



T Commands

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

tail

To display the last lines of a file, use the **tail** command.

```
tail [filesystem: [//server/]] [directory] filename [lines]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>filesystem</i> :	(Optional) Name of the file system. Valid values are bootflash , modflash , or volatile .	
<i>//server/</i>	(Optional) Name of the server. Valid values are <i>//</i> , //module-1/ , //sup-1/ , //sup-active/ , or //sup-local/ . 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 display. The filename is case sensitive.	
<i>lines</i>	(Optional) Number of lines to display. The range is from 0 to 80.	



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 Displays the last 10 lines.

Command Modes EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to display the last 10 lines of a file:

```
switch# tail bootflash:startup.cfg
```

This example shows how to display the last 20 lines of a file:

```
switch# tail bootflash:startup.cfg 20
```

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

terminal length

To set the number of lines of output to display on the terminal screen for the current session before pausing, use the **terminal length** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

terminal length *lines*

terminal no length

Syntax Description	<i>lines</i>	Number of lines to display. The range is from 0 to 511. Use 0 to not pause while displaying output.
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Command Default	The initial default for the console is 0 (do not pause output). The initial default for virtual terminal sessions is defined by the client software. The default for the no form is 24 lines.
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Command Modes	EXEC mode
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Command History	Release	Modification
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The session pauses after displaying the number of lines set in the terminal length. Press the space bar to display another screen of lines or press the Enter key to display another line. To return to the command prompt, press Ctrl-C .
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The terminal length setting applies only to the current session.

Examples	This example shows how to set the number of lines of command output to display on the terminal before pausing:
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```
switch# terminal length 28
```

This example shows how to revert to the default number of lines:

```
switch# terminal no length
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show terminal	Displays the terminal session configuration.

terminal session-timeout

To set the terminal inactivity timeout for the current session, use the **terminal session-timeout** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

terminal session-timeout *minutes*

terminal no session-timeout

Syntax Description	<i>minutes</i>	Number of minutes. The range is from 0 to 525600 minutes (8760 hours). Use 0 to disable the terminal inactivity timeout.
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Command Default	Terminal session timeout is disabled (0 minutes).
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Command Modes	EXEC mode
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Command History	Release	Modification
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The terminal session inactivity timeout setting applies only to the current session.
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Examples This example shows how to set the terminal inactivity timeout for the session to 10 minutes:

```
switch# terminal session-timeout 10
```

This example shows how to revert to the default terminal inactivity timeout for the session:

```
switch# terminal no session-timeout
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show terminal	Displays the terminal session configuration.

terminal terminal-type

To set the terminal type for the current session, use the **terminal terminal-type** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
terminal terminal-type type
```

```
terminal no terminal-type
```

Syntax Description	<i>type</i>	Type of terminal. The type string is case sensitive, must be a valid type (for example, ansi, vt100, or xterm), and has a maximum of 80 characters.
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Command Default	For a virtual terminal, the terminal type is set during negotiation with the client software. Otherwise, vt100 is the default.	
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Command Modes	EXEC mode	
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Command History	Release	Modification
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The terminal type setting applies only to the current session.	
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Examples	This example shows how to set the terminal type:	
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```
switch# terminal terminal-type xterm
```

This example shows how to revert to the default terminal type:

```
switch# terminal no terminal-type
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show terminal	Displays the terminal session configuration.

terminal width

To set the number of character columns on the terminal screen for the current line for a session, use the **terminal width** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

terminal width *columns*

terminal no width

Syntax Description	<i>columns</i>	Number of columns. The range is from 24 to 511.
Command Default	For a virtual terminal, the width is set during negotiation with the client software. Otherwise, 80 columns is the default.	
Command Modes	EXEC mode	
Command History	Release	Modification
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	The terminal width setting applies only to the current session.	
Examples	This example shows how to set the number of columns to display on the terminal: switch# terminal width 70	
	This example shows how to revert to the default number of columns: switch# terminal no width	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	show terminal	Displays the terminal session configuration.

traceroute

To discover the routes that packets take when traveling to an IP address, use the **traceroute** command.

```
traceroute {dest-addr | hostname} [vrf {vrf-name | default | management}] [source src-addr]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>dest-addr</i>		IP address of the destination device. The format is <i>A.B.C.D</i> .
<i>hostname</i>		Name of the destination device. The name is case sensitive.
vrf <i>vrf-name</i>		(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) to use. The name is case sensitive.
default		(Optional) Specifies the default VRF.
management		(Optional) Specifies the management VRF.
source <i>src-addr</i>		(Optional) Specifies a source IP address. The format is <i>A.B.C.D</i> . The default is the IPv4 address for the management interface of the switch.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to discover a route to a network device:

```
switch# traceroute 192.0.255.18 vrf management
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ping	Displays the network connectivity to another network device.
	traceroute6	Discovers the route to a device using IPv6 addressing.

traceroute6

To discover the routes that packets take when traveling to an IPv6 address, use the **traceroute6** command.

```
traceroute6 {dest-addr | hostname} [vrf {vrf-name | default | management}] [source src-addr]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>dest-addr</i>		IPv6 address of the destination device. The format is <i>A:B::C:D</i> .
<i>hostname</i>		Name of the destination device. The name is case sensitive.
vrf <i>vrf-name</i>		(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. The name is case sensitive and can be a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters.
default		(Optional) Specifies the default VRF.
management		(Optional) Specifies the management VRF.
source <i>src-addr</i>		(Optional) Specifies a source IPv6 address. The format is <i>A:B::C:D</i> . The default is the IPv6 address for the management interface of the switch.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to discover a route to a device:

```
switch# traceroute6 2001:0DB8::200C:417A vrf management
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ping6	Determines connectivity to another device using IPv6 addressing.
	traceroute	Discovers the route to a device using IPv4 addressing.