPAN information.

move

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

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

Syntax Description

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

Defaults

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

Command Modes

Any

Supported User Roles

network-admin

Command History

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

Usage Guidelines

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



Tip

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

Examples

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

```
n1000v# move file1 my_files:file2
```

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

```
n1000v# move file1 slot0:
```

This example shows how to move a file to another supervisor module:

```
n1000v# move file1 bootflash://sup-remote/file1.bak
```


Related Commands

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

mtu (Interface)

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

mtu *size*

no mtu *size*

Syntax Description	<i>size</i>	Specifies the maximum allowable MTU. The range is 1500 to 9000 bytes.
Defaults	1500 Bytes	
Command Modes	Interface configuration (config-if) Port profile configuration (config-port-prof)	
Supported User Roles	network-admin	
Command History	Release	Modification
	4.2(1) SV1(4)	This command was added to port profile configuration.
	4.0(4) SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **mtu** value must be less than that configured for **system jumbomtu**.

When configuring port profiles, MTU is only applied in Ethernet type port profiles that are system uplink port profiles.

When you configure the MTU in a system port profile, it causes any interface inheriting the port profile to flap. If the system port profile includes the control VLAN, then the module, itself, flaps.

Examples

This example shows how to set the size of the port channel interface MTU to 2000:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# interface port-channel 2
n1000v(config-if)# mtu 2000
```

This example shows how to set the size of the MTU to 2000 in a port profile:

```
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# port-profile AccessProf
n1000v(config-port-prof)# mtu 2000
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show port-profile	Displays port profile information.
	port-profile	Creates a port profile and enters port profile configuration mode.
	show interface ethernet	Displays Ethernet interface information.
	show interface port-channel	Displays port-channel interface information.
	show running-config interface	Displays the current operating configuration, which includes the system jumbo MTU size.
	interface	Creates an interface and enters interface configuration mode.

mtu (ERSPAN)

To set the maximum size of a transmission unit for ERSPANed packets in a monitor session, use the **mtu** command.

mtu *mtu_value*

Syntax Description	<i>mtu_value</i>	Specifies the maximum allowable MTU (50 - 1500 bytes) for ERSPANed packets in a monitor session. Packets larger than the allowable size are truncated.
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Defaults	1500 bytes
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Command Modes	ERSPAN configuration (config-erspan-src)
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4) SV1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	ERSPANed packets larger than the specified allowable size for the monitor session are truncated.
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Examples	This example shows how to configure an MTU of 1000 bytes for ERSPANed packets in monitor session 2:
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```
n1000v# configure terminal
n1000v(config)# monitor session 2 type erspan-source
n1000v(config-erspan-source)# mtu 1000
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show monitor session	Displays the ERSPAN session configuration.
	monitor session	Creates an ERSPAN monitor session.