



# A Commands

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# abort (session)

To discard the current configuration session, use the abort command.

abort

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Session configuration mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
5.2(1)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to abort the current configuration session:

```
switch# configure session MySession1

switch(config-s)# abort

switch#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
commit	Commits a session.
configure session	Creates a configuration session.
show configuration session	Displays the contents of the session.
verify	Verifies a session.

# abort (Call Home)

To discard Call Home configuration changes and release the Cisco Fabric Services (CFS) lock, use the abort command.

abort

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

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Callhome configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
		This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command if you are the CFS lock owner or if you are logged into the device that holds the CFS lock.

**Examples** This example shows how to discard Call Home configuration changes:

```
switch(config-callhome)# abort
switch(config-callhome)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show callhome	Displays Call Home configuration information.
	show running-config callhome	Displays the running configuration information for Call Home.

## alert-group (Call Home)

To configure a CLI show command for an alert group, use the alert-group command. To remove a CLI command from an alert group, use the no form of this command.

```
alert-group alert user-def-cmd CLI-command
no alert-group alert user-def-cmd CLI-command
```

### Syntax Description

alert	Alert group. The alert group can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All—All alert groups</li> <li>• Cisco-TAC—Cisco TAC events</li> <li>• Configuration—Configuration events</li> <li>• Diagnostic—Diagnostic events</li> <li>• EEM—EEM events</li> <li>• Environmental—Power, fan, temperature-related events</li> <li>• Inventory—Inventory status events</li> <li>• License—Licensing events</li> <li>• Linecard-Hardware—Linecard-related events</li> <li>• Supervisor-Hardware—Supervisor-related events</li> <li>• Syslog-group-port—Syslog message events filed by port manager</li> <li>• System—Software-related events</li> <li>• Test—User-generated test events</li> </ul>
user-def-cmd	Specifies a CLI command for an alert group.
CLI-command	CLI show command. The command can be a maximum of 512 characters.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Callhome configuration mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You can customize predefined alert groups to execute additional CLI show commands when specific events occur and send that show output with the Call Home message. You can assign a maximum of five user-defined CLI show commands to an alert group.

You must enclose the show command in double quotes. Only valid show commands are accepted.



#### Note

You cannot add user-defined CLI show commands to the CiscoTAC-1 destination profile.

You can add show commands only to full text and XML destination profiles. Short text destination profiles do not support additional show commands because they only allow 128 bytes of text.

### Examples

This example shows how to add a show command output to a Call Home message sent for an alert group:

```
switch(config-callhome)# alert-group configuration user-def-cmd "show running-config"  
switch(config-callhome)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
copy running-config startup-config	Saves this configuration change.
show callhome user-def-cmd	Displays information about all user-defined show commands added to alert groups.

# acllog match-log-level

To specify the minimum severity level to log ACL matches, use the `acllog match-log-level` command. To remove the `acllog match-log-level`, use the `no` form of this command.

```
acllog match-log-level severity-level
no acllog match-log-level severity-level
```

## Syntax Description

severity-level	Number of the desired severity level at which messages should be logged. Messages at or numerically lower than the specified level are logged. Severity levels are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—emergency: System unusable</li> <li>• 1—alert: Immediate action needed</li> <li>• 2—critical: Critical condition</li> <li>• 3—error: Error condition</li> <li>• 4—warning: Warning condition</li> <li>• 5—notification: Normal but significant condition—default level</li> <li>• 6—informational: Informational message only (default)</li> <li>• 7—debugging: Appears during debugging only</li> </ul>
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## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Global configuration mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
5.2(1)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the `acllog match-log-level` to 6, informational:

```
switch(config)# acllog match-log-level 6
switch(config)#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
logging level	Enables logging messages from a specified facility and configures the logging severity level.
logging logfile	Configures the name of the log file used to store system messages and sets the minimum severity level to log.