R Commands

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rate-limit cpu direction

To set the packet per second (PPS) rate limit for an interface, use the **rate-limit cpu direction** command. To revert ot the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

rate-limit cpu direction {**both**|**input**|**output**} **pps** *pps_value* **action log**
no rate-limit cpu direction {**both**|**input**|**output**} **pps** *pps_value* **action log**

Syntax Description

both	Sets the maximum input and output packet rate.
input	Sets the maximum input packet rate.
output	Sets the maximum output packet rate.
pps *pps_value*	Specifies the packets per second. The range is from 0 to 100,000.
action	Specifies the action is logged.
log	Writes a syslog message if the PPS value matches or exceeds the specified rate limit.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Interface configuration mode

Command History

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

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum input packet rate to 3 for an interface and enable the logging of syslog messages:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/5
switch(config-if)# rate-limit cpu direction input pps 3 action log
switch(config-if)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show running-config	Displays the running system configuration information.

remote hostname

To configure the hostname for the remote machine, use the **remote hostname** command. To revert to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

remote hostname *host-name* [**port** *port-num*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name*|**default**|**management**}]
no remote hostname

Syntax Description

host-name	Name of the remote host. The name can be a maximum of 128 characters.
port *port-num*	(Optional) Configures the TCP port of the remote host. The port number is from 1 to 65355.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance to use.
vrf-name	VRF name. The name is case sensitive and can be a maximum of 32 characters.
default	(Optional) Specifies the default VRF.
management	(Optional) Specifies the management VRF.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SVS connection configuration mode

Command History

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

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the hostname for a remote machine:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# svs connection SVSConn
switch(config-svs-conn)# remote hostname vcMain
switch(config-svs-conn)#
```

This example shows how to remove the hostname configuration for a remote machine:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# svs connection SVSConn
switch(config-svs-conn)# no remote hostname
switch(config-svs-conn)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
remote ip address	Configures the IPv4 address for a remote machine.
remote port	Configures the TCP port for a remote machine.

Command	Description
remote vrf	Configures the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance for a remote machine.
show svs connections	Displays SVS connection information.
svs connection	Enables an SVS connection.

remote ip address

To configure the IPv4 address for the remote machine, use the **remote ip address** command. To revert to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

remote ip address *ipv4-addr* [**port** *port-num*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name*|**default**|**management**}]
no remote ip address

Syntax Description

ipv4-addr	IPv4 address of the remote machine. The format is *A .B .C .D* .
port *port-num*	(Optional) Configures the TCP port of the remote host. The port number is from 1 to 65355.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance to use.
vrf-name	VRF name. The name is case sensitive and can be a maximum of 32 characters.
default	(Optional) Specifies the default VRF.
management	(Optional) Specifies the management VRF.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SVS connection configuration mode

Command History

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

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the IPv4 address for a remote machine:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# svs connection SVSConn
switch(config-svs-conn)# remote ip address 192.0.2.12
switch(config-svs-conn)#
```

This example shows how to remove the IPv4 address configuration for a remote machine:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# svs connection SVSConn
switch(config-svs-conn)# no remote ip address
switch(config-svs-conn)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
remote hostname	Configures the hostname for a remote machine.

Command	Description
remote port	Configures the TCP port for a remote machine.
remote vrf	Configures the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance for a remote machine.
show svs connections	Displays SVS connection information.
svs connection	Enables an SVS connection.

remote port

To configure the TCP port of the remote machine, use the **remote port** command. To revert to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

remote port *port-num*
no remote port

Syntax Description

port-num	TCP port of the remote host. The port number is from 1 to 65355.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SVS connection configuration mode

Command History

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

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the TCP port of a remote machine:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# svs connection SVSConn
switch(config-svs-conn)# remote port 21
switch(config-svs-conn)#
```

This example shows how to remove the TCP port configuration of a remote machine:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# svs connection SVSConn
switch(config-svs-conn)# no remote port
switch(config-svs-conn)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
remote hostname	Configures the hostname for a remote machine.
remote ip address	Configures the IPv4 for a remote machine.
remote vrf	Configures the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance for a remote machine.
show svs connections	Displays SVS connection information.
svs connection	Enables an SVS connection.

remote vrf

To configure the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance for the remote machine, use the **remote vrf** command.

remote vrf {*vrf-name*|**default**|**management**}

Syntax Description

vrf-name	VRF name. The name is case sensitive and can be a maximum of 32 characters.
default	Specifies the default VRF.
management	Specifies the management VRF.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SVS connection configuration mode

Command History

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

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the VRF of a remote machine:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# svs connection SVSConn
switch(config-svs-conn)# remote vrf default
switch(config-svs-conn)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
remote hostname	Configures the hostname for a remote machine.
remote ip address	Configures the IPv4 address for a remote machine.
remote port	Configures the TCP port of a remote machine.
show svs connections	Displays SVS connection information.
svs connection	Enables an SVS connection.

revision

To set the revision number for the Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) region configuration, use the **revision** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

revision *version*
no revision *version*

Syntax Description

version	Revision number for the MST region configuration. The range is from 0 to 65535.

Command Default

Revision 0

Command Modes

MST configuration mode

Command History

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

Usage Guidelines

Two or more switches with the same VLAN mapping and name are considered to be in different MST regions if the configuration revision numbers are different.

Caution Be careful when using the **revision** command to set the revision number of the MST region configuration because a mistake can put the switch in a different region.

Examples

This example shows how to set the revision number of the MST region configuration:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration
switch(config-mst)# revision 5
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show spanning-tree mst	Displays information about the MST protocol.