



D Commands

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default interface

To create a checkpoint of the running configuration for rollback purposes, use the **default interface** command.

default interface *if* [**checkpoint** *name*]

| Syntax Description | | |
|--------------------|--|---|
| <i>if</i> | | Interface type and number in module/slot format. |
| checkpoint | | (Optional) Creates a configuration rollback checkpoint. |
| <i>name</i> | | (Optional) Checkpoint name. The maximum size is 80 alphanumeric characters. |

Command Default None

Command Modes Interface configuration mode

| Command History | Release | Modification |
|-----------------|---------|------------------------------|
| | 5.1(1) | This command was introduced. |

Usage Guidelines Use this command to return an interface to its default state. All the user configuration under the specified interface(s) is deleted upon the successful completion of the command. You can optionally create a checkpoint before deleting the interface configuration, so that you can later choose to roll back to the original configuration.



Caution When using this command, you delete the configuration of the specified interfaces unless you enter the checkpoint keyword. The optional checkpoint keyword allows you to create a checkpoint of the interface configuration to that you can later roll back to the original configuration.

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to create a checkpoint of the running configuration for rollback purposes:

```
switch(config)# default interface ethernet 2/1 checkpoint test
.....Done
switch(config)#
```

| Related Commands | Command | Description |
|------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | show interface switchport | Displays the administrative and operational status of a switching (nonrouting) port. |

delay

To configure the interface throughput delay for Ethernet interfaces, use the **delay** command. To remove the configured throughput delay, use the **no** form of this command.

delay *value*
no delay

Syntax Description

| | |
|--------------|--|
| <i>value</i> | Delay time in tens of microseconds. The range is from 1 to 16777215. |
|--------------|--|

Command Default

10 microseconds for all interfaces except loopback ports
 5000 microseconds for loopback ports

Command Modes

Interface configuration mode

Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 4.0 | This command was introduced. |

Usage Guidelines

Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 4.2(1) for the Cisco Nexus 7000 Series devices, the default delay values are changed. Prior to this release, all the default delay value for all interfaces was 100 microseconds.

After upgrading from an older release, when you enter the **show running** command on a VLAN interface, the display shows an additional configuration of “delay 100.” If you want to revert the delay value to the new default, enter the **no delay** command for that VLAN interface.

Specifying a value for the throughput delay provides a value for use by Layer 3 protocols; it does not change the actual throughput delay of an interface.

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the throughput-delay time to 100,000 microseconds for the slot 3 port 1 Ethernet interface:

```
switch(config)# interface ethernet 3/1
switch(config-if)# delay 10000
```

Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| show interface | Displays information about the interface, which includes the delay parameter. |

delay restore

To delay the virtual port channel (vPC) from coming up on the restored vPC peer device after a reload when the peer adjacency is already established, use the **delay restore** command. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

delay restore *seconds*
no delay restore *seconds*

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Syntax Description | <i>seconds</i> Number of seconds to delay bringing up the restored vPC peer device. The range is from 1 to 3600. |
|---------------------------|--|

Command Default 30 seconds

Command Modes vpc-domain command mode

| Command History | Release | Modification |
|------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| | 4.2(1) | This command was introduced. |

Usage Guidelines Use the delay restore command to avoid upstream traffic from the access device to the core from being dropped when you restore the vPC peer devices. If the restored vPCs come up before the routing tables are converged, you might see packet drops.

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the delay reload:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# vpc domain 5
switch(config-vpc-domain)# delay restore 40
```

| Related Commands | Command | Description |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| | delay restore interface-vlan | Allows Layer 3 routing protocols to converge and Forwarding Information Base (FIB) programming to complete for a more graceful restoration of switched virtual interfaces (SVIs). |
| | feature vpc | Enables vPC configuration on the device. |

delay restore interface-vlan

To allow Layer 3 routing protocols to converge and Forwarding Information Base (FIB) programming to complete for a more graceful restoration of switched virtual interfaces (SVIs) on the restored virtual port channel (vPC) after the delay of the vPC from coming up on the restored vPC peer device, use the **delay restore interface-vlan** command. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

delay restore interface-vlan *seconds*
no delay restore interface-vlan *seconds*

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Syntax Description | <i>seconds</i> Number of seconds to delay bringing up the SVIs on the vPC peer device. The range is from 1 to 3600. |
|---------------------------|---|

Command Default 10 seconds

Command Modes vpc-domain command mode

| Command History | Release | Modification |
|------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| | 4.2(1) | This command was introduced. |

Usage Guidelines Use the delay restore command to avoid upstream traffic from the access device to the core from being dropped when you restore the vPC peer devices. If the restored vPCs come up before the routing tables are converged, you might see packet drops.

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the delay reload:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# vpc domain 1
switch(config-vpc-domain)# delay restore 60
switch(config-vpc-domain)# delay restore interface-vlan 30
switch(config-vpc-domain)#
```

| Related Commands | Command | Description |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---|
| | delay restore | Delays the virtual port channel (vPC) from coming up on the restored vPC peer device after a reload when the peer adjacency is already established. |
| | feature vpc | Enables vPC configuration on the device. |

delay restore interface-vlan batch

This command is used to configure the batching to bring up the interface-vlan or bridge-domain interfaces on vPC secondary.

To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

delay restore interface-vlan batch *batch size* **timer** *time in seconds*
no delay restore interface-vlan batch *batch size* **timer** *time in seconds*

Syntax Description

Table 1: Syntax Description

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>Batch size</i> | Number of interface-vlan or interface-bridge-domain brought up per batch. The range is from 1 to 4094. |
| <i>seconds</i> | Number of seconds to delay in bringing up the next batch of interface-vlan or interface-bridge-domain. The range is from 1 to 3600. |

Command Modes

vpc-domain command mode

Command Default

vPC delay restore <time-out>

| Release | Modification |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 8.2(7) | This command was introduced. |

Examples

This example shows how to enable batching of SVIs on VPC secondary upon expiry of the delay restore interface-vlan timer:

```
switch(config)# vpc domain 1
switch(config-vpc-domain)# delay restore
switch(config-vpc-domain)# delay restore interface-vlan
switch(config-vpc-domain)# delay restore interface-vlan batch 200
switch(config-vpc-domain)# delay restore interface-vlan batch 200 timer 20
```

description

To provide textual interface descriptions for the Ethernet and management interfaces, use the **description** command. To remove the description, use the **no** form of this command.

description *text*

Syntax Description

| | |
|-------------|--|
| <i>text</i> | Description for the interface that you are configuring. The maximum range is 80 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters. |
|-------------|--|

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Interface configuration mode

Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 4.0 | This command was introduced. |

Usage Guidelines

You use the description command to provide textual interface descriptions.

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to add the description server1 to the Ethernet interface on slot 5, port 2:

```
switch(config)# interface ethernet 5/1
switch(config-if)# description server1
```

Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| show interface | Displays information about the interface, which includes the description parameter. |

discovery-timeout

To configure what action is taken on an interface when a connection timeout occurs, use the **discovery-timeout** command in Ethernet OAM action configuration mode or interface Ethernet OAM action configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

discovery-timeout {**disable** | **efd** | **error-disable-interface** | **log**}
nodiscovery-timeout {**disable** | **efd** | **error-disable-interface** | **log**}

| Syntax Description | Parameter | Description |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | disable | Performs no action on the interface when a connection timeout occurs. |
| | efd | Puts the line protocol into the down state for an interface when a connection timeout occurs. The state is removed when the session is re-established. |
| | error-disable-interface | Puts the interface into the error-disable state when a connection timeout occurs. |
| | log | (Interface Ethernet OAM action configuration only) Creates a syslog entry when a capabilities-conflict event occurs. This action is available in Interface Ethernet OAM action configuration mode to override the profile setting and log the event for the interface when it occurs. |

Command Default The default action is to create a syslog entry.

Command Modes Ethernet OAM action configuration (config-eoam-action)
 Interface Ethernet OAM action configuration (config-if-eoam-action)

| Command History | Release | Modification |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| | 7.3(0)D1(1) | This command was introduced. |

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

The following example shows how to configure that no action is performed on the interface when a connection timeout occurs:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ethernet oam profile Profile_1
switch(config-eoam)# action
switch(config-eoam-action)# discovery-timeout disable
```

The following example shows how to configure putting the interface into the line-protocol-down state when a connection timeout occurs.

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ethernet oam profile Profile_1
switch(config-eoam)# action
switch(config-eoam-action)# discovery-timeout efd
```

The following example shows how to configure that the interface is put into the error-disable state when a connection timeout occurs:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ethernet oam profile Profile_1
```

```
switch(config-eoam) # action  
switch(config-eoam-action) # discovery-timeout error-disable-interface
```

The following example shows how to configure that a syslog is created when a connection timeout occurs:

```
switch# configure terminal  
switch(config) # interface ethernet 2/1  
switch(config-if) # ethernet oam  
switch(config-if-eoam) # action  
switch(config-if-eoam-action) # connection-timeout log
```

Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| ethernet oam profile | Creates an EOAM profile and enters EOAM configuration mode. |
| ethernet oam | Enables Ethernet Link OAM, with default values, on an interface and enter interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode. |
| profile (EOAM) | Attaches an Ethernet OAM profile to an interface. |

dual-active exclude interface-vlan

To ensure that certain VLAN interfaces are not shut down on the virtual port-channel (vPC) secondary peer device when the vPC peer link fails for those VLANs carried on the vPC peer link but not by the vPC configuration, use the **dual-active exclude interface-vlan** command. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

dual-active exclude interface-vlan *range*
no dual-active exclude interface-vlan *range*

Syntax Description

| | |
|--------------|--|
| <i>range</i> | Range of VLAN interfaces that you want to exclude from shutting down. The range is from 1 to 4094. |
|--------------|--|

Command Default

None

Command Modes

vpc-domain configuration mode

Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 4.2(1) | This command was introduced. |

Usage Guidelines

Use the **dual-active exclude interface-vlan** command to ensure that those VLAN interfaces on the vPC secondary peer device that are carried on the vPC peer link but not by the vPC configuration do not go down if the vPC peer link fails. The VLAN interfaces must have already been configured.



Caution

We do not recommend that you configure an interface-VLAN exclude for a VLAN carried on a vPC because this action might cause packet losses on dual-active devices if the interface-VLAN still captures Layer 3 traffic while the vPC primary device and the vPC peer link are down.

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the device to keep the VLAN interfaces up on the vPC peer devices if the peer link fails:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# vpc-domain 5
switch(config-vpc-domain)# dual-active exclude interface-vlan 10
```

Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| vpc-domain | Configures a vPC domain and enters the vpc-domain configuration mode. |

duplex

To specify the duplex mode as full, half, or autonegotiate, use the **duplex** command. To return the system to default mode, use the **no** form of this command.

```
duplex {full | half | auto}
no duplex {full | half | auto}
```

Syntax Description

| | |
|-------------|---|
| full | Specifies the duplex mode as full. |
| half | Specifies the duplex mode as half. |
| auto | Specifies the duplex mode as autonegotiate. |

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Interface configuration mode

Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 4.0 | This command was introduced. |

Usage Guidelines

The interface speed that you specify can affect the duplex mode used for an interface, so you should set the speed before setting the duplex mode. If you set the speed for autonegotiation, the duplex mode is automatically set to be autonegotiated. If you specify 10- or 100-Mbps speed, the port is automatically configured to use half-duplex mode, but you can specify full-duplex mode instead. Gigabit Ethernet is full duplex only. You cannot change the duplex mode on Gigabit Ethernet ports or on a 10/100/1000-Mbps port that is set for Gigabit Ethernet.

See the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Configuration Guide* Release 5.x for more information about interface speed and duplex settings.

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to specify the duplex mode for full duplex:

```
switch(config-if)# duplex full
```

Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| show interface | Displays information about the interface, which includes the duplex parameter. |

dying-gasp

To configure what action is taken on an interface when a dying-gasp notification is received from the remote Ethernet OAM peer, use the **dying-gasp** command in Ethernet OAM action configuration mode or interface Ethernet OAM action configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

dying-gasp {**disable** | **error-disable-interface** | **log**}
no dying-gasp {**disable** | **error-disable-interface** | **log**}

| Syntax Description | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| disable | Performs no action on the interface when a dying-gasp notification is received. | |
| error-disable-interface | Puts the interface into the error-disable state when a dying-gasp notification is received. | |
| log | (Interface Ethernet OAM action configuration only) Creates a syslog entry when a dying-gasp notification is received. This action is available in Interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode to override the profile setting and log the event for the interface when it occurs. | |

Command Default The default action is to create a syslog entry.

Command Modes Ethernet OAM action configuration (config-eoam-action)
 Interface Ethernet OAM action configuration (config-if-eoam-action)

| Command History | Release | Modification |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| | 7.3(0)D1(1) | This command was introduced. |

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

The following example shows how to configure that no action is performed on the interface when a dying-gasp notification is received.

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ethernet oam profile Profile_1
switch(config-eoam)# action
switch(config-eoam-action)# dying-gasp disable
```

The following example shows how to configure that the interface is put into the error-disable state when a dying-gasp notification is received.

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# ethernet oam profile Profile_1
switch(config-eoam)# action
switch(config-eoam-action)# dying-gasp error-disable-interface
```

The following example shows how to configure that a syslog is created when a dying-gasp notification is received:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# ethernet oam
```

```
switch(config-if-eoam)# action  
switch(config-if-eoam-action)# dying-gasp log
```

Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| ethernet oam profile | Creates an EOAM profile and enters EOAM configuration mode. |
| ethernet oam | Enables Ethernet Link OAM, with default values, on an interface and enter interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode. |
| profile (EOAM) | Attaches an Ethernet OAM profile to an interface. |

