



D Commands

This chapter describes the basic Cisco NX-OS system commands that begin with D.

databits

To configure the number of data bits in a character for the terminal port, use the **databits** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

databits *bits*

no databits *bits*

Syntax Description	<i>bits</i>	Number of data bits in a character. The range is from 5 to 8.
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Command Default	8 bits
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Command Modes	Terminal line configuration mode
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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	You can configure the console port only from a session on the console port.
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Examples	This example shows how to configure the number of data bits for the console port:
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```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# databits 7
```

This example shows how to revert to the default number of data bits for the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# no databits 7
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show line	Displays information about the console port configuration.

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 debug command output. The filename is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 64 characters.
size bytes	(Optional) Specifies the size of the log file in bytes. The range is from 4096 to 4194304.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The Cisco NX-OS software creates the logfile 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 log file:

```
switch# debug logfile debug_log
```

This example shows how to revert to the default debug log file:

```
switch# no debug logfile debug_log
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	dir	Displays the contents of a directory.
	show debug logfile	Displays the debug logfile contents.

debug logging

To enable **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

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Disabled

Command Modes EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

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

```
switch# debug logging
```

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

```
switch# no debug logging
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	debug logfile	Configures the log file for the debug command output.

delete

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

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

Syntax Description	
<i>filesystem:</i>	(Optional) Name of the file system. Valid values are bootflash , debug , log , modflash , or volatile .
<i>//server/</i>	(Optional) Name of the server. Valid values are <i>///</i> , <i>//module-1/</i> , <i>//sup-1/</i> , <i>//sup-active/</i> , or <i>//sup-local/</i> . The double slash (<i>//</i>) is required.
<i>directory</i>	(Optional) Name of a directory. The directory name is case sensitive.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the file to delete. The filename is case sensitive.



Note

There can be no spaces in the *filesystem://server/directory/filename* string. Individual elements of this string are separated by colons (*:*) and slashes (*/*).

Command Default	
None	

Command Modes	
EXEC mode	

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

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

The **delete** command will delete a directory and its contents. Exercise caution when using this command to delete directories.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a file:

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

This example shows how to delete a directory:

```
switch# delete my_dir
This is a directory. Do you want to continue (y/n)? [y] y
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dir	Displays the contents of a directory.
save	Saves the configuration session to a file.

dir

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

```
dir [filesystem:] [//server/] [directory]
```

Syntax Description

<i>filesystem:</i>	(Optional) Name of the file system. Valid values are bootflash , debug , log , modflash , or volatile .
<i>//server/</i>	(Optional) Name of the server. Valid values are <i>///</i> , <i>//module-1/</i> , <i>//sup-1/</i> , <i>//sup-active/</i> , or <i>//sup-local/</i> . The double slash (<i>//</i>) is required.
<i>directory</i>	(Optional) Name of a directory. The directory name is case sensitive.



Note

There can be no spaces in the *filesystem://server/directory* string. Individual elements of this string are separated by colons (*:*) and slashes (*/*).

Command Default

Displays the contents of the current working directory.

Command Modes

EXEC mode

Command History

Release	Modification
5.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **dir** command displays a listing of the files in the specified directory. For each file, it lists the size of the file in bytes, the last modified time of the file, and the filename of the file. This command then displays the usage statistics for the file system.

Use the **pwd** command to verify the current working directory.

Use the **cd** command to change the current working directory.

Examples

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

```
switch# dir bootflash:
```

This example shows how to display the contents of the current working directory:

```
switch# dir
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cd	Changes the current working directory.
delete	Deletes a file or directory.
pwd	Displays the name of the current working directory.
rmdir	Deletes a directory.