



A Commands

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

aaa authentication login console

To configure AAA authentication methods for console logins, use the **aaa authentication login console** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa authentication login console {group group-list} [none] | local | none}
```

```
no aaa authentication login console {group group-list [none] | local | none}
```

| Syntax Description | group | group-list | none | local |
|--------------------|---|--|---|---|
| | Specifies to use a server group for authentication. | Specifies a space-separated list of server groups. The list can include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • radius for all configured RADIUS servers. • tacacs+ for all configured TACACS+ servers. • Any configured RADIUS or TACACS+ server group name. | Specifies to use the username for authentication. | Specifies to use the local database for authentication. |

Defaults local

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Supported User Roles network-admin

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

Usage Guidelines

The **group radius**, **group tacacs+**, and **group group-list** methods refer to a set of previously defined RADIUS or TACACS+ servers. Use the **radius-server host** or **tacacs-server host** command to configure the host servers. Use the **aaa group server** command to create a named group of servers.

Use the **show aaa group** command to display the RADIUS server groups on the device.

If you specify more than one server group, the software checks each group in the order that you specify in the list.

If you specify the **group** method or **local** method and they fail, then the authentication can fail. If you specify the **none** method alone or after the **group** method, then the authentication always succeeds.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the AAA authentication console login methods:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# aaa authentication login console group radius
```

This example shows how to revert to the default AAA authentication console login method:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# no aaa authentication login console group radius
```

Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| aaa group server | Configures AAA server groups. |
| radius-server host | Configures RADIUS servers. |
| show aaa authentication | Displays AAA authentication information. |
| show aaa group | Displays the AAA server groups. |
| tacacs-server host | Configures TACACS+ servers. |

aaa authentication login default

To configure the default AAA authentication methods, use the **aaa authentication login default** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa authentication login default {group group-list} [none] | local | none }
```

```
no aaa authentication login default {group group-list [none] | local | none }
```

| Syntax Description | group | Specifies a server group list to be used for authentication. |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| | <i>group-list</i> | Space-separated list of server groups that can include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • radius for all configured RADIUS servers. • tacacs+ for all configured TACACS+ servers. • Any configured RADIUS or TACACS+ server group name. |
| | none | (Optional) Specifies to use the username for authentication. |
| | local | Specifies to use the local database for authentication. |

Defaults local

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Supported User Roles network-admin

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

Usage Guidelines

The **group radius**, **group tacacs+**, and **group group-list** methods refer to a set of previously defined RADIUS or TACACS+ servers. Use the **radius-server host** or **tacacs-server host** command to configure the host servers. Use the **aaa group server** command to create a named group of servers.

Use the **show aaa group** command to display the RADIUS server groups on the device.

If you specify more than one server group, the software checks each group in the order that you specify in the list.

If you specify the **group** method or **local** method and they fail, then the authentication fails. If you specify the **none** method alone or after the **group** method, then the authentication always succeeds.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the AAA authentication console login method:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# aaa authentication login default group radius
```

This example shows how to revert to the default AAA authentication console login method:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# no aaa authentication login default group radius
```

Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| aaa group server | Configures AAA server groups. |
| radius-server host | Configures RADIUS servers. |
| show aaa authentication | Displays AAA authentication information. |
| show aaa group | Displays the AAA server groups. |
| tacacs-server host | Configures TACACS+ servers. |

aaa authentication login error-enable

To configure an AAA authentication failure message to display on the console, use the **aaa authentication login error-enable** command. To remove the error message, use the **no** form of this command.

aaa authentication login error-enable

no aaa authentication login error-enable

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

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

Usage Guidelines If none of the remote AAA servers respond when a user logs in, the authentication is processed by the local user database. If you have enabled the display, one of the following message is generated for the user:

```
Remote AAA servers unreachable; local authentication done.
Remote AAA servers unreachable; local authentication failed.
```

Examples This example shows how to enable the display of AAA authentication failure messages to the console:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# aaa authentication login error-enable
```

This example shows how to disable the display of AAA authentication failure messages to the console:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# no aaa authentication login error-enable
```

| Related Commands | Command | Description |
|------------------|---|--|
| | show aaa authentication login error-enable | Displays the status of the AAA authentication failure message display. |

aaa authentication login mschap

To enable Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (MSCHAP) authentication at login, use the **aaa authentication login mschap** command. To disable MSCHAP, use the **no** form of this command.

aaa authentication login mschap

no aaa authentication login mschap

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

SupportedUserRoles network-admin

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

Examples This example shows how to enable MSCHAP authentication:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# aaa authentication login mschap
```

This example shows how to disable MSCHAP authentication:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# no aaa authentication login mschap
```

| Related Commands | Command | Description |
|------------------|---|---|
| | show aaa authentication login mschap | Displays the status of MSCHAP authentication. |

aaa group server radius

To create a RADIUS server group, use the **aaa group server radius** command. To delete a RADIUS server group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa group server radius group-name
```

```
no aaa group server radius group-name
```

| Syntax Description | <i>group-name</i> | RADIUS server group name. The name is alphanumeric and case-sensitive. The maximum length is 64 characters. |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|
|--------------------|-------------------|---|

| 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 create a RADIUS server group and enter RADIUS Server Configuration mode for configuring the specified server group:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# aaa group server radius RadServer
n1000v(config-radius)#
```

This example shows how to delete a RADIUS server group:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# no aaa group server radius RadServer
```

| Related Commands | Command | Description |
|------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | show aaa groups | Displays server group information. |
| | radius-server host | Defines the IP address or hostname for a RADIUS server. |

aaa group server tacacs+

To create a TACACS+ server group, use the **aaa group server tacacs+** command. To delete a TACACS+ server group, use the **no** form of this command.

aaa group server tacacs+ *group-name*

no aaa group server tacacs+ *group-name*

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Syntax Description | <i>group-name</i> | TACACS+ server group name. The name is alphanumeric and case-sensitive. The maximum length is 64 characters. |
| 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. |
| Usage Guidelines | You must enable TACACS+ using the tacacs+ enable command before you can configure TACACS+. | |
| Examples | <p>This example shows how to create a TACACS+ server group:</p> <pre>n1000v# config t n1000v(config)# aaa group server tacacs+ TacServer n1000v(config-radius)#</pre> <p>This example shows how to delete a TACACS+ server group:</p> <pre>n1000v# config t n1000v(config)# no aaa group server tacacs+ TacServer</pre> | |
| Related Commands | Command | Description |
| | tacacs+ enable | Enables TACACS+. |
| | show aaa groups | Displays server group information. |

address-family l2vpn evpn

To configure an l2vpn address-family, use the **address-family l2vpn evpn** command.

address-family l2vpn evpn

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults None.

Command Modes Any.

SupportedUserRoles network-admin
network-operator

| Command History | Release | Modification |
|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | 5.2(1)SV3(1.1) | This command was introduced. |

Usage Guidelines None.

Examples This example shows how to configure an l2vpn evpn address-family:

```
n1000v(config-router)# address-family l2vpn evpn
```

Related Commands None.

assign port-profile-role

To assign a port profile role to a specific port profile, use the **assign port-profile-role** command. To remove the role from the profile, use the **no** form of this command.

assign port-profile-role *port-profile-role-name*

no assign port-profile-role *port-profile-role-name*

| Syntax Description | <i>port-profile-role-name</i> Name of the port profile role. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Defaults | None | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Command Modes | port-profile configuration (config-port-profile) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SupportedUserRoles | network-admin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Command History | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4.2(1)SV1(4)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Release | Modification | 4.2(1)SV1(4) | This command was introduced. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Release | Modification | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.2(1)SV1(4) | This command was introduced. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Examples | <p>This example shows how to assign a port profile role to a specific port profile:</p> <pre>n1000v# config t n1000v(config)# port-profile allaccess2 n1000v(config-port-prof)# assign port-profile-role adminUser</pre> <p>This example shows how to remove a role from a port profile configuration:</p> <pre>n1000v# config t n1000v(config)# port-profile allaccess2 n1000v(config-port-prof)# no assign port-profile-role adminUser</pre> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Related Commands | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>port-profile</td> <td>Creates a port profile.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>show port-profile-role</td> <td>Displays the port profile role configuration, including role names, descriptions, assigned users, and assigned groups.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>show port-profile-role users</td> <td>Displays available users and groups.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>show port-profile</td> <td>Displays the port profile configuration, including roles assigned to them.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>feature port-profile-role</td> <td>Enables support for the restriction of port profile roles.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>port-profile</td> <td>Creates a port profile.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Command | Description | port-profile | Creates a port profile. | show port-profile-role | Displays the port profile role configuration, including role names, descriptions, assigned users, and assigned groups. | show port-profile-role users | Displays available users and groups. | show port-profile | Displays the port profile configuration, including roles assigned to them. | feature port-profile-role | Enables support for the restriction of port profile roles. | port-profile | Creates a port profile. |
| Command | Description | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| port-profile | Creates a port profile. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| show port-profile-role | Displays the port profile role configuration, including role names, descriptions, assigned users, and assigned groups. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| show port-profile-role users | Displays available users and groups. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| show port-profile | Displays the port profile configuration, including roles assigned to them. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| feature port-profile-role | Enables support for the restriction of port profile roles. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| port-profile | Creates a port profile. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

attach module

To access the standby Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM) console from the active VSM, use the **attach module** command.

attach module *module-number*

Syntax Description

module-number Number that identifies an existing module. The range is 1–66.

Note Only one value, 2, is operational.

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 attach to the console of the secondary VSM:

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# attach module 2
n1000v#
```

Usage Guidelines

Although the allowable range of module numbers is from 1–66, only one value, 2, is operational.

Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|--|--|
| show cores | Displays a list of cores. |
| show processes log | Displays a list of process logs. |
| show system redundancy status | Checks redundancy status. |
| show system internal sysmgr state | Checks the system internal sysmgr state. |
| reload module | Reloads a module. |

attach vem

To execute any VEM command without logging into the VEM, use the **attach vem** command. By using the **attach vem** command, you can get into the VEM and execute all the VEM commands.

attach module *module-number*

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Syntax Description | <i>module-number</i> Number that identifies an existing module. The range is 3–130. |
|---------------------------|---|

| | |
|-----------------|------|
| Defaults | None |
|-----------------|------|

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Command Modes | Global configuration (config) |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| SupportedUserRoles | network-admin |
|---------------------------|---------------|

| Command History | Release | Modification |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| | 4.2(1) SV2(2.1) | This command was introduced. |

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| Examples | This example shows : |
|-----------------|----------------------|

```
n1000v# config t
n1000v(config)# attach vem 4
n1000v# (vem-attach)# ?
vemcmd Execute vem command
vemdpa Execute vemdpa command
vemlog Execute vemlog command
vempkt Execute vempkt command
vemset Execute vemset command
ecd Go to execute command
exit Exit from command interpreter
pop Pop mode from stack or restore from name
push Push current mode to stack or save it under name
where Shows the CLI context you are in
```

| Related Commands | Command | Description |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| | | show cores |
| | show processes log | Displays a list of process logs. |
| | show system redundancy status | Checks redundancy status. |
| | show system internal sysmgr state | Checks the system internal sysmgr state. |
| | reload module | Reloads a module. |