



## N Commands

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## name (MST configuration)

To set the name of a Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) region, use the **name** command. To return to the default name, use the **no name** form of this command.

**name** *name*

**no name** *name*

### Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name to assign to the MST region. It can be any string with a maximum length of 32 alphanumeric characters.
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### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

MST configuration mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(0)N1(1a)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Two or more switches with the same VLAN mapping and configuration version number are considered to be in different MST regions if the region names are different.



#### Caution

Be careful when using the **name** command to set the name of an MST region. If you make a mistake, you can put the switch in a different region. The configuration name is a case-sensitive parameter.

### Examples

This example shows how to name a region:

```
switch(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration
switch(config-mst)# name accounting
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree mst configuration</b>	Displays information about the MST protocol.
<b>spanning-tree mst configuration</b>	Enters MST configuration mode.

## name (VLAN configuration)

To set the name for a VLAN, use the **name** command. To remove the user-configured name from a VLAN, use the **no** form of this command.

**name** *vlan-name*  
**no name**

### Syntax Description

<i>vlan-name</i>	Name of the VLAN; you can use up to 32 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters. The default name is VLANxxxx where xxxx represents four numeric digits (including leading zeroes) equal to the VLAN ID number (for example, VLAN0002).
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### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

VLAN configuration mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(0)N1(1a)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You cannot change the name for the default VLAN, VLAN 1, or for the internally allocated VLANs.

### Examples

This example shows how to name VLAN 2:

```
switch(config)# vlan 2
switch(config-vlan)# name accounting
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show vlan</b>	Displays VLAN information.

# no switchport

To configure the interface as a Layer 3 Ethernet interface, use the **no switchport** command.

## no switchport

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

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Interface configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(3)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can configure any Ethernet port as a routed interface. When you configure an interface as a Layer 3 interface, any configuration specific to Layer 2 on this interface is deleted.

If you want to configure a Layer 3 interface for Layer 2, enter the **switchport** command. Then, if you change a Layer 2 interface to a routed interface, enter the **no switchport** command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable an interface as a Layer 3 routed interface:

```
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/5
switch(config-if)# no switchport
switch(config-if)#
```

This example shows how to configure a Layer 3 interface as a Layer 2 interface:

```
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/5
switch(config-if)# switchport
switch(config-if)#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>copy running-config startup-config</b>	Saves the running configuration to the startup configuration file.
<b>interface ethernet (Layer 3)</b>	Configures an Ethernet routed interface or subinterface.
<b>interface loopback</b>	Configures a loopback interface.
<b>interface port-channel</b>	Configures an EtherChannel interface or subinterface.
<b>ip address</b>	Sets a primary or secondary IP address for an interface.
<b>show interfaces</b>	Displays interface information.