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## Cisco NX-OS Layer 2 Commands

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This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS Layer 2 commands.

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## clear mac address-table dynamic

To clear the dynamic address entries from the MAC address table in Layer 2, use the **clear mac address-table dynamic** command.

**clear mac address-table dynamic** [[**address** *mac\_addr*] [**vlan** *vlan\_id*] [**interface** {*type slot/port* | *port-channel number*}]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>address</b> <i>mac_addr</i>	(Optional) Specifies the MAC address to remove from the table. Use the format XXXX.XXXX.XXXX.
	<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan_id</i>	(Optional) Specifies the VLAN from which the MAC address should be removed from the table. The range of valid values is from 1 to 4094.
	<b>interface</b> <i>type slot/port</i>	(Optional) Specifies the interface. Use either the type of interface, the slot number, or the port number.
	<b>port-channel</b> <i>number</i>	(Optional) Specifies the port channel number. The range is from 1 to 4096.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **clear mac address-table dynamic** command with no arguments to remove all dynamic entries from the table.

To clear static MAC addresses from the table, use the **no mac address-table static** command in configuration mode.

If the **clear mac address-table dynamic** command is entered with no options, all dynamic addresses are removed. If you specify an address but do not specify an interface, the address is deleted from all interfaces. If you specify an interface but do not specify an address, the device removes all addresses on the specified interfaces.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to clear all the dynamic Layer 2 entries from the MAC address table:

```
switch(config)# clear mac address-table dynamic
```

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```
switch(config) #
```

This example shows how to clear all the dynamic Layer 2 entries from the MAC address table for VLAN 20 on port 2/20:

```
switch(config) # clear mac address-table dynamic vlan 20 interface ethernet 2/20
switch(config) #
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show mac address-table</b>	Displays the information about the MAC address table.

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## clear spanning-tree counters

To clear the counters for the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP), use the **clear spanning-tree counters** command.

```
clear spanning-tree counters [vlan vlan-id] [interface {ethernet {interface-num} | port-channel {channel-num}}]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional)	Specifies the VLAN. The range is from 1 to 4094.
<b>interface</b>	(Optional)	Specifies the interface type.
<b>ethernet</b>		Specifies the Ethernet.
<i>interface-num</i>		Module and port number.
<i>port-channel</i> <i>channel-num</i>		Port-channel number.

Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Any command mode
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Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	You can clear all the STP counters on the entire device, per VLAN, or per interface. This command does not require a license.
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Examples	This example shows how to clear the STP counters for VLAN 5:  switch# <b>clear spanning-tree counters vlan 5</b>
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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays information about the spanning tree state.
	<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays information about MST spanning tree state.

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## clear spanning-tree detected-protocol

To restart the protocol migration, use the **clear spanning-tree detected-protocol** command.

```
clear spanning-tree detected-protocol [interface {ethernet {interface-num} | port-channel
{channel-num} }]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>interface</b>	(Optional) Specifies the interface type.
<b>ethernet</b>	Specifies the Ethernet.
<i>ethernet</i> <i>interface-num</i>	Module and port number.
<i>port-channel</i> <i>channel-num</i>	Port-channel number.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Rapid per VLAN Spanning Tree Plus (Rapid PVST+) and Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) have built-in compatibility mechanisms that allow them to interact properly with other versions of IEEE spanning tree or other regions. For example, a bridge running Rapid PVST+ can send 802.1D bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) on one of its ports when it is connected to a legacy bridge. An MST bridge can detect that a port is at the boundary of a region when it receives a legacy BPDU or an MST BPDU that is associated with a different region.

These mechanisms are not always able to revert to the most efficient mode. For example, a Rapid PVST+ bridge that is designated for a legacy 802.1D bridge stays in 802.1D mode even after the legacy bridge has been removed from the link. Similarly, an MST port assumes that it is a boundary port when the bridges to which it is connected have joined the same region.

To force the MST port to renegotiate with the neighbors, enter the **clear spanning-tree detected-protocol** command.

If you enter the **clear spanning-tree detected-protocol** command with no arguments, the command is applied to every port of the device.

This command does not require a license.

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**Examples**

This example shows how to restart the protocol migration on a specific interface:

```
switch# clear spanning-tree detected-protocol interface gigabitethernet5/8
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays information about the spanning tree state.
<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays information about MST spanning tree state.

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## clear vlan counters

To clear the counters for a specified VLAN or all VLANs, use the **clear vlan counters** command.

**clear vlan [id {vlan-id}] counters**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>id</b>	(Optional) Specifies the VLAN ID that you want to clear. Valid values are from 1 to 4096.
	<i>vlan-id</i>	Number of the VLAN that you want to clear.
<b>Defaults</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode	
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	If you do not specify a VLAN ID, the system clears the counters for all the VLANs, including private VLANs.  This command does not require a license.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to clear the counters for VLAN 50:  switch# <b>clear vlan 50 counters</b>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show vlan counters</b>	Displays information on statistics for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<b>show interface counters</b>	Displays information about the statistics for the specified VLANs.

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# clear vtp counters

To clear the Virtual Trunking Protocol (VTP) counters, use the **clear vtp counters** command.

**clear vtp counters**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
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<b>Defaults</b>	None
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
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<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
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<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to clear the VTP counters:</p> <pre>switch# clear vtp counters switch#</pre>
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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show interface counters</b>	Displays information about the statistics for the specified VLANs.

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## feature private-vlan

To enable private VLANs, use the **feature private-vlan** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**feature private-vlan**

**no feature private-vlan**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
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<b>Defaults</b>	Disabled
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
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<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>You must use this command to enable private VLAN functionality. You must enable private VLANs before the private VLANs are visible to the user. When private VLANs are disabled, all of the configuration on the feature is removed from the interfaces.</p> <p>You cannot apply the <b>no feature private-vlan</b> command if the device has any operational ports in private VLAN mode. You must shut down all operational ports in private VLAN mode before you use the <b>no feature private-vlan</b> command. After you shut down the interfaces and enter the <b>no feature private-vlan</b> command, these ports return to the default mode.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
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<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enable private VLAN functionality on the device:
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```
switch(config)# feature private-vlan
switch(config)#
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	Command	Description
	<b>show feature</b>	Displays whether the feature is enabled or disabled.
	<b>show vlan private-vlan</b>	Displays information on private VLANs. If the feature is not enabled, this command returns an error.

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## feature vtp

To enable VTPs, use the **feature vtp** command. To return to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

**feature vtp**

**no feature vtp**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
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<b>Defaults</b>	Disabled
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
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<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must use this command to enable private VTP functionality. You must enable private VTP before you can configure or use any of the functionality.
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### Note

When you disable the VTP feature, all of the VTP configurations are lost.

This command does not require a license.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enable VTP functionality on the device:
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```
switch(config)# feature vtp
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show feature</b>	Displays whether the feature is enabled or disabled.

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## instance vlan

To map a VLAN or a set of VLANs to a Multiple Spanning Tree instance (MSTI), use the **instance vlan** command. To delete the instance and return the VLANs to the default instance (CIST), use the **no** form of this command.

**instance** *instance-id* **vlan** *vlan-id*

**no instance** *instance-id* **vlan** *vlan-id*

### Syntax Description

<i>instance-id</i>	Instances to which the specified VLANs are mapped; the range of valid values is from 0 to 4094.
<i>vlan-id</i>	Number of the VLAN that you are mapping to the specified MSTI; the range of valid values is from 1 to 4094.

### Defaults

No VLANs are mapped to any MST instance (all VLANs are mapped to the CIST instance).

### Command Modes

MST configuration submode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The **vlan** *vlan-range* is entered as a single value or a range.

You cannot map VLANs 3968 to 4047 or 4094 to an MST instance. These VLANs are reserved for internal use by the device.

The mapping is incremental, not absolute. When you enter a range of VLANs, this range is added to or removed from the existing instances.

Any unmapped VLAN is mapped to the CIST instance.



#### Caution

When you change the VLAN-to-MSTI mapping, the system restarts MST.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to map a range of VLANs to MSTI 4:

```
switch(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration
```

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```
switch(config-mst)# instance 4 vlan 100-200
switch(config-mst)#
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree mst configuration</b>	Displays information about the MST protocol.
<b>spanning-tree mst configuration</b>	Enters MST configuration submode.

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## mac-address

To configure a static MAC address for a Layer 3 interface, use the **mac address** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**mac-address** *mac-address*

**no mac-address** *mac-address*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>mac-address</i> MAC address for the Layer 3 interface. Use the format XXXX.XXXX.XXXX.	
<b>Defaults</b>	VDC MAC address	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration	
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.2(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>You can specify a MAC address for all Layer 3 interfaces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Layer 3 interfaces</li> <li>• Layer 3 port channels</li> <li>• Layer 3 subinterfaces</li> <li>• VLAN network interface</li> </ul> <p>You cannot configure static MAC addresses on tunnel interfaces.</p> <p>You cannot use this command on Layer 2 interfaces or individual members of a port channel.</p> <p>See the <i>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Command Reference</i> for information on configuring Layer 3 interfaces.</p> <p>You cannot configure a static group MAC address to these interfaces.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>	
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to configure a static MAC address on a Layer 3 interface:</p> <pre>switch(config)# <b>interface ethernet 7/3</b> switch(config-if)# <b>mac-address 02c4.1e42.a3b2</b></pre>	

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show interface</b>	Displays information about the interface.
	<b>show running-config</b>	Displays information about the current configuration.

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## mac address-table aging-time

To configure the aging time for entries in the Layer 2 table, use the **mac address-table aging-time** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**mac address-table aging-time** *seconds* [**vlan** *vlan\_id*]

**no mac address-table aging-time** [**vlan** *vlan\_id*]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i>	Aging time for MAC table entries for Layer 2. The range is from 120 to 918000 seconds. The default is 1800 seconds. Entering 0 disables the aging time.
	<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan_id</i>	(Optional) Specifies the VLAN to apply the changed aging time.

<b>Defaults</b>	1800 seconds
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
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<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin
	vdc-admin

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Enter <b>0</b> seconds to disable the aging process.
	The age value may be rounded off to the nearest multiple of 5 seconds. If the system rounds the value to a different value from that specified by the user (from the rounding process), the system returns an informational message.
	When you use this command in the global configuration mode, the age values of all VLANs for which a configuration has not been specified are modified and those VLANs with specifically modified aging times are not modified. When you use the <b>no</b> form of this command without the VLAN parameter, only those VLANs that have not been specifically configured for the aging time reset to the default value. Those VLANs with specifically modified aging times are not modified.
	When you use this command and specify a VLAN, the aging time for only that specified VLAN is modified. When you use the <b>no</b> form of this command and specify a VLAN, the aging time for the VLAN is returned to the current global configuration for the aging time, which might or might not be the default value of 300 seconds depending if the global configuration of the device for the aging time has been changed.
	The aging time is counted from the last time that the switch detected the MAC address.
	This command does not require a license.

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**Examples**

This example shows how to change the length of time an entry remains in the MAC address table to 500 seconds for the entire device:

```
switch(config)# mac address-table aging-time 500
switch(config)#
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show mac address-table</b>	Displays information about the MAC address table.
<b>clear mac address-table aging-time</b>	Displays information about the MAC address aging time.

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## mac address-table static

To configure a static entry for the Layer 2 MAC address table, use the **mac address-table static** command. To delete the static entry, use the **no** form of this command.

```
mac address-table static mac-address vlan vlan-id {[drop | interface {type slot/port |  
port-channel number}]}
```

```
no mac address-table static {address mac_addr} {vlan vlan_id}
```

Syntax Description	
<i>mac-address</i>	MAC address to add to the table. Use the format XXXX.XXXX.XXXX.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	Specifies the VLAN to apply static MAC address to; valid values are from 1 to 4094.
<b>drop</b>	(Optional) Drops all traffic that is received from and going to the configured MAC address in the specified VLAN.
<b>interface</b> <i>type slot/port</i>	(Optional) Specifies the interface. Use the type of interface, the slot number, and the port number.
<b>port-channel</b> <i>number</i>	(Optional) Specifies the interface. Use the port-channel number.

<b>Defaults</b>	None
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
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<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

You cannot apply the **mac address-table static** *mac-address* **vlan** *vlan-id* **drop** command to a multicast MAC address.

The output interface specified cannot be a VLAN interface or a Switched Virtual Interface (SVI).

Use the **no** form to remove entries that are profiled by the combination of specified entry information.

This command does not require a license.

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**Examples**

This example shows how to add a static entry to the MAC address table:

```
switch(config)# mac address-table static 0050.3e8d.6400 vlan 3 interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config)#
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show mac address-table</b>	Displays information about MAC address table.

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## media ethernet



### Note

The Cisco NX-OS software supports only Ethernet VLANs on the DC-OS. Although the **media ethernet** command appears on the device, it does not apply to any configuration.

To set the media type for a VLAN to Ethernet, use the **media ethernet** command. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default value.

**media ethernet**

**no media**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Defaults

Ethernet is the only media type supported.

### Command Modes

VLAN configuration submode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Usage Guidelines

The **media ethernet** command is not supported in Release 4.0.  
This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to set the media type to Ethernet for VLAN 2:

```
switch(config)# vlan 2  
switch(config-vlan)# media ethernet  
switch(config-mst)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show vlan</b>	Displays VLAN information.

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## name (VLAN configuration)

To set the name for a VLAN, use the **name** command. To remove the user-configured name from a VLAN, use the **no** form of this command.

**name** *vlan-name*

**no name**

### Syntax Description

*vlan-name* Name of the VLAN; you can use up to 32 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.

**Note** The name must be unique within each VDC.

### Defaults

The *vlan-name* argument is VLANxxxx where xxxx represents four numeric digits (including leading zeroes) equal to the VLAN ID number.

### Command Modes

VLAN configuration submode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The name must be unique within the VDC, and the same name can be reused in a separate VDC. You cannot change the name for the default VLAN, VLAN 1, or for the internally allocated VLANs. This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to name VLAN 2:

```
switch(config)# vlan 2
switch(config-vlan)# name accounting
switch(config-mst)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show vlan</b>	Displays VLAN information.

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## name (mst configuration)

To set the name of a Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) region, use the **name** command. To return to the default name, use the **no** form of this command.

**name** *name*

**no name** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name to assign to the MST region. It can be any string with a maximum length of 32 alphanumeric characters.
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<b>Defaults</b>	None
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<b>Command Modes</b>	MST configuration submenu
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<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Two or more devices with the same VLAN mapping and configuration version number are considered to be in different MST regions if the region names are different.
-------------------------	--



### Caution

Be careful when using the **name** command to set the name of an MST region. If you make a mistake, you can put the device in a different region. The configuration name is a case-sensitive parameter.

This command does not require a license.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to name a region:
-----------------	--

```
switch(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration
switch(config-mst)# name accounting
switch(config-mst)#
```

■ name (mst configuration)

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	show spanning-tree mst configuration	Displays information about the MST protocol.
	spanning-tree mst configuration	Enters MST configuration submode.

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## private-vlan

To configure private VLANs, use the **private-vlan** command. To return the specified VLAN(s) to normal VLAN mode, use the **no** form of this command.

**private-vlan {isolated | community | primary}**

**no private-vlan association**

Syntax Description	<b>isolated</b>	Designates the VLAN as an isolated secondary VLAN.
	<b>community</b>	Designates the VLAN as a community secondary VLAN.
	<b>primary</b>	Designates the VLAN as the primary VLAN.
	<b>association</b>	Specifies to delete all associations from the primary VLAN.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** VLAN configuration submode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must enable private VLANs by using the **feature private-vlan** command before you can configure private VLANs. The commands for configuring private VLANs are not visible until you enable private VLANs.



### Note

Before you configure a VLAN as a secondary VLAN, either community or isolated, you must shut down the VLAN interface, or Switched Virtual Interface (SVI), for that VLAN.

If you delete either the primary or secondary VLAN, the ports that are associated with the VLAN become inactive. When you enter the **no private-vlan** command, the VLAN returns to the normal VLAN mode. All primary and secondary associations on that VLAN are suspended, but the interfaces remain in private VLAN mode. However, when you reconvert the specified VLAN to private VLAN mode, the original associations are reinstated.

If you enter the **no vlan** command for the primary VLAN, all private VLAN associations with that VLAN are lost. However, if you enter the **no vlan** command for a secondary VLAN, the private VLAN associations with that VLAN are suspended and return when you recreate the specified VLAN and configure it as the previous secondary VLAN.

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You cannot configure VLAN1 or the internally allocated VLANs as private VLANs.

A private VLAN is a set of private ports that are characterized by using a common set of VLAN number pairs. Each pair is made up of at least two special unidirectional VLANs and is used by isolated ports and/or by a community of ports to communicate with routers.

An isolated VLAN is a VLAN that is used by isolated ports to communicate with promiscuous ports. An isolated VLAN's traffic is blocked on all other private ports in the same VLAN. Its traffic can only be received by standard trunking ports and promiscuous ports that are assigned to the corresponding primary VLAN.

A promiscuous port is defined as a private port that is assigned to a primary VLAN.

A community VLAN is defined as the VLAN that carries the traffic among community ports and from community ports to the promiscuous ports on the corresponding primary VLAN.

A primary VLAN is defined as the VLAN that is used to convey the traffic from the routers to customer end stations on private ports.

Multiple community and isolated VLANs are allowed. If you enter a range of primary VLANs, the system uses the first number in the range for the association.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to remove a private VLAN relationship from the primary VLAN. The associated secondary VLANs are not deleted.

```
switch(config-vlan)# no private-vlan association
switch(config-vlan)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show vlan</b>	Displays information about VLANs.
<b>show vlan private-vlan</b>	Displays information about private VLANs.

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## private-vlan association

To configure the association between a primary VLAN and a secondary VLAN on a private VLAN, use the **private-vlan association** command. To remove the association, use the **no** form of this command.

**private-vlan association** {[**add**] *secondary-vlan-list* | **remove** *secondary-vlan-list*}

**no private-vlan association**

### Syntax Description

<b>add</b>	Associates a secondary VLAN to a primary VLAN.
<i>secondary-vlan-list</i>	Number of the secondary VLAN.
<b>remove</b>	Clears the association between a secondary VLAN and a primary VLAN.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

VLAN configuration submode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must enable private VLANs by using the **feature private-vlan** command before you can configure private VLANs. The commands for configuring private VLANs are not visible until you enable private VLANs.



#### Note

Before you configure a VLAN as a secondary VLAN, either community or isolated, you must shut down the VLAN interface, or switched virtual interface (SVI), for that VLAN.

If you delete either the primary or secondary VLAN, the ports that are associated with the VLAN become inactive. When you enter the **no private-vlan** command, the VLAN returns to the normal VLAN mode. All primary and secondary associations on that VLAN are suspended, but the interfaces remain in private VLAN mode. However, when you reconvert the specified VLAN to private VLAN mode, the original associations are reinstated.

If you enter the **no vlan** command for the primary VLAN, all private VLAN associations with that VLAN are lost. However, if you enter the **no vlan** command for a secondary VLAN, the private VLAN associations with that VLAN are suspended and return when you recreate the specified VLAN and configure it as the previous secondary VLAN.

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The *secondary-vlan-list* argument cannot contain spaces. It can contain multiple comma-separated items. Each item can be a single secondary VLAN ID or a hyphenated range of secondary VLAN IDs. The *secondary-vlan-list* parameter can contain multiple secondary VLAN IDs.

A private VLAN is a set of private ports that are characterized by using a common set of VLAN number pairs. Each pair is made up of at least two special unidirectional VLANs and is used by isolated ports and/or by a community of ports to communicate with routers.

Multiple community and isolated VLANs are allowed. If you enter a range of primary VLANs, the system uses the first number in the range for the association.

Isolated and community VLANs can only be associated with one primary VLAN. You cannot configure a VLAN that is already associated to a primary VLAN as a primary VLAN.

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a private VLAN relationship between the primary VLAN 14, the isolated VLAN 19, and the community VLANs 20 and 21:

```
switch(config)# vlan 19
switch(config-vlan)# private-vlan isolated
switch(config)# vlan 20
switch(config-vlan)# private-vlan community
switch(config)# vlan 21
switch(config-vlan)# private-vlan community
switch(config)# vlan 14
switch(config-vlan)# private-vlan primary
switch(config-vlan)# private-vlan association 19-21
```

This example shows how to remove isolated VLAN 18 and community VLAN 20 from the private VLAN association:

```
switch(config)# vlan 14
switch(config-vlan)# private-vlan association remove 18,20
switch(config-vlan)#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show vlan</b>	Displays information about VLANs.
<b>show vlan private-vlan [type]</b>	Displays information about private VLANs.

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## private-vlan mapping

To create a mapping between the primary and the secondary VLANs so that both VLANs share the same Layer 3 VLAN interface, or switched virtual interface (SVI), use the **private-vlan mapping** command under the SVI. To remove all private VLAN mappings from the Layer 3 VLAN interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**private-vlan mapping** {[**add**] *secondary-vlan-list* | **remove** *secondary-vlan-list*}

**no private-vlan mapping**

Syntax Description	<b>add</b>	(Optional) Maps the secondary VLAN to the primary VLAN.
	<i>secondary-vlan-list</i>	VLAN ID of the secondary VLANs to map to the primary VLAN.
	<b>remove</b>	Removes the mapping between the secondary VLAN and the primary VLAN.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must enable private VLANs by using the **feature private-vlan** command before you can configure private VLANs. The commands for configuring private VLANs are not visible until you enable private VLANs.

The **private-vlan mapping** command is valid in the interface configuration mode of the primary VLAN.

The *secondary-vlan-list* argument cannot contain spaces. It can contain multiple comma-separated items. Each item can be a single secondary VLAN ID or a hyphenated range of secondary VLAN IDs.



### Note

You must enable VLAN interfaces, or SVIs, before you can configure the SVI. Use the **feature interface-vlan** command to enable VLAN interfaces.

See the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Configuration Guide, Release 5.x*, for information on creating and configuring VLAN interfaces.

Traffic that is received on the secondary VLAN is routed by the SVI of the primary VLAN.

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When you configure VLANs as secondary private VLANs, the SVIs of those existing VLANs do not function and are considered as down after you enter this command.

You can map a secondary VLAN to only one primary SVI. If you configure the primary VLAN as a secondary VLAN, all the mappings that are specified in this command are suspended.

You must first associate all secondary VLANs with the primary VLAN using the **private-vlan** command. If you configure a mapping between two VLANs that do not have a valid Layer 2 association, the mapping configuration does not take effect.

See the **private-vlan** command for more information about primary and secondary VLANs.

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to map the interface of VLAN 20 to the Layer 3 VLAN interface, or SVI, of VLAN 18:

```
switch(config)# interface vlan 18
switch(config-if)# private-vlan mapping 20
switch(config-if)#
```

This example shows how to permit routing of secondary VLAN-ingress traffic from private VLANs 303 through 307, 309, and 440:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface vlan 202
switch(config-if)# private-vlan mapping add 303-307,309,440
switch(config-if)# end
```

This example shows how to remove all private VLAN mappings from the SVI of VLAN 19:

```
switch(config)# interface vlan 19
switch(config-if)# no private-vlan mapping
switch(config-if)#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show interface private-vlan mapping</b>	Displays information on secondary private VLAN mapping to VLAN interface.

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## private-vlan synchronize

To map the secondary VLANs to the same MST instance as the primary VLAN, use the **private-vlan synchronize** command.

### private-vlan synchronize

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	This command has no default settings.
-----------------	---------------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	MST configuration submode
----------------------	---------------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>If you do not map secondary VLANs to the same MST instance as the associated primary VLAN when you exit the MST configuration submode, the device displays a warning message that lists the secondary VLANs that are not mapped to the same instance as the associated VLAN. The <b>private-vlan synchronize</b> command automatically maps all secondary VLANs to the same instance as the associated primary VLANs.</p>
-------------------------	--

This command does not require a license.

<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example assumes that a primary VLAN 2 and a secondary VLAN 3 are associated to VLAN 2, and that all VLANs are mapped to the CIST instance 1. This example also shows the output if you try to change the mapping for the primary VLAN 2 only:</p>
-----------------	---

```
switch(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration
switch(config-mst)# instance 1 vlan 2
switch(config-mst)# exit
```

```
These secondary vlans are not mapped to the same instance as their primary:
-> 3
```

This example shows how to initialize PVLAN synchronization:

```
switch(config-mst)# private-vlan synchronize
switch(config-mst)#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show spanning-tree mst configuration</b>	Displays information about the MST protocol.
	<b>spanning-tree mst configuration</b>	Enters MST configuration submode.


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## 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	<i>version</i> Revision number for the MST region configuration; the range of valid values is from 0 to 65535.					
Defaults	0					
Command Modes	MST configuration submenu					
Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin					
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>4.0</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	4.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification					
4.0	This command was introduced.					
Usage Guidelines	Two or more devices with the same VLAN mapping and name are considered to be in different MST regions if the configuration revision numbers are different.					
<div> Caution</div>	<div>Be careful when using the <b>revision</b> command to set the revision number of the MST region configuration because a mistake can put the device in a different region.</div> <div>This command does not require a license.</div>					
Examples	This example shows how to set the revision number of the MST region configuration: <pre>switch(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration switch(config-mst)# revision 5 switch(config-mst)#</pre>					
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>show spanning-tree mst</td><td>Displays information about the MST protocol.</td></tr></table>		Command	Description	show spanning-tree mst	Displays information about the MST protocol.
Command	Description					
show spanning-tree mst	Displays information about the MST protocol.					

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## show forwarding consistency l2

To display information about discrepant, missing, or extra MAC addresses between the supervisor and the module, use the **show forwarding consistency l2** command.

**show forwarding consistency l2** {*module*}

Syntax Description	<i>module</i>	Module number that you are comparing with the supervisor MAC address table.
--------------------	---------------	---

Defaults	None
----------	------

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
----------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>Optimally, all the MAC address tables on each module exactly match the MAC address table on the supervisor.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
------------------	--

Examples	<p>This example shows how to display hardware information about all the MAC addresses VLAN 1 on module 2:</p>
----------	---

```
switch# show forwarding consistency l2 9
```

Legend:                   \* - primary entry, G - Gateway MAC, (R) - Routed MAC                   age - seconds since last seen

```
Missing entries in the MAC Table
VLAN      MAC Address      Type      age      Secure  NTFY      Ports
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
G    -    0018.bad7.e115    static    -        False  False    sup-eth1(R)
* 1    0001.1234.5600    static    -        False  False    Eth9/25G
2    0018.bad7.e115    static    -        False  False    sup-eth1(R)G
3    0018.bad7.e115    static    -        False  False    sup-eth1(R)
```

```
Extra and Discrepant entries in the MAC Table
VLAN      MAC Address      Type      age      Secure  NTFY      Ports
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
G    -    0018.bad7.dc15    static    -        False  False    sup-eth1(R)
* 1    0001.1234.5601    static    -        False  False    Eth9/25
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	show mac address-table	Displays information about the MAC address table.

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## show hardware mac address-table

To display information about the hardware MAC addresses, use the **show hardware mac address-table** command.

**show hardware mac address table** {*module*}

[**address** {*mac-address*}] [{**interface** {**ethernet** *slot/port* | **port-channel** *channel-number*}}] [**vlan** *vlan-id*]]

[**dynamic** [**address** {*mac-address*}] [**interface** {**ethernet** *slot/port* | **port-channel** *channel-number*}}] [**vlan** *vlan-id*]]

[**interface** {**ethernet** *slot/port* | **port-channel** *channel-number*}}] [**address** {*mac-address*}] [**vlan** *vlan-id*]]

[**static** [**address** {*mac-address*}] [**interface** {**ethernet** *slot/port* | **port-channel** *channel-number*}}] [**vlan** *vlan-id*]]

[**vlan** {*vlan-id*} [**address** *mac-address*] [**interface** {**ethernet** *slot/port* | **port-channel** *channel-number*}}]

### Syntax Description

<i>module</i>	Module number.
<b>address</b> <i>mac-address</i>	(Optional) Specifies the MAC address in the format of X.X.X, XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX, XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX, XXXX.XXXX.XXXX.
<b>interface</b>	(Optional) Specifies the interface.
<b>ethernet</b> <i>slot/port</i>	Displays the Ethernet interface. Use either the type of interface, the slot number, and the port number. The range is from 1 to 253.
<b>port-channel</b> <i>channel-number</i>	Displays the port channel interface and port-channel number. The range is from 1 to 4096.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Specifies the VLAN number.
<b>dynamic</b>	(Optional) Specifies dynamic entries only.
<b>static</b>	(Optional) Specifies static entries only.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

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### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The fields are as follows:

- Valid—Entry is valid in hardware.
- PI—Primary entry.
- BD—Bridge domain.
- MAC—MAC address.
- Index—Destination index; identifies the port on which the MAC address was learned.
- Static—Statically configured entry. The hardware does not modify this entry. This entry is not be aged by the line card process.
- SW—3-bit software value associated with this entry.
- Modified—MAC address entry that was modified by the hardware since last notification. This value is set when index value changes.
- Age byte—Age timer value when last packet arrived with this entry's MAC address as the source MAC address.
- Tmr sel—Age timer used for updating the age for this entry. Based on the aging value configured for the VLAN, one of the four timers is used for updating the age.
- GM—Specifies the gateway MAC address or not.
- Secure—Secured MAC address.
- TRAP—When this bit is set, the system drops any packet received with this source MAC address as this entry's MAC address.
- NTFY—Notify. When the Secured and Notify bits are both set, the system redirects packets to the supervisor when the hardware updates the index value.
- RM—Router MAC address.
- RMA—Router MAC address that is active.



**Note** The RM and RMA fields are not supported on the Cisco Nexus 7000. Series Switch

- Capture—When this bit is set, any packet sent to this destination is copied by setting the CAP1 bit.
- Fld—Flood bit. When this bit is set, any packet sent to this destination MAC causes the flood bit to be set in the result.
- Always learn—Always learn. When this bit is set, the hardware modifies the index value irrespective of whether this entry is marked static or not.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to display hardware information about all the MAC addresses for VLAN 1 on module 2:

```
switch# show hardware mac address-table 2 vlan 1
```

```
Valid| PI| BD |      MAC      |  Index |Stat| SW| Modi| Age| Tmr| GM| Sec| TR | NT | RM | RMA | Cap|Fld| Always
```

show hardware mac address-table

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						ic		fied	Byte	Sel		ure	AP	FY			TURE		Learn	
1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show mac address-table	Displays information about the MAC address table.

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## show interface mac-address

To display information about the MAC address and the burned-in MAC address, use the **show interface mac-address** command.

**show interface** [*type slot/port*] **mac-address**

Syntax Description	<i>type slot/port</i>	(Optional) Type of interface, slot number, and port number.
--------------------	-----------------------	---

Defaults	None
----------	------

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
----------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	If you do not specify the interface, the system displays all the MAC addresses. This command displays both the burned-in MAC address and the configured MAC address.
------------------	--

This command does not require a license.

Examples	This example shows how to display information about all the MAC addresses for the device:
----------	---

```
switch# show interface mac-address
```

Interface	Mac-Address	Burn-in Mac-Address
mgmt0	0019.076c.1a78	0019.076c.1a78
Ethernet2/1	0000.0000.0000	0019.076c.4dac
Ethernet2/2	0000.0000.0000	0019.076c.4dad
Ethernet2/3	0000.0000.0000	0019.076c.4dae
Ethernet2/4	0000.0000.0000	0019.076c.4daf
Ethernet2/5	0000.0000.0000	0019.076c.4db0
Ethernet2/6	0000.0000.0000	0019.076c.4db1
Ethernet2/7	0000.0000.0000	0019.076c.4db2
Ethernet2/8	0000.0000.0000	0019.076c.4db3
Ethernet2/9	0000.0000.0000	0019.076c.4db4
Ethernet2/10	0000.0000.0000	0019.076c.4db5
Ethernet2/11	0000.0000.0000	0019.076c.4db6
Ethernet2/12	0000.0000.0000	0019.076c.4db7
Ethernet2/13	0000.0000.0000	0019.076c.4db8

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```

Ethernet2/14      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4db9
Ethernet2/15      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dba
Ethernet2/16      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dbb
Ethernet2/17      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dbc
Ethernet2/18      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dbd
Ethernet2/19      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dbe
Ethernet2/20      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dbf
Ethernet2/21      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dc0
Ethernet2/22      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dc1
Ethernet2/23      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dc2
Ethernet2/24      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dc3
Ethernet2/25      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dc4
Ethernet2/26      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dc5
Ethernet2/27      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dc6
Ethernet2/28      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dc7
Ethernet2/29      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dc8
Ethernet2/30      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dc9
Ethernet2/31      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dca
Ethernet2/32      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dcb
Ethernet2/33      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dcc
Ethernet2/34      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dcd
Ethernet2/35      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dce
Ethernet2/36      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dcf
Ethernet2/37      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dd0
Ethernet2/38      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dd1
Ethernet2/39      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dd2
Ethernet2/40      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dd3
Ethernet2/41      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dd4
Ethernet2/42      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dd5
Ethernet2/43      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dd6
Ethernet2/44      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dd7
Ethernet2/45      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dd8
Ethernet2/46      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dd9
Ethernet2/47      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dda
Ethernet2/48      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4ddb
port-channel5     0000.0000.0000  0000.0000.0000
port-channel20    0000.0000.0000  0000.0000.0000
port-channel30    0000.0000.0000  0000.0000.0000
port-channel50    0000.0000.0000  0000.0000.0000

```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show mac address-table</b>	Displays information about the MAC address table.
	<b>mac address-table static</b>	Adds static entries to the MAC-address table or configures a static MAC address with IGMP snooping disabled for that address.

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## show interface private-vlan mapping

To display information about the private VLAN mapping for the primary VLAN interfaces, use the **show interface private-vlan mapping** command.

**show interface private-vlan mapping**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>You can use this command to display the primary and secondary VLAN mapping that allows both VLANs to share the VLAN interface of the primary VLAN.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to display information about the primary and secondary private VLAN mapping:</p>
-----------------	--

```
switch# show interface private-vlan mapping

switch(config)# show interface private-vlan mapping
Interface Secondary VLAN Type
-----
vlan200    201        isolated
vlan200    202        community
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>private-vlan mapping</b>	Creates a mapping between the primary and secondary VLANs so that both VLANs share the same primary VLAN interface.

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<b>show interface switchport</b>	Displays information about the switchports, including those in private VLANs.
<b>show vlan private-vlan</b>	Displays information about all private VLANs on the device.
<b>show vlan</b>	Displays summary information about all VLANs.

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## show interface pruning

To display interface trunk Virtual Trunking Protocol (VTP) pruning information, use the **show interface pruning** command.

**show interface pruning**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

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

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display interface trunk VTP pruning information on the device:
-----------------	--

```
switch# show interface pruning
Port                Vlans pruned for lack of request by neighbor
Ethernet1/33        10
Ethernet1/34        10

Port                Vlan traffic requested of neighbor
Ethernet1/33        1 <<<<<
Ethernet1/34        1 <<<<<
switch#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature vtp</b>	Enables VTP on the device.
	<b>vtp domain</b>	Configures the VTP domain name.
	<b>vtp version</b>	Configures the VTP version.

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## show interface switchport

To display interface switchport information, use the **show interface switchport** command.

**show interface** [*if-identifier*] **switchport**

Syntax Description	<i>if-identifier</i>	(Optional) Identifier of an interface. Examples are ethernet 3/22 or port channel 120.
--------------------	----------------------	--

Defaults	None
----------	------

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
----------------------	----------------------------

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

Usage Guidelines	This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to display VTP interface switchport information on the device:
----------	---

```
switch# show interface switchport
Name: Ethernet8/11
Switchport: Enabled
Switchport Monitor: Not enabled
Operational Mode: trunk
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking VLANs Enabled: 1,10,20-30
Pruning VLANs Enabled: 2-1001
Administrative private-vlan primary host-association: none
Administrative private-vlan secondary host-association: none
Administrative private-vlan primary mapping: none
Administrative private-vlan secondary mapping: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk native VLAN: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk encapsulation: dot1q
Administrative private-vlan trunk normal VLANs: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk private VLANs: none
Operational private-vlan: none
switch#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature vtp</b>	Enables VTP on the device.
	<b>vtp domain</b>	Configures the VTP domain name.
	<b>vtp version</b>	Configures the VTP version.

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## show interface trunk

To display interface trunk information, use the **show interface trunk** command.

**show interface** [*if-identifier*] **trunk**

Syntax Description	<i>if-identifier</i>	(Optional) Identifier of an interface. Examples are ethernet 3/22 or port channel 120.
--------------------	----------------------	--

Defaults	None
----------	------

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
----------------------	----------------------------

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

Usage Guidelines	This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

**Examples** This example shows how to display VTP interface trunk information on the device:

```
switch# show interface trunk
```

```
-----
Port          Native  Status      Port
              Vlan              Channel
-----
Eth1/33       1       trunking    --
Eth1/34       1       trunking    --
-----
```

```
-----
Port          Vlans Allowed on Trunk
-----
Eth1/33       1,10
Eth1/34       1,10
-----
```

```
-----
Port          Vlans Err-disabled on Trunk
-----
Eth1/33       none
Eth1/34       none
-----
```

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Port STP Forwarding

Eth1/33 1,10  
Eth1/34 1,10

Port VTP in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned

Eth1/33 1  
Eth1/34 1  
switch#

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>feature vtp</b>	Enables VTP on the device.
<b>vtp domain</b>	Configures the VTP domain name.
<b>vtp version</b>	Configures the VTP version.

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## show interface vlan

To display information about specified VLANs, use the **show interface vlan** command.

**show interface vlan** *vlan-id* [**brief** | **description** | **private-vlan mapping** | **status**]

Syntax Description	<i>vlan-id</i>	Number of the VLAN. The range of values is from 1 to 4096.
	<b>brief</b>	(Optional) Displays a brief description about a specified VLAN.
	<b>description</b>	(Optional) Displays a detailed description about a specified VLAN.
	<b>private-vlan mapping</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the private VLAN mapping, if any, for a specified VLAN.
	<b>status</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the status for a specified VLAN.

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.
	4.2(1)	Display of configured static MAC address for Layer 3 port channels added.

**Usage Guidelines**

You can use this command to display information about a specified VLAN, including the private VLANs.

The information is gathered at 1-minute intervals.

When you specify a primary VLAN, the device displays all secondary VLANs mapped to the specified primary VLAN.

The device displays the output for the **private-vlan mapping** keyword only when you specify a primary private VLAN. If you specify a secondary private VLAN and enter the **private-vlan mapping** keyword, the output is blank.



### Note

To display more statistics for the specified VLAN, use the **show interface vlan counters** and **show vlan counters** commands.

To display more information about private VLANs, see the **show interface private-vlan** commands.

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You can configure a VLAN network interface with a static MAC address, and this command will display that configured MAC address. See the **mac-address** command for information on configuring a VLAN network interface with a static MAC address.

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information about the specified VLAN. This command displays statistical information gathered on the VLAN at 1-minute intervals:

```
switch# show interface vlan 5
Vlan5 is administratively down, line protocol is down
  Hardware is EtherSVI, address is  0000.0000.0000
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
  Keepalive not supported
  ARP type: ARPA
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters 01:21:55
  1 minute input rate 0 bytes/sec, 0 packets/sec
  1 minute output rate 0 bytes/sec, 0 packets/sec
  L3 Switched:
    input: 0 pkts, 0 bytes - output: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
  L3 in Switched:
    ucast: 0 pkts, 0 bytes - mcast: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
  L3 out Switched:
    ucast: 0 pkts, 0 bytes - mcast: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
```

This example shows how to display a brief description for a specified VLAN. This displays shows the secondary VLAN and type, if configured, and the status:

```
switch# show interface vlan 5 brief
```

Interface	Secondary VLAN (Type)	Status	Reason
Vlan5	--	down	none

This example shows how to display the description for a specified VLAN:

```
switch# show interface vlan 100 description
```

Interface	Description
Vlan100	

This example shows how to display information about the private VLAN mapping, if any, for a specified VLAN:

```
switch# show interface vlan 200 private-vlan mapping
```

Interface	Secondary VLAN
vlan200	201 202

This example shows how to display the status for a specified VLAN:

```
switch# show interface vlan 5 status
```

Interface	Status	Protocol
Vlan5	down	down

■ show interface vlan

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```
-----
Vlan5                admin down        shut
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show interface switchport</b>	Displays information about the switchports, including those configured for private VLANs.
<b>show interface vlan counters</b>	Displays the statistics for VLANs.
<b>show vlan</b>	Displays summary information for all VLANs.
<b>show vlan private-vlan</b>	Displays summary information for all private VLANs.

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## show interface vlan counters

To display the statistics for a specified VLAN, use the **show interface vlan counters** command.

**show interface vlan** {*vlan-id*} **counters** [**detailed** [**all**] | **snmp**]

Syntax Description		
	<i>vlan-id</i>	VLAN or range of VLANs for which you want to display statistics. The range is from 1 to 4096.
	<b>detailed</b>	(Optional) Displays nonzero counters for the specified interface.
	<b>all</b>	(Optional) Displays all the detailed information for the particular VLAN, including statistics per byte.
	<b>snmp</b>	(Optional) Displays the MIB values.

Defaults	None
----------	------

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
----------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	You can use this command to display information about the received octets, unicast packets, multicast packets, and broadcast packets as well as the transmitted octets, unicast packets, multicast packets, and broadcast packets for all VLANs, including private VLANs.
------------------	---

This command does not require a license.

Examples	This example shows how to display the statistics for a specified VLAN:
----------	--

```
switch# show interface vlan 9 counters
```

```
-----
Port                InOctets    InUcastPkts  InMcastPkts  InBcastPkts
-----
Vlan9                0            0            0            --
-----

Port                OutOctets    OutUcastPkts  OutMcastPkts  OutBcastPkts
-----
Vlan9                0            0            0            --
-----
```

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This example shows how to display only the nonzero counters for a specified VLAN:

```
switch# show interface vlan 2 counters detailed

Vlan2
  counters:
    13_average_input_bits          9947168160
    13_average_input_packets      20723267
    13_routed_bytes_in            39054410460
    13_routed_pkts_in             650906841
    13_ucast_bytes_in             39054410460
    13_ucast_pkts_in              650906841
```

This example shows how to display all detailed statistics for a specified VLAN:

```
switch(config)# show interface vlan 9 counters detailed all
Vlan9
  counters:
    0.          13_ipv4_ucast_bytes_in = 0
    1.          13_ipv4_ucast_pkts_in = 0
    2.          13_ipv4_mcast_bytes_in = 0
    3.          13_ipv4_mcast_pkts_in = 0
    4.          13_ipv6_ucast_bytes_in = 0
    5.          13_ipv6_ucast_pkts_in = 0
    6.          13_ipv6_mcast_bytes_in = 0
    7.          13_ipv6_mcast_pkts_in = 0
    8.          13_ipv4_ucast_bytes_out = 0
    9.          13_ipv4_ucast_pkts_out = 0
   10.         13_ipv4_mcast_bytes_out = 0
   11.         13_ipv4_mcast_pkts_out = 0
   12.         13_ipv6_ucast_bytes_out = 0
   13.         13_ipv6_ucast_pkts_out = 0
   14.         13_ipv6_mcast_bytes_out = 0
   15.         13_ipv6_mcast_pkts_out = 0
   16.         13_average_input_bytes = 0
   17.         13_average_input_packets = 0
   18.         13_average_output_bytes = 0
   19.         13_average_output_packets = 0
   20.         13_routed_bytes_in = 0
   21.         13_routed_pkts_in = 0
   22.         13_ucast_bytes_in = 0
   23.         13_ucast_pkts_in = 0
   24.         13_mcast_bytes_in = 0
   25.         13_mcast_pkts_in = 0
   26.         13_routed_bytes_out = 0
   27.         13_routed_pkts_out = 0
   28.         13_ucast_bytes_out = 0
   29.         13_ucast_pkts_out = 0
   30.         13_mcast_bytes_out = 0
   31.         13_mcast_pkts_out = 0
```

This example shows how to display the MIB values for a specified VLAN:

```
switch(config)# show interface vlan 9 counters snmp
```

```
-----
Port              InOctets    InUcastPkts  InMcastPkts  InBcastPkts
-----
Vlan9              0             0             0             --
-----

Port              OutOctets    OutUcastPkts  OutMcastPkts  OutBcastPkts
-----
Vlan9              0             0             0             --
Ethernet2/28      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dc7
```

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```
Ethernet2/29      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dc8
Ethernet2/30      0000.0000.0000  0019.076c.4dc9
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>clear counters</b>	Clears counters on the interfaces.

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## show mac address-table

To display the information about the MAC address table, use the **show mac address-table** command.

**show mac address-table** [*num*] [**dynamic** | **static**] [**address** *mac-address* | **count** | **interface** {*type slot/port* | **port-channel** *number*} | **vlan** *vlan-id*]

### Syntax Description

<i>num</i>	(Optional) MAC address table for a specified module.  <b>Note</b> When you use this argument, the system displays all the entries on that module as specified by any of the following optional arguments. When you do not use this argument, the system displays only the primary entries on all modules.
<b>dynamic</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the dynamic MAC address table entries only.
<b>static</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the static MAC address table entries only.
<b>address</b> <i>mac-address</i>	(Optional) Displays information about the MAC address table for a specific MAC address.
<b>count</b>	(Optional) Displays the number of MAC address entries for dynamic and static.
<b>interface</b> <i>type slot/port</i>	(Optional) Specifies the interface. Use either the type of interface, the slot number, or the port number.
<b>port-channel</b> <i>number</i>	(Optional) Specifies the port-channel number. The range is from 1 to 4096.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Displays information for a specific VLAN only; the range of valid values is from 1 to 4094.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

A primary entry is a MAC address learned on that interface.

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**Note**

Use the **show mac address-table** command without the *num* argument to display only the primary entries on all modules. When you use the *num* argument, the device displays all the entries on that module as specified by additional optional arguments.

The device maintains static MAC address entries saved in the startup-config file across reboots and flushes the dynamic entries.

The MAC address table for each virtual device context (VDC) is separate and distinct.

**Note**

To display the MAC address for the VDC, use the **show vdc** command.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples****Note**

In the following examples, NTFY means notify.

This example shows how to display the information about the entries for the Layer 2 MAC address table:

```
switch# show mac address-table
```

Legend:

\* - primary entry, G - Gateway MAC, (R) - Routed MAC  
age - seconds since last seen

VLAN	MAC Address	Type	age	Secure	NTFY	Ports
G -	0018.bad8.3fbd	static	-	False	False	sup-eth1(R)
* 3	1234.dd56.ee89	static	-	False	False	Eth2/1

This example shows how to display the information about the entries for the Layer 2 MAC address table for a specific module:

```
switch# show mac address-table 2
```

Legend:

\* - primary entry, G - Gateway MAC, (R) - Routed MAC  
age - seconds since last seen

VLAN	MAC Address	Type	age	Secure	NTFY	Ports
G -	0018.bad8.3fbd	static	-	False	False	sup-eth1(R)
* 3	1234.dd56.ee89	static	-	False	False	Eth2/1
3	0000.23bd.4fda	dynamic	70	False	False	Eth1/1

This example shows how to display the information about the entries for the Layer 2 MAC address table for a specific MAC address:

```
switch# show mac address-table address 0018.bad8.3fbd
```

Legend:

\* - primary entry, G - Gateway MAC, (R) - Routed MAC  
age - seconds since last seen

VLAN	MAC Address	Type	age	Secure	NTFY	Ports
G -	0018.bad8.3fbd	static	-	False	False	sup-eth1(R)

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This example shows how to display the information about the dynamic entries for the Layer 2 MAC address table:

```
switch# show mac address-table dynamic
```

Legend:

\* - primary entry, G - Gateway MAC, (R) - Routed MAC

age - seconds since last seen

VLAN	MAC Address	Type	age	Secure	NTFY	Ports
* 3	0010.fcbc.3fbd	dynamic	1265	False	False	Eth2/12
* 3	1234.dd56.ee89	dynamic	850	False	False	Eth2/1

This example shows how to display the information about the Layer 2 MAC address table for a specific interface:

```
switch# show mac address-table interface ethernet 2/13
```

Legend:

\* - primary entry, G - Gateway MAC, (R) - Routed MAC

age - seconds since last seen

VLAN	MAC Address	Type	age	Secure	NTFY	Ports
* 1	1234.dd56.ee89	dynamic	0	False	False	Eth2/13

This example shows how to display the static entries in the Layer 2 MAC address table:

```
switch# show mac address-table static
```

Legend:

\* - primary entry, G - Gateway MAC, (R) - Routed MAC

age - seconds since last seen

VLAN	MAC Address	Type	age	Secure	NTFY	Ports
G -	0018.bad8.3fbd	static	-	False	False	sup-eth1(R)
* 3	1234.dd56.ee89	static	-	False	False	Eth2/1

This example shows how to display the entries in the Layer 2 MAC address table for a specific VLAN:

```
switch# show mac address-table vlan 3
```

Legend:

\* - primary entry, G - Gateway MAC, (R) - Routed MAC

age - seconds since last seen

VLAN	MAC Address	Type	age	Secure	NTFY	Ports
* 3	1234.dd56.ee89	static	-	False	False	Eth2/1

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>mac address-table static</b>	Adds static entries to the MAC address table or configures a static MAC address with IGMP snooping disabled for that address.

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## show mac address-table aging-time

To display information about the timeout values for the MAC address table, use the **show mac address-table aging-time** command.

**show mac address-table aging-time** [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

Syntax Description	<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Displays information for a specific VLAN only; the range of valid values is from 1 to 4094.
--------------------	----------------------------	--

Defaults	None
----------	------

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
----------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>You can configure the MAC address aging time per VLAN or for the entire device. The valid range is from 120 to 918000. Entering 0 disables the MAC aging time.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
------------------	---

Examples	This example shows how to display MAC address aging times:
----------	--

```
switch# show mac address-table aging-time
Vlan      Aging Time
----      -
1         1800
50        1200
100       1800
```


Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>mac address-table aging-time</b>	Configures the aging time for entries in the Layer 2 table.

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## show running-config spanning-tree

To display the running configuration for the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP), use the **show running-config spanning-tree** command.

**show running-config spanning-tree [all]**

Syntax Description	all (Optional) Displays current STP operating information including the default settings.					
Defaults	None					
Command Modes	Any command mode					
SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin					
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>4.0</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	4.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification					
4.0	This command was introduced.					
Usage Guidelines	<p>This command provides information about the Spanning Tree Protocol.</p> <div> <b>Note</b></div> <p>The display output differs slightly depending on whether you are running Rapid Per VLAN Spanning Tree (Rapid PVST+) or Multiple Spanning Tree (MST).</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>					
Examples	<p>This example shows how to display information about the running STP configuration when you are running MST:</p> <pre>switch# show running-config spanning-tree spanning-tree mode mst</pre> <p>This example shows how to display detailed information about the running STP configuration when you are running MST:</p> <pre>switch# show running-config spanning-tree all spanning-tree mode mst no spanning-tree port type edge default no spanning-tree port type network default spanning-tree bridge assurance no spanning-tree loopguard default</pre>					

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```
spanning-tree mst simulate pvst global
no snmp-server enable traps bridge topologychange
no snmp-server enable traps bridge newroot
no snmp-server enable traps stpx inconsistency
no snmp-server enable traps stpx loop-inconsistency
no snmp-server enable traps stpx root-inconsistency
spanning-tree mst hello-time 2
spanning-tree mst forward-time 15
spanning-tree mst max-age 20
spanning-tree mst max-hops 20
spanning-tree mst 0 priority 32768
spanning-tree mst configuration
    name
    revision 0
    instance 0 vlan 1-4094
configure interface Ethernet8/1
    spanning-tree port-priority 128
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays information about STP.

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## show running-config vlan

To display the running configuration for a specified VLAN, use the **show running-config vlan** command.

**show running-config vlan** {*vlan-id*}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>vlan-id</i>	Number of the VLAN or range of VLANs. Valid numbers range from 1 to 4096.
<b>Defaults</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode	
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>This command provides information about the specified VLAN, including private VLANs.</p> <p>The display varies with your configuration. If you configure the name, shutdown status, or suspended status, these are also displayed.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>	
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to display the running configuration for VLAN 50:</p> <pre>switch(config)# <b>show running-config vlan 50</b> version 4.0(1) vlan 50</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show vlan</b>	Displays information about all the VLANs on the device.

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## show running-config vtp

To display the running configuration for the VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP), use the **show running-config vtp** command.

**show running-config vtp**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords
---------------------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command provides information about VTP. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display the running configuration for VTP:
-----------------	--

```
switch(config)# show running-config vtp
version 4.1(2)
feature vtp

vtp mode transparent
vtp domain accounting
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show vtp status</b>	Displays information about VTP on the device.

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## show spanning-tree

To display information about the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP), use the **show spanning-tree** command.

**show spanning-tree** [**blockedports** | **inconsistentports** | **pathcost method**]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>blockedports</b>	(Optional) Displays the alternate ports blocked by STP.
	<b>inconsistentports</b>	(Optional) Displays the ports that are in an inconsistent STP state.
	<b>pathcost method</b>	(Optional) Displays whether the short or long path-cost method is used.
	<b>Note</b>	<p>The method type differs for Rapid Per VLAN Spanning Tree (Rapid PVST+) and Multiple Spanning Tree (MST):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With Rapid PVST+, this value is configurable and the default is short.</li> <li>- With MST, this value is nonconfigurable and the operational value is always long.</li> </ul>

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0	This command was introduced.
	4.1(3)	This command was enhanced to display when a port is part of a virtual port channel (vPC).

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The STP port type displays only when you have configured the port as either an STP edge port or an STP network port. If you have not configured the STP port type, no port type displays.
-------------------------	---



### Note

The display output differs slightly depending on whether you are running Rapid PVST+ or MST.

This command does not require a license.

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## Examples

This example shows how to display STP when you are running Rapid PVST+:

```
switch# show spanning-tree
```

```
VLAN0001
  Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
    Root ID      Priority    32769
                Address     000d.eca3.9f01
                Cost        4
                Port        4105 (port-channel10)
                Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

    Bridge ID    Priority    32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1)
                Address     0022.5579.7641
                Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

Interface      Role Sts Cost      Prio.Nbr Type
-----
Po10           Root FWD 2         128.4105 (vPC peer-link) P2p
Po20           Desg FWD 1         128.4115 (vPC) P2p
Po30           Root FWD 1         128.4125 (vPC) P2p

VLAN0002
  Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
    Root ID      Priority    32770
                Address     000d.eca3.9f01
                Cost        4
                Port        4105 (port-channel10)
                Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

    Bridge ID    Priority    32770 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 2)
                Address     0022.5579.7641
                Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

Interface      Role Sts Cost      Prio.Nbr Type
-----
Po10           Root FWD 2         128.4105 (vPC peer-link) P2p
Po20           Desg FWD 1         128.4115 (vPC) P2p
Po30           Root FWD 1         128.4125 (vPC) P2p

VLAN0003
  Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
    Root ID      Priority    32771
                Address     000d.eca3.9f01
                Cost        4
                Port        4105 (port-channel10)
                Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

    Bridge ID    Priority    32771 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 3)
                Address     0022.5579.7641
                Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

Interface      Role Sts Cost      Prio.Nbr Type
-----
Po10           Root FWD 2         128.4105 (vPC peer-link) P2p
Po20           Desg FWD 1         128.4115 (vPC) P2p
Po30           Root FWD 1         128.4125 (vPC) P2p

VLAN0004
  Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
    Root ID      Priority    32772
```

# show spanning-tree

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```

Address      000d.eca3.9f01
Cost         4
Port         4105 (port-channel10)
Hello Time   2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 32772 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 4)
Address      0022.5579.7641
Hello Time   2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Interface      Role Sts Cost      Prio.Nbr Type
-----
Po10           Root FWD 2          128.4105 (vPC peer-link) P2p
Po20           Desg FWD 1          128.4115 (vPC) P2p
Po30           Root FWD 1          128.4125 (vPC) P2p

```

This example shows how to display STP information when you are running MST:

```
switch# show spanning-tree
```

```

MST0000
Spanning tree enabled protocol mstp
Root ID    Priority 32768
Address     0018.bad8.fc150
Cost        0
Port        258 (Ethernet 2/2)
Hello Time  2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 32768 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 0)
Address     0018.bad8.239d
Hello Time  2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Interface      Role Sts Cost      Prio.Nbr Type
-----
Eth2/1         Altn BKN 20000    128.257  Network, P2p  BA_Inc.
Eth2/2         Root FWD 20000    128.258  Edge, P2p
Eth3/48        Desg FWD 20000    128.43228 P2p

```

This example shows how to display the blocked ports in spanning tree:

```
switch(config)# show spanning-tree blockedports
```

```

Name          Blocked Interfaces List
-----
VLAN0001      Eth8/2
VLAN0002      Eth8/2
VLAN0003      Eth8/2
VLAN0004      Eth8/2
VLAN0005      Eth8/2
VLAN0006      Eth8/2
VLAN0007      Eth8/2
VLAN0008      Eth8/2
VLAN0009      Eth8/2
VLAN0010      Eth8/2

```

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This example shows how to determine if any ports are in any STP-inconsistent state:

```
switch# show spanning-tree inconsistentports
```

Name	Interface	Inconsistency
MST0000	Eth8/1	Bridge Assurance Inconsistent
MST0000	Eth8/2	Bridge Assurance Inconsistent

This example shows how to display the path-cost method when you are running Rapid PVST+:

```
switch(config)# show spanning-tree pathcost method
```

```
Spanning tree default pathcost method used is short
```

This example shows how to display the path-cost method when you are running MST:

```
switch(config)# show spanning-tree pathcost method
```

```
Spanning tree default pathcost method used is short (Operational value is long)
```

Table 1-1 describes the fields that are shown in the examples.

**Table 1-1** *show spanning-tree Command Output Options*

Field	Definition and Options
Role	Current port STP role. Valid values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desg (designated)</li> <li>• Root</li> <li>• Altn (alternate)</li> <li>• Back (backup)</li> </ul>
State	Current port STP state. Valid values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BLK (blocking)</li> <li>• DIS (disabled)</li> <li>• LRN (learning)</li> <li>• FWD (forwarding)</li> </ul>
Type	Status information; valid values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P2p/Shr—The interface is considered as a point-to-point (resp. shared) interface by the spanning tree.</li> <li>• Edge—The port is configured as an STP edge port (either globally using the <b>default</b> command or directly on the interface) and no BPDU has been received.</li> <li>• Network—The port is configured as an STP network port (either globally using the <b>default</b> command or directly on the interface).</li> <li>• *ROOT_Inc, *LOOP_Inc, *PVID_Inc, *BA_Inc, and *TYPE_Inc—The port is in a broken state (BKN*) for an inconsistency. The port would be Root inconsistent, Loopguard inconsistent, PVID inconsistent, Bridge Assurance inconsistent, or Type inconsistent.</li> </ul>

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays information about the MST STP.
	<b>show spanning-tree active</b>	Displays information about the STP active interfaces only.
	<b>show spanning-tree bridge</b>	Displays the bridge ID, timers, and protocol for the local bridge on the device.
	<b>show spanning-tree brief</b>	Displays a brief summary of STP information.
	<b>show spanning-tree detail</b>	Displays detailed information about STP.
	<b>show spanning-tree interface</b>	Displays the STP interface status and configuration of specified interfaces.
	<b>show spanning-tree root</b>	Displays the status and configuration of the root bridge for the STP instance to which this device belongs.
	<b>show spanning-tree summary</b>	Displays summary information about STP.
	<b>show spanning-tree vlan</b>	Displays STP information about specified VLANs.

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## show spanning-tree active

To display Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) information on STP-active interfaces only, use the **show spanning-tree active** command.

**show spanning-tree active** [**brief** | **detail**]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>brief</b>	(Optional) Displays a brief summary of STP interface information.
	<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays a detailed summary of STP interface information.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display STP information on the STP active interfaces:

```
switch# show spanning-tree active

VLAN0001
  Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
    Root ID    Priority    32769
              Address     000d.eca3.9f01
              Cost        4
              Port        4105 (port-channel10)
              Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

    Bridge ID  Priority    32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1)
              Address     0022.5579.7641
              Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

Interface      Role Sts Cost      Prio.Nbr Type
-----
Po10           Root FWD 2         128.4105 (vPC peer-link) P2p
Po20           Desg FWD 1         128.4115 (vPC) P2p
Po30           Root FWD 1         128.4125 (vPC) P2p
```

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```
VLAN0002
Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
Root ID    Priority    32770
           Address    000d.eca3.9f01
           Cost        4
           Port        4105 (port-channel10)
           Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID  Priority    32770 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 2)
           Address    0022.5579.7641
           Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
```

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Po10	Root	FWD	2	128.4105	(vPC peer-link) P2p
Po20	Desg	FWD	1	128.4115	(vPC) P2p
Po30	Root	FWD	1	128.4125	(vPC) P2p

```
VLAN0003
Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
Root ID    Priority    32771
           Address    000d.eca3.9f01
           Cost        4
           Port        4105 (port-channel10)
           Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID  Priority    32771 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 3)
           Address    0022.5579.7641
           Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
```

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Po10	Root	FWD	2	128.4105	(vPC peer-link) P2p
Po20	Desg	FWD	1	128.4115	(vPC) P2p
Po30	Root	FWD	1	128.4125	(vPC) P2p

```
VLAN0004
Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
Root ID    Priority    32772
           Address    000d.eca3.9f01
           Cost        4
           Port        4105 (port-channel10)
           Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID  Priority    32772 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 4)
           Address    0022.5579.7641
           Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
```

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Po10	Root	FWD	2	128.4105	(vPC peer-link) P2p
Po20	Desg	FWD	1	128.4115	(vPC) P2p
Po30	Root	FWD	1	128.4125	(vPC) P2p

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays information about the MST STP.
	<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays information about STP.
	<b>show spanning-tree bridge</b>	Displays the bridge ID, timers, and protocol for the local bridge on the device.
	<b>show spanning-tree brief</b>	Displays a brief summary of STP information.
	<b>show spanning-tree detail</b>	Displays detailed information about STP.
	<b>show spanning-tree interface</b>	Displays the STP interface status and configuration about specified interfaces.
	<b>show spanning-tree root</b>	Displays the status and configuration of the root bridge for the STP instance to which this device belongs.
	<b>show spanning-tree summary</b>	Displays summary information about STP.
	<b>show spanning-tree vlan</b>	Displays STP information about specified VLANs.

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## show spanning-tree bridge

To display the status and configuration of the Spanning-Tree Protocol (STP) local bridge, use the **show spanning-tree bridge** command.

**show spanning-tree bridge** [**address** | **brief** | **detail** | **forward-time** | **hello-time** | **id** | **max-age** | **priority** [**system-id**] | **protocol**]

Syntax Description	
<b>address</b>	(Optional) Displays the MAC address for the STP local bridge.
<b>brief</b>	(Optional) Displays a brief summary of the status and configuration for the STP bridge.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays a detailed summary of the status and configuration for the STP bridge.
<b>forward-time</b>	(Optional) Displays the STP forward delay interval for the bridge.
<b>hello-time</b>	(Optional) Displays the STP hello time for the bridge.
<b>id</b>	(Optional) Displays the STP bridge identifier for the bridge.
<b>max-age</b>	(Optional) Displays the STP maximum-aging time for the bridge.
<b>priority</b>	(Optional) Displays the bridge priority for this bridge.
<b>system-id</b>	(Optional) Displays the bridge priority with the system ID extension for this bridge.
<b>protocol</b>	(Optional) Displays which STP protocol is active, Rapid Per VLAN Spanning Tree (Rapid PVST+) or Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) on the device.

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to display STP information for the bridge:</p> <pre>switch(config)# show spanning-tree bridge</pre>
-----------------	---

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MST Instance	Bridge ID	Hello Time	Max Age	Fwd Dly	Protocol
MST0000	32768 (32768,0) 0018.bad7.fc15	2	20	15	mstp

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays information about the MST STP.
<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree active</b>	Displays information about the STP active interfaces only.
<b>show spanning-tree brief</b>	Displays a brief summary of STP information.
<b>show spanning-tree detail</b>	Displays detailed information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree interface</b>	Displays the STP interface status and configuration of specified interfaces.
<b>show spanning-tree root</b>	Displays the status and configuration of the root bridge for the STP instance to which this device belongs.
<b>show spanning-tree summary</b>	Displays summary information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree vlan</b>	Displays STP information about specified VLANs.

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## show spanning-tree brief

To display a brief summary of the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) status and configuration on the device, use the **show spanning-tree brief** command.

**show spanning-tree brief [active]**

Syntax Description	active	(Optional) Displays information about the STP active interfaces only.
--------------------	--------	---

Defaults	None
----------	------

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
----------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

**Examples** This example shows how to display a brief summary of STP information:

```
switch(config)# show spanning-tree brief
```

```
VLAN0001
  Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
    Root ID    Priority    32769
              Address     000d.eca3.9f01
              Cost        4
              Port        4105 (port-channel10)
              Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

    Bridge ID  Priority    32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1)
              Address     0022.5579.7641
              Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
```

```
Interface      Role Sts Cost      Prio.Nbr Type
-----
Po10           Root FWD 2         128.4105 (vPC peer-link) P2p
Po20           Desg FWD 1         128.4115 (vPC) P2p
Po30           Root FWD 1         128.4125 (vPC) P2p
```

```
VLAN0002
```

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```
Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
Root ID    Priority    32770
           Address    000d.eca3.9f01
           Cost       4
           Port       4105 (port-channel10)
           Hello Time 2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
```

```
Bridge ID  Priority    32770 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 2)
           Address    0022.5579.7641
           Hello Time 2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
```

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Po10	Root	FWD	2	128.4105	(vPC peer-link) P2p
Po20	Desg	FWD	1	128.4115	(vPC) P2p
Po30	Root	FWD	1	128.4125	(vPC) P2p

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays information about the MST STP.
<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree active</b>	Displays information about the STP active interfaces only.
<b>show spanning-tree bridge</b>	Displays the bridge ID, timers, and protocol for the local bridge on the device.
<b>show spanning-tree detail</b>	Displays detailed information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree interface</b>	Displays the STP interface status and configuration of specified interfaces.
<b>show spanning-tree root</b>	Displays the status and configuration of the root bridge for the STP instance to which this device belongs.
<b>show spanning-tree summary</b>	Displays summary information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree vlan</b>	Displays STP information about specified VLANs.

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## show spanning-tree detail

To display detailed information on the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) status and configuration on the device, use the **show spanning-tree detail** command.

**show spanning-tree detail** [active]

Syntax Description	active	(Optional) Displays information about the STP active interfaces only.
--------------------	--------	---

Defaults	None
----------	------

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
----------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

**Examples** This example shows how to display detailed information about the STP configuration:

```
switch(config)# show spanning-tree detail
```

```
VLAN0001 is executing the rstp compatible Spanning Tree protocol
  Bridge Identifier has priority 32768, sysid 1, address 0022.5579.7641
  Configured hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15
  Current root has priority 32769, address 000d.eca3.9f01
  Root port is 4105 (port-channel10), cost of root path is 4
  Topology change flag not set, detected flag not set
  Number of topology changes 1 last change occurred 20:24:36 ago
    from port-channel10
  Times: hold 1, topology change 35, notification 2
    hello 2, max age 20, forward delay 15
  Timers: hello 0, topology change 0, notification 0

Port 4105 (port-channel10, vPC Peer-link) of VLAN0001 is root forwarding
  Port path cost 2, Port priority 128, Port Identifier 128.4105
  Designated root has priority 32769, address 000d.eca3.9f01
  Designated bridge has priority 32769, address 0022.5579.7341
  Designated port id is 128.4105, designated path cost 2
  Timers: message age 16, forward delay 0, hold 0
  Number of transitions to forwarding state: 1
  Link type is point-to-point by default
```

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BPDU: sent 36729, received 36739

Port 4115 (port-channel20, vPC) of VLAN0001 is designated forwarding  
 Port path cost 1, Port priority 128, Port Identifier 128.4115  
 Designated root has priority 32769, address 000d.eca3.9f01  
 Designated bridge has priority 32769, address 0022.5579.7341  
 Designated port id is 128.4115, designated path cost 2  
 Timers: message age 0, forward delay 0, hold 0  
 Number of transitions to forwarding state: 0  
 Link type is point-to-point by default  
 BPDU: sent 0, received 0

Port 4125 (port-channel30, vPC) of VLAN0001 is root forwarding  
 Port path cost 1, Port priority 128, Port Identifier 128.4125  
 Designated root has priority 32769, address 000d.eca3.9f01  
 Designated bridge has priority 32769, address 000d.eca3.9f01  
 Designated port id is 128.4125, designated path cost 0  
 Timers: message age 0, forward delay 0, hold 0  
 Number of transitions to forwarding state: 0  
 Link type is point-to-point by default  
 BPDU: sent 0, received 0

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays information about the MST STP.
<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree active</b>	Displays information about the STP active interfaces only.
<b>show spanning-tree bridge</b>	Displays the bridge ID, timers, and protocol for the local bridge on the device.
<b>show spanning-tree brief</b>	Displays brief summary information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree interface</b>	Displays the STP interface status and configuration about specified interfaces.
<b>show spanning-tree root</b>	Displays the status and configuration of the root bridge for the STP instance to which this device belongs.
<b>show spanning-tree summary</b>	Displays summary information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree vlan</b>	Displays STP information about specified VLANs.

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## show spanning-tree interface

To display information about the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) interface status and configuration of specified interfaces, use the **show spanning-tree interface** command.

```
show spanning-tree interface {ethernet {slot/port} | port-channel {channel-number}} [active
[brief | detail] | brief [active] | cost | detail [active] | edge | inconsistency | priority | rootcost
| state]
```

Syntax Description	
<b>ethernet</b> <i>slot/port</i>	Displays the Ethernet interface and slot or port number. The range is from 1 to 253.
<b>port-channel</b> <i>channel-number</i>	Port channel number. The range is from 1 to 4096.
<b>active</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the STP active interfaces only on the specified interfaces.
<b>brief</b>	(Optional) Displays a brief summary about the specified STP interfaces.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the specified STP interfaces.
<b>cost</b>	(Optional) Displays the STP path cost for the specified interfaces.
<b>edge</b>	(Optional) Displays the STP-type edge port information for the specified interfaces.
<b>inconsistency</b>	(Optional) Displays the port STP inconsistency state for the specified interfaces.
<b>priority</b>	(Optional) Displays the STP port priority for the specified interfaces.
<b>rootcost</b>	(Optional) Displays the path cost to the root for specified interfaces.
<b>State</b>	Current port STP state. Valid values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BLK (blocking)</li> <li>• DIS (disabled)</li> <li>• LRN (learning)</li> <li>• FWD (forwarding)</li> </ul>

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

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### Usage Guidelines

The STP port type displays only when you have configured the port as either an STP edge port or an STP network port. If you have not configured the STP port type, no port type displays.

If you specify an interface that is not running STP, the device returns an error message.

When you are running MST, this command displays the PVST simulation setting.



### Note

If you are running MST, use the **show spanning-tree mst** command to show more detail on the specified interfaces.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to display STP information about a specified interface when you are running Rapid PVST+:

```
switch(config)# show spanning-tree interface ethernet 8/2
```

Vlan	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
VLAN0001	Altn	BLK	20000	128.1025	P2p
VLAN0002	Desg	FWD	20000	128.1025	P2p

This example shows how to display STP information about a specified interface when you are running MST:

```
switch(config)# show spanning-tree interface ethernet 2/50
```

Mst Instance	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
MST0000	Desg	FWD	20000	128.1281	P2p

This example shows how to display detailed STP information about a specified interface when you are running Rapid PVST+:

```
switch(config)# show spanning-tree interface ethernet 8/1 detail
```

```
Port 1025 (Ethernet8/1) of VLAN0001 is alternate blocking
Port path cost 20000, Port priority 128, Port Identifier 128.1025
Designated root has priority 28672, address 0018.bad8.239d
Designated bridge has priority 28672, address 0018.bad8.239d
Designated port id is 128.1281, designated path cost 0
Timers: message age 15, forward delay 0, hold 0
Number of transitions to forwarding state: 1
Link type is point-to-point by default
The port type is network by default.
BPDU: sent 4657, received 188
```

```
Port 1025 (Ethernet8/1) of VLAN0002 is designated forwarding
Port path cost 20000, Port priority 128, Port Identifier 128.1025
Designated root has priority 32770, address 0018.bad7.fc15
Designated bridge has priority 32770, address 0018.bad7.fc15
Designated port id is 128.1025, designated path cost 0
Timers: message age 0, forward delay 0, hold 0
Number of transitions to forwarding state: 1
Link type is point-to-point by default
The port type is network by default.
BPDU: sent 4838, received 0
```

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This example shows how to display detailed STP information about a specified interface when you are running MST:

```
switch(config)# show spanning-tree interface ethernet 10/1 detail

Port 1281 (Ethernet10/1) of MST0000 is designated forwarding
  Port path cost 20000, Port priority 128, Port Identifier 128.1281
  Designated root has priority 28672, address 0018.bad8.239d
  Designated bridge has priority 28672, address 0018.bad8.239d
  Designated port id is 128.1281, designated path cost 0
  Timers: message age 0, forward delay 0, hold 0
  Number of transitions to forwarding state: 1
  Link type is point-to-point by default, Internal
  PVST Simulation is enabled by default
  BPDU: sent 290, received 0
```

This example shows how to display detailed STP information about a specified port-channel interface when you are running a virtual port channel (vPC):

```
switch(config)# show spanning-tree interface port-channel 10

Vlan          Role Sts Cost      Prio.Nbr Type
-----
VLAN0001      Root FWD 2         128.4105 (vPC peer-link) P2p
VLAN0002      Root FWD 2         128.4105 (vPC peer-link) P2p
VLAN0003      Root FWD 2         128.4105 (vPC peer-link) P2p
VLAN0004      Root FWD 2         128.4105 (vPC peer-link) P2p
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays information about the MST STP.
<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree active</b>	Displays information about the STP active interfaces only.
<b>show spanning-tree bridge</b>	Displays the bridge ID, timers, and protocol for the local bridge on the device.
<b>show spanning-tree brief</b>	Displays brief summary information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree detail</b>	Displays detailed information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree root</b>	Displays the status and configuration of the root bridge for the STP instance to which this device belongs.
<b>show spanning-tree summary</b>	Displays summary information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree vlan</b>	Displays STP information about specified VLANs.

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## show spanning-tree mst

To display information about the Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) status and configuration, use the **show spanning-tree mst** command.

```
show spanning-tree mst [instance-id [detail | interface {ethernet {slot/port} | port-channel
{channel-number} } [detail]]] | [configuration [digest]] | [detail] | [interface {ethernet
{slot/port} | port-channel {channel-number} } [detail]]
```

<i>instance-id</i>	(Optional) MST instance that you want to display.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed MST information.
<b>interface</b>	Displays the interface or range of interfaces that you want to display.
<b>ethernet</b> <i>slot/port</i>	Displays the Ethernet interface and slot or port number. The range is from 1 to 253.
<b>port-channel</b> <i>channel-number</i>	Displays the port-channel number. The range is from 1 to 4096.
<b>configuration</b>	(Optional) Displays current MST regional information. Displays VLAN-to-instance mapping of all VLANs.
<b>digest</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the MD5 digest.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

If you are not running in Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) mode but are running in STP Rapid Per VLAN Spanning Tree (Rapid PVST+) mode, when you enter this command, the device returns the following message:

```
ERROR: Switch is not in mst mode
```

See [Table 1-1](#) for information on valid values for fields.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to display STP information about MST instance information for the VLAN ports that are currently active:

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```
switch# show spanning-tree mst
```

```
##### MST0      vlans mapped:   1-4094
Bridge          address 0018.bad7.fc15 priority      32768 (32768 sysid 0)
Root            this switch for the CIST
Regional Root   this switch
Operational     hello time 2 , forward delay 15, max age 20, txholdcount 6
Configured      hello time 2 , forward delay 15, max age 20, max hops    20
```

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Eth8/1	Desg	FWD	20000	128.1025	P2p
Eth8/2	Desg	FWD	20000	128.1026	P2p

This example shows how to display STP information about a specific MST instance:

```
switch)# show spanning-tree mst 0
```

```
##### MST0      vlans mapped:   1-4094
Bridge          address 0018.bad7.fc15 priority      32768 (32768 sysid 0)
Root            this switch for the CIST
Regional Root   this switch
Operational     hello time 2 , forward delay 15, max age 20, txholdcount 6
Configured      hello time 2 , forward delay 15, max age 20, max hops    20
```

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Eth8/1	Desg	FWD	20000	128.1025	P2p
Eth8/2	Desg	FWD	20000	128.1026	P2p

This example shows how to display detailed STP information about the MST protocol:

```
switch)# show spanning-tree mst detail
```

```
##### MST0      vlans mapped:   1-4094
Bridge          address 0018.bad7.fc15 priority      32768 (32768 sysid 0)
Root            this switch for the CIST
Regional Root   this switch
Operational     hello time 2 , forward delay 15, max age 20, txholdcount 6
Configured      hello time 2 , forward delay 15, max age 20, max hops    20
```

Eth8/1 of MST0 is designated forwarding

```
Port info          port id      128.1025 priority    128 cost    20000
Designated root    address 0018.bad7.fc15 priority    32768 cost     0
Design. regional root address 0018.bad7.fc15 priority    32768 cost     0
Designated bridge   address 0018.bad7.fc15 priority    32768 port id 128.1025
Timers: message expires in 0 sec, forward delay 0, forward transitions 1
Bpdus sent 1379, received 3
```

Eth8/2 of MST0 is designated forwarding

```
Port info          port id      128.1026 priority    128 cost    20000
Designated root    address 0018.bad7.fc15 priority    32768 cost     0
Design. regional root address 0018.bad7.fc15 priority    32768 cost     0
Designated bridge   address 0018.bad7.fc15 priority    32768 port id 128.1026
Timers: message expires in 0 sec, forward delay 0, forward transitions 1
Bpdus sent 1380, received 2
```

This example shows how to display STP information about specified MST interfaces:

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```
switch)# show spanning-tree mst interface ethernet 8/2
```

```
Eth8/2 of MST0 is designated forwarding
Port Type: normal          (default)          port guard : none          (default)
Link type: point-to-point (auto)              bpdu filter: disable      (default)
Boundary : internal        bpdu guard : disable (default)
Bpdus sent 1423, received 2
```

```
Instance Role Sts Cost      Prio.Nbr Vlans mapped
-----
0          Desg FWD 20000    128.1026 1-4094
```

This example shows how to display information about the MST configuration:

```
switch)# show spanning-tree mst configuration
```

```
Name:          [mst-bldg-sj6/3]
Revision:      1          Instances Configured: 3
Instance      Vlans mapped
-----
0             1
2000          2-2000
4094          2001-4094
```

This example shows how to display the MD5 digest included in the current MST configuration:

```
switch)# show spanning-tree mst configuration digest
```

```
Name          [mst-config]
Revision      10          Instances configured 25
Digest        0x40D5ECA178C657835C83BBCB16723192
Pre-std Digest 0x27BF112A75B72781ED928D9EC5BB4251
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree active</b>	Displays information about the STP active interfaces only.
<b>show spanning-tree bridge</b>	Displays the bridge ID, timers, and protocol for the local bridge on the device.
<b>show spanning-tree brief</b>	Displays brief summary information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree detail</b>	Displays detailed information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree interface</b>	Displays the STP interface status and configuration of specified interfaces.
<b>show spanning-tree root</b>	Displays the status and configuration of the root bridge for the STP instance to which this device belongs.
<b>show spanning-tree summary</b>	Displays summary information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree vlan</b>	Displays STP information about specified VLANs.

■ show spanning-tree mst

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## show spanning-tree root

To display the status and configuration of the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) root bridge, use the **show spanning-tree root** command.

**show spanning-tree root** [**address** | **brief** | **cost** | **detail** | **forward-time** | **hello-time** | **id** | **max-age** | **port** | **priority** [**system-id**]]

Syntax Description	
<b>address</b>	(Optional) Displays the MAC address for the STP root bridge.
<b>brief</b>	(Optional) Displays a brief summary of the status and configuration for the the root bridge.
<b>cost</b>	(Optional) Displays the path cost from the root to this bridge.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the status and configuration for the root bridge.
<b>forward-time</b>	(Optional) Displays the STP forward delay interval for the root bridge.
<b>hello-time</b>	(Optional) Displays the STP hello time for the root bridge.
<b>id</b>	(Optional) Displays the STP bridge identifier for the root bridge.
<b>max-age</b>	(Optional) Displays the STP maximum-aging time for the root bridge.
<b>port</b>	(Optional) Displays which port is the root port.
<b>priority</b>	(Optional) Displays the bridge priority for the root bridge.
<b>system-id</b>	(Optional) Displays the bridge identifier with the system ID extension for the root bridge.

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display information for the root bridge:  switch(config)# <b>show spanning-tree root</b>
-----------------	--

## ■ show spanning-tree root

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```

MST Instance          Root ID          Cost  Time Age Dly  Root Port
-----
MST0000              32768 0018.bad7.fc15      0    2   20  15  This bridge is root

```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays information about the MST STP.
<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree active</b>	Displays information about the STP active interfaces only.
<b>show spanning-tree bridge</b>	Displays the bridge ID, timers, and protocol for the local bridge on the device.
<b>show spanning-tree brief</b>	Displays a brief summary about STP information.
<b>show spanning-tree detail</b>	Displays detailed information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree interface</b>	Displays the STP interface status and configuration of specified interfaces.
<b>show spanning-tree summary</b>	Displays summary information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree vlan</b>	Displays STP information about specified VLANs.

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## show spanning-tree summary

To display summary Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) information on the device, use the **show spanning-tree summary** command.

**show spanning-tree summary [totals]**

Syntax Description	totals	(Optional) Displays totals only of STP information.
--------------------	--------	---

Defaults	None
----------	------

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
----------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)	Updated the example to display information for STP-lite. For more information about STP-lite, see the <i>Cisco NX-OS FCoE Configuration Guide for Cisco Nexus 7000 and Cisco MDS 9500</i> .
	4.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The display output for this command differs when you are running Rapid Per VLAN Spanning Tree (Rapid PVST+) or Multiple Spanning Tree (MST).  This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to display a summary of STP information about the device when you are running Rapid PVST+:
----------	---

```
switch(config)# show spanning-tree summary
```

```
Switch is in rapid-pvst mode
```

```
Root bridge for: VLAN0001
```

```
Port Type Default is disable
```

```
Edge Port [PortFast] BPDU Guard Default is disabled
```

```
Edge Port [PortFast] BPDU Filter Default is disabled
```

```
Bridge Assurance is enabled
```

```
Loopguard Default is disabled
```

```
Pathcost method used is short
```

```

Name                               Blocking Listening Learning Forwarding STP Active
-----
VLAN0001                           1           0           0           1           2

```

# show spanning-tree summary

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```

VLAN0002                2          0          0          0          2
VLAN0003                2          0          0          0          2
-----
3 vlans                  5          0          0          1          6

```

STP-lite running in the following VLAN instances

```

-----
VLAN0002
VLAN0003

```

This example shows how to display a summary of STP information about the device when you are running MST:

```
switch(config)# show spanning-tree summary
```

```

Switch is in mst mode (IEEE Standard)
Root bridge for: MST0000
Port Type Default                is disable
Edge Port [PortFast] BPDU Guard Default is disabled
Edge Port [PortFast] BPDU Filter Default is disabled
Bridge Assurance                  is enabled
Loopguard Default                is disabled
Pathcost method used             is long
PVST Simulation                  is enabled

```

Name	Blocking	Listening	Learning	Forwarding	STP Active
MST0000	0	0	0	2	2
1 mst	0	0	0	2	2

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays information about the MST STP.
<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree active</b>	Displays information about the STP active interfaces only.
<b>show spanning-tree bridge</b>	Displays the bridge ID, timers, and protocol for the local bridge on the device.
<b>show spanning-tree brief</b>	Displays a brief summary about STP information.
<b>show spanning-tree detail</b>	Displays detailed information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree interface</b>	Displays the STP interface status and configuration of specified interfaces.
<b>show spanning-tree root</b>	Displays the status and configuration of the root bridge for the STP instance to which this device belongs.
<b>show spanning-tree vlan</b>	Displays STP information about specified VLANs.

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## show spanning-tree vlan

To display Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) information for specified VLANs, use the **show spanning-tree vlan** command.

```
show spanning-tree vlan {vlan-id}
    [active [brief | detail]
    | blockedports
    | bridge [address] | brief | detail | forward-time | hello-time | id | max-age | priority
    | system-id] | protocol
    | brief [active]
    | detail
    | inconsistentports
    | interface {ethernet {slot/port} | port-channel {channel-number}} [active [brief | detail]] |
    brief [active] | cost | detail [active] | edge | inconsistency | priority | rootcost | state]]
    | root [address | brief | cost | detail | forward-time | hello-time | id | max-age | port | priority
    | system-id]]
    | summary}
```

Syntax Description	
<b>vlan-id</b>	VLAN or range of VLANs that you want to display. The range is from 1 to 4096.
<b>active</b>	(Optional) Displays information on STP VLANs and active ports.
<b>brief</b>	(Optional) Displays a brief summary of STP information for the specified VLANs.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed STP information for the specified VLANs.
<b>blockedports</b>	(Optional) Displays the STP alternate ports in the blocked state for the specified VLANs.
<b>bridge</b>	(Optional) Displays the status and configuration of the bridge for the specified VLANs.
<b>address</b>	(Optional) Displays the MAC address for the specified STP bridge for the specified VLANs.
<b>forward-time</b>	(Optional) Displays the STP forward delay interval for the bridge for the specified VLANs.
<b>hello-time</b>	(Optional) Displays the STP hello time for the bridge for the specified VLANs.
<b>id</b>	(Optional) Displays the STP bridge identifier for the specified VLANs.
<b>max-age</b>	(Optional) Displays the STP maximum-aging time for the specified VLANs.
<b>priority</b>	(Optional) Displays the STP priority for the specified VLANs.
<b>system-id</b>	(Optional) Displays the bridge identification with the system ID added for the specified VLANs.
<b>protocol</b>	(Optional) Displays which STP protocol is active on the device.
<b>inconsistentports</b>	(Optional) Displays the ports that are in an inconsistent STP state for specified VLANs.
<b>ethernet slot/port</b>	Displays the Ethernet interface and slot or port number. The range is from 1 to 253.

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<b>port-channel</b> <i>channel-number</i>	Displays the port channel interface. The range is from 1 to 4096.
<b>cost</b>	(Optional) Displays the STP path cost for the specified VLANs.
<b>edge</b>	(Optional) Displays the STP-type edge port information for the specified interface for the specified VLANs.
<b>inconsistency</b>	(Optional) Displays the STP port inconsistency state for the specified interface for the specified VLANs.
<b>priority</b>	(Optional) Displays the STP priority for the specified VLANs.
<b>rootcost</b>	(Optional) Displays the path cost to the root for specified interfaces for the specified VLANs.
<b>state</b>	Current port STP state. Valid values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BLK (blocking)</li> <li>• DIS (disabled)</li> <li>• LRN (learning)</li> <li>• FWD (forwarding)</li> </ul>
<b>port</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the root port for the specified VLANs.
<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Displays summary STP information about the specified VLANs.

#### Defaults

None

#### Command Modes

Any command mode

#### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

#### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

#### Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

#### Examples

This example shows how to display STP information about VLAN 4:

```
switch# show spanning-tree vlan 4
```

```
VLAN0004
Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
Root ID    Priority    32772
           Address    000d.eca3.9f01
           Cost      4
           Port      4105 (port-channel10)
           Hello Time 2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
```

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```

Bridge ID  Priority      32772  (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 4)
Address      0022.5579.7641
Hello Time   2 sec    Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

```

```

Interface      Role Sts Cost      Prio.Nbr Type
-----
Po10           Root FWD 2          128.4105 (vPC peer-link) P2p
Po20           Desg FWD 1          128.4115 (vPC) P2p
Po30           Root FWD 1          128.4125 (vPC) P2p

```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays information about the MST STP.
<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree active</b>	Displays information about the STP active interfaces only.
<b>show spanning-tree bridge</b>	Displays the bridge ID, timers, and protocol for the local bridge on the device.
<b>show spanning-tree brief</b>	Displays brief summary information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree detail</b>	Displays detailed information about STP.
<b>show spanning-tree interface</b>	Displays the STP interface status and configuration of specified interfaces.
<b>show spanning-tree root</b>	Displays the status and configuration of the root bridge for the STP instance to which this device belongs.
<b>show spanning-tree summary</b>	Displays summary information about STP.

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## show startup-config vlan

To display VLAN configuration information in the startup configuration, use the **show startup-config vlan** command.

**show startup-config vlan** { *vlan-id* }

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>vlan-id</i> Number of VLAN or range of VLANs. Valid numbers range from 1 to 4096.	
<b>Defaults</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode	
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.	
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to display the VLAN information in the startup configuration:</p> <pre>switch(config)# <b>show startup-config vlan</b> version 4.1(2) vlan 1 ip arp inspection vlan 1</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show vlan</b>	Displays information about all the VLANs on the device.

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## show startup-config vtp

To display VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) configuration information in the startup configuration, use the **show startup-config vtp** command.

**show startup-config vtp**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display the VTP information in the startup configuration:
-----------------	---

```
switch(config)# show startup-config vtp
version 4.1(2)
feature vtp

vtp mode transparent
vtp domain accounting
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show vtp status	Displays information about VTP on the device.

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# show system vlan reserved

To display the system reserved VLAN range, use the **show system vlan reserved** command.

**show system vlan reserved**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin network-poerator vdc-admin vdc-operator
-----------------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to display the system reserved VLAN range:</p> <pre>switch# show system vlan reserved system current running vlan reservation: 3968-4095 switch#</pre>
-----------------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>system vlan reserve</b>	Configures the reserved VLAN range.
	<b>write erase all</b>	Reverts to the default reserved VLAN range.

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## show vlan

To display VLAN information, use the **show vlan** command.

**show vlan** [**all-ports** | **brief** | {**name** *name*} | **summary**]

Syntax Description	
<b>all-ports</b>	(Optional) Displays all ports on VLANs.
<b>brief</b>	(Optional) Displays only a single line for each VLAN, naming the VLAN, status, and ports.
<b>name</b> <i>name</i>	(Optional) Displays information about a single VLAN that is identified by the VLAN name; valid values are an ASCII string from 1 to 32 characters.
<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Displays the number of existing VLANs on the device.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.1(1)	Changed the command output.
	4.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command displays information for all VLANs, including private VLANs, on the device. Each access port can belong to only one VLAN. Trunk ports can be on multiple VLANs.



### Note

Although a port can be associated with a VLAN as an access VLAN, a native VLAN, or one of the trunk allowed ports, the display under Ports for this commands lists only access VLANs.

If you shut down a VLAN using the **state suspend** or the **state active** command, these values appear in the Status field:

- suspended—The VLAN is suspended.
- active—The VLAN is active.

If you shut down a VLAN using the **shutdown** command, these values appear in the Status field:

- act/lshut—The VLAN status is active but shut down locally.
- sus/lshut—The VLAN status is suspended but shut down locally.

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If a VLAN is shut down internally, these values appear in the Status field:

- act/ishut—The VLAN status is active but shut down internally.
- sus/ishut—The VLAN status is suspended but shut down internally.

If a VLAN is shut down locally and internally, the value that is displayed in the Status field is act/ishut or sus/ishut. If a VLAN is shut down locally only, the value that is displayed in the Status field is act/lshut or sus/lshut.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information for all VLANs on the device:

```
switch# show vlan
```

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	Eth5/1, Eth5/2, Eth5/3, Eth5/4 Eth5/5, Eth5/6, Eth5/7, Eth5/8 Eth5/9, Eth5/10, Eth5/11 Eth5/12, Eth5/13, Eth5/14 Eth5/15, Eth5/16, Eth5/17 Eth5/18, Eth5/19, Eth5/20 Eth5/21, Eth5/22, Eth5/23 Eth5/24, Eth5/25, Eth5/26 Eth5/27, Eth5/28, Eth5/29 Eth5/30, Eth5/31, Eth5/32 Eth7/1
10	VLAN0010	active	

VLAN	Type	Vlan-mode
1	enet	CE
10	enet	FABRICPATH

Remote SPAN VLANs

Primary	Secondary	Type	Ports
switch#			

This example shows how to display the VLANs and all ports for each VLAN:

```
switch# show vlan all-ports
```

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	Po5, Po37, Po50, Eth2/1, Eth2/2 Eth2/3, Eth2/5, Eth2/7, Eth2/8 Eth2/9, Eth2/10, Eth2/15 Eth2/21, Eth2/22, Eth2/23 Eth2/24, Eth2/25, Eth2/26 Eth2/27, Eth2/28, Eth2/46 Eth2/47, Eth2/48
5	VLAN0005	active	
6	VLAN0006	active	
7	VLAN0007	active	
8	test	active	
9	VLAN0009	active	
10	VLAN0010	active	
50	VLAN0050	active	Eth2/6
100	trunked	active	

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```
200 VLAN0200          active
201 VLAN0201          active
202 VLAN0202          active
```

This example shows how to display the VLAN name, status, and associated ports only:

```
switch# show vlan brief
```

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	Eth2/5, Eth2/7, Eth2/8, Eth2/9 Eth2/10, Eth2/15, Eth2/47 Eth2/48
5	VLAN0005	active	
6	VLAN0006	active	
7	VLAN0007	active	
8	test	active	
9	VLAN0009	active	
10	VLAN0010	active	
50	VLAN0050	active	Eth2/6
100	trunked	active.	

This example shows how to display the VLAN information for a specific VLAN by name:

```
switch# show vlan name test
```

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
8	test	active	

VLAN Type

8	enet
---	------

Remote SPAN VLAN

Disabled

Primary	Secondary	Type	Ports
-----	-----	-----	-----100

This example shows how to display information about the number of VLANs configured on the device:

```
switch# show vlan summary
```

```
Number of existing VLANs      : 9
Number of existing user VLANs : 9
Number of existing extended VLANs : 0
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show interface switchport</b>	Displays information about the switch ports, including those switch ports in private VLANs,
<b>show vlan private-vlan</b>	Displays private VLAN information.

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## show vlan counters

To display the statistics for a specified VLAN or for all VLANs, use the **show vlan counters** command.

**show vlan [id {vlan-id}] counters**

Syntax Description	id	(Optional) Displays the VLAN ID that you want to clear.
	vlan-id	Number of the VLAN that you want to clear. The range is from 1 to 4096.

Defaults	None
----------	------

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
----------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>This command displays the counters for all the VLANs, including the private VLANs, on the device.</p> <p>If you omit the VLAN ID, the system displays statistics for all the VLANs on the device. This command displays:</p>
------------------	---

- Transmitted and received unicast, multicast, and routed packets and octets
- Information about Layer 2, IPv4, and IPv6 unicast, multicast, and unknown packets and octets

Separate VLAN ranges with a hyphen, and separate VLANs with a comma and no spaces in between. For example, you can enter the following:

```
switch# show vlan id 1-4,3,7,5-20
```

This command does not require a license.

Examples	This example shows how to display statistics for VLAN 9:
----------	--

```
switch(config)# show vlan id 9 counters
```

```
Vlan Id                               :10
L2 IPv4 Unicast Octets                 :0
L2 IPv4 Unicast Packets                 :0
L2 IPv4 Multicast Octets                :0
L2 IPv4 Multicast Packets               :0
L2 IPv6 Unicast Octets                  :0
```

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```

L2 IPv6 Unicast Packets           :0
L2 IPv6 Multicast Octets          :0
L2 IPv6 Multicast Packets         :0
L2 Unicast Octets                  :25600000
L2 Unicast Packets                 :400000
L2 Multicast Octets                :0
L2 Multicast Packets               :0
L2 Broadcast Octets                :12800000
L2 Broadcast Packets               :200000
L2 Unknown Unicast Octets          :19200000
L2 Unknown Unicast Packets         :300000
L3 Routed Octets In                :0
L3 Routed Packets In               :0
L3 Routed Octets Out               :0
L3 Routed Packets Out              :0
L3 Multicast Octets In             :0
L3 Multicast Packets In            :0
L3 Multicast Octets Out            :0
L3 Multicast Packets Out           :0
L3 Unicast Octets In               :0
L3 Unicast Packets In              :0
L3 Unicast Octets Out              :0
L3 Unicast Packets Out             :0

```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>clear vlan counters</b>	Clears the counters for all or specified VLANs on the device.

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# show vlan dot1q tag native

To display the status of tagging on the native VLANs, use the **show vlan dot1q tag native** command.

**show vlan dot1q tag native**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display the status of native VLAN tagging on the device:
-----------------	--

```
switch# show vlan dot1q tag native
```

```
vlan dot1q native tag is disabled
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>vlan dot1q tag native</b>	Enables 802.1Q tagging for all the VLANs in a trunk on the device.

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## show vlan id

To display information and statistics for an individual VLAN or a range of VLANs, use the **show vlan id** command.

**show vlan id [counters]**

### Syntax Description

<b>id</b>	Number of the VLAN or range of VLANs. The range is from 1 to 4096.
<b>counters</b>	Statistics about specified VLANs.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display information and statistics about an individual VLAN or a range of VLANs, including private VLANs.

When you use the **counters** argument, this command displays the following statistics for the individual VLAN or range of VLANs:

- Transmitted and received unicast, multicast, and routed packets and octets
- Information on Layer 2, IPv4, and IPv6 unicast, multicast, and unknown packets and octets



#### Note

You can also display information about individual VLANs by using the **show vlan name** command.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to display information for VLAN 50:

```
switch# show vlan id 50
VLAN Name                Status    Ports
-----
50    VLAN0050                active    Eth2/6

VLAN Type
-----
```

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```
50    enet
```

```
Remote SPAN VLAN
```

```
-----  
Disabled
```

```
Primary  Secondary  Type                Ports
```

```
-----  -----  -----  
#
```

This example shows how to display statistics for VLAN 10:

```
switch(config)# show vlan id 10 counters
Vlan Id                :10
L2 IPv4 Unicast Octets :0
L2 IPv4 Unicast Packets :0
L2 IPv4 Multicast Octets :0
L2 IPv4 Multicast Packets :0
L2 IPv6 Unicast Octets :0
L2 IPv6 Unicast Packets :0
L2 IPv6 Multicast Octets :0
L2 IPv6 Multicast Packets :0
L2 Unicast Octets      :25600000
L2 Unicast Packets      :400000
L2 Multicast Octets     :0
L2 Multicast Packets    :0
L2 Broadcast Octets     :12800000
L2 Broadcast Packets    :200000
L2 Unknown Unicast Octets :19200000
L2 Unknown Unicast Packets :300000
L3 Routed Octets In     :0
L3 Routed Packets In    :0
L3 Routed Octets Out    :0
L3 Routed Packets Out   :0
L3 Multicast Octets In  :0
L3 Multicast Packets In :0
L3 Multicast Octets Out :0
L3 Multicast Packets Out :0
L3 Unicast Octets In    :0
L3 Unicast Packets In   :0
L3 Unicast Octets Out   :0
L3 Unicast Packets Out  :0
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>clear vlan counters</b>	Clears the counters for all or specified VLANs on the device.
<b>show vlan</b>	Displays information about VLANs on the device.

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## show vlan private-vlan

To display private VLAN information, use the **show vlan private-vlan** command.

**show vlan [id {vlan-id}] private-vlan [type]**

Syntax Description	id	Number of the VLAN or range of VLANs. The range is from 1 to 4096.
	<i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Private VLAN information for the specified VLAN. The range is from 1 to 4096.
	<b>type</b>	(Optional) Displays the private VLAN type (primary, isolated, or community).

Defaults	None
----------	------

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
----------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

**Examples** This example shows how to display information about all private VLANs on the device:

```
switch(config)# show vlan private-vlan
```

Primary	Secondary	Type	Ports
200	201	isolated	Eth2/26, Eth2/27
200	202	community	Eth2/26, Eth2/28

This example shows how to display information for a specific private VLAN:

```
switch(config)# show vlan id 202 private-vlan
```

Primary	Secondary	Type	Ports
200	202	community	Eth2/26, Eth2/28

This example shows how to display information about the types of all private VLANs on the device:

```
switch(config)# show vlan private-vlan type
```

```
Vlan Type
```

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```
-----
200  primary
201  isolated
202  community
```

This example shows how to display information on the type for the specified private VLAN:

```
switch(config)# show vlan id 202 private-vlan type
```

```
Vlan Type
-----
202  community
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show interface switchport</b>	Displays information about the switch ports, including those in private switch ports VLANs.
<b>show interface private-vlan mapping</b>	Displays information about the private VLAN mapping between the primary and secondary VLANs so that both VLANs share the same primary VLAN interface.
<b>show vlan</b>	Displays information about all the VLANs on the device.

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## show vtp counter

To display the Virtual Trunking Protocol (VTP) statistics information, use the **show vtp counter** command.

**show vtp counter**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

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

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display statistics information about VTP on the device:
-----------------	---

```
switch# show vtp counter
```


```
VTP statistics:
```

```
Summary advertisements received      : 544
Subset advertisements received      : 270
Request advertisements received      : 0
Summary advertisements transmitted : 260
Subset advertisements transmitted   : 5
Request advertisements transmitted   : 274
Number of config revision errors     : 0
Number of config digest errors       : 270
Number of V1 summary errors          : 0
```

```
VTP pruning statistics:
```

Trunk	Join Transmitted	Join Received	Summary advts received from non-pruning-capable device
Ethernet1/31	12977	12982	542

```
switch#
```

 show vtp counter

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	feature vtp	Enables VTP on the device.
	vtp domain	Configures the VTP domain name.
	vtp version	Configures the VTP version.

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## show vtp interface

To display the Virtual Trunking Protocol (VTP) interface status and configuration, use the **show vtp interface** command.

**show vtp interface** [*if-identifier*]

Syntax Description	<i>if-identifier</i>	(Optional) Identifier of an interface. Examples are ethernet 3/22 or port channel 120.
--------------------	----------------------	--

Defaults	None
----------	------

Command Modes	Any command mode
---------------	------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
----------------------	----------------------------

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

Usage Guidelines	<p>If a single interface is specified, then the information for that interface alone is presented to the user; otherwise, the command applies to all currently active interfaces.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
------------------	---

Examples	This example shows how to display the VTP interface status and configuration on the device:
----------	---

```
switch# show vtp interface ethernet 3/22
```

```
Interface          VTP Status
-----
Ethernet3/22       Enabled
switch#
```

```
switch# show vtp interface
```

```
Interface          VTP Status
-----
Ethernet1/8         Enabled
Ethernet3/2         Disabled
Ethernet3/22        Enabled
switch#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	show vtp counters	Displays VTP statistics information.
	show interface pruning	Displays interface trunk VTP pruning information.
	show interface counters	Displays information about the statistics for the specified VLANs.

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## show vtp password

To display a Virtual Trunking Protocol (VTP) password, use the **show vtp password** command.

**show vtp password**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

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

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display a VTP password on the device:
-----------------	---

```
switch# show vtp password squirrel  
VTP password:  
switch#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature vtp</b>	Enables VTP on the device.
	<b>vtp domain</b>	Configures the VTP domain name.
	<b>vtp version</b>	Configures the VTP version.

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## show vtp status

To display the Virtual Trunking Protocol (VTP) information, use the **show vtp status** command.

**show vtp status**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command is not available if VTP is not enabled.
-------------------------	--



### Note

You cannot enable or configure VTP pruning or V2 modes.

This command does not require a license.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display information about VTP on the device:
-----------------	--

```
switch# show vtp status
VTP Status Information
-----
VTP Version                : 2 (capable)
Configuration Revision      : 1
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 1005
Number of existing VLANs   : 17
VTP Operating Mode         : Server
VTP Domain Name            :
VTP Pruning Mode           : Disabled (Operationally Disabled)
VTP V2 Mode                : Disabled
MD5 Digest                 : 0x8D 0x0D 0xB4 0xE8 0xC3 0x3C 0x7F 0x99
Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 6-30-10 18:05:13
VTP version running        : 1
switch#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>feature vtp</b>	Enables VTP on the device.
	<b>vtp domain</b>	Configures the VTP domain name.
	<b>vtp version</b>	Configures the VTP version.

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## shutdown (VLAN configuration)

To shut down the local traffic on a VLAN, use the **shutdown** command. To return a VLAN to its default operational state, use the **no** form of this command.

**shutdown**

**no shutdown**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	no shutdown
-----------------	-------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VLAN configuration submode
----------------------	----------------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>You cannot shut down, or disable, VLAN 1 or VLANs 1006 to 4094.</p> <p>Once you shut down a VLAN, the traffic ceases to flow on that VLAN. Access ports on that VLAN are also brought down; trunk ports continue to carry traffic for the other VLANs allowed on that port. However, the interface associations for the specified VLAN remain, and when you reenables, or recreates, that specified VLAN, the device automatically reinstates all the original ports to that VLAN.</p>
-------------------------	---

To find out if a VLAN has been shut down internally, check the Status field in the **show vlan** command output. If a VLAN is shut down internally, one of these values appears in the Status field:

- act/lshut—VLAN status is active and shut down internally.
- sus/lshut—VLAN status is suspended and shut down internally.



### Note

If the VLAN is suspended and shut down, you use both the **no shutdown** and **state active** commands to return the VLAN to the active state.

This command does not require a license.

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to restore local traffic on VLAN 2 after you have shut down, or disabled, the VLAN:

```
switch(config)# vlan 2
switch(config-vlan)# no shutdown
switch(config-vlan)#
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show vlan</b>	Displays VLAN information.

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## spanning-tree bpdudfilter

To enable BPDU Filtering on the interface, use the **spanning-tree bpdudfilter** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree bpdudfilter {enable | disable}**

**no spanning-tree bpdudfilter**

### Syntax Description

<b>enable</b>	Enables BPDU Filtering on this interface.
<b>disable</b>	Disables BPDU Filtering on this interface.

### Defaults

The setting that is already configured when you enter the **spanning-tree port type edge bpdudfilter default** command.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines



#### Caution

Be careful when you enter the **spanning-tree bpdudfilter enable** command on specified interfaces. Explicitly configuring BPDU Filtering on a port that is not connected to a host can cause a bridging loop because the port ignores any BPDU that it receives, and the port moves to the STP forwarding state.

Entering the **spanning-tree bpdudfilter enable** command to enable BPDU Filtering overrides the spanning tree edge port configuration. That port then returns to the normal spanning tree port type and moves through the normal spanning tree transitions.

Use the **spanning-tree port type edge bpdudfilter default** command to enable BPDU Filtering on all spanning tree edge ports.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to enable BPDU Filtering on this interface:

```
switch(config-if)# spanning-tree bpdudfilter enable
switch(config-if)#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	show spanning-tree summary	Displays information about the spanning tree state.

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## spanning-tree bpduguard

To enable bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) Guard on an interface, use the **spanning-tree bpduguard** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree bpduguard {enable | disable}**

**no spanning-tree bpduguard**

### Syntax Description

<b>enable</b>	Enables BPDU Guard on this interface.
<b>disable</b>	Disables BPDU Guard on this interface.

### Defaults

The setting that is already configured when you enter the **spanning-tree port type edge bpduguard default** command.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

BPDU Guard prevents a port from receiving BPDUs. If the port still receives a BPDU, it is put in the error-disabled state as a protective measure.



#### Caution

Be careful when using this command. You should use this command only with interfaces that connect to end stations; otherwise, an accidental topology loop could cause a data-packet loop and disrupt the device and network operation.

When you enable this BPDU Guard command globally, the command applies only to spanning tree edge ports. See **spanning-tree port type edge bpduguard default** for more information on the global command for BPDU Guard. However, when you enable this feature on an interface, it applies to that interface regardless of the spanning tree port type.

This command has three states:

- **spanning-tree bpduguard enable**—Unconditionally enables BPDU Guard on the interface.
- **spanning-tree bpduguard disable**—Unconditionally disables BPDU Guard on the interface.
- **no spanning-tree bpduguard**—Enables BPDU Guard on the interface if it is an operational spanning tree edge port and if the **spanning-tree port type edge bpduguard default** command is configured.

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Typically, this feature is used in a service-provider environment where the network administrator wants to prevent an access port from participating in the spanning tree.

This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to enable BPDU Guard on this interface:

```
switch(config-if)# spanning-tree bpduguard enable
switch(config-if)#
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree summary</b>	Displays information about the spanning tree state.

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## spanning-tree bridge assurance

To enable Bridge Assurance on the device, use the **spanning-tree bridge assurance** command. To disable Bridge Assurance, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree bridge assurance**

**no spanning-tree bridge assurance**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	Enabled
-----------------	---------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to enable Bridge Assurance on the device.
-------------------------	--

Bridge Assurance is active only on spanning tree network interfaces. To configure an interface as a spanning tree network interface, use either the **spanning-tree port type network** command or the **spanning-tree port type network default** command.



### Note

Bridge Assurance works only on point-to-point links. You must configure this feature on both ends of the link.

When Bridge Assurance is enabled on network ports, all ports send bridge protocol data units (BPDUs). When a Bridge Assurance-enabled network port does not receive any BPDUs for a specified period, that interface moves into the blocking state. After the network port receives a BPDU again, the port begins its normal spanning tree transitions.

An interface that is connected to a Layer 2 host and misconfigured as a spanning tree network port moves into the blocking state.



### Note

Bridge Assurance is configured globally only.

This command does not require a license.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to enable Bridge Assurance on the device:

```
switch(config)# spanning-tree bridge assurance
switch(config)#
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show spanning-tree summary	Displays information about the spanning tree state.

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

## spanning-tree cost

To set the path cost of the interface for Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) calculations, use the **spanning-tree cost** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree** [**vlan** *vlan-id*] **cost** {*value* | **auto**}

**no spanning-tree** [**vlan** *vlan-id*] **cost**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Lists the VLANs on this trunk interface for which you want to assign the path cost. You do not use this parameter on access ports. The range is from 1 to 4094.
	<b>value</b>	Value of the port cost. The available cost range depends on the path-cost calculation method as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>short—The range is from 1 to 65536.</li> <li>long—The range is from 1 to 200,000,000.</li> </ul>
	<b>auto</b>	Sets the value of the port cost by the media speed of the interface (see <a href="#">Table 1-2</a> for the values).

<b>Defaults</b>	auto
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin
	vdc-admin

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The STP port path cost default value is determined from the media speed and path-cost calculation method of a LAN interface (see <a href="#">Table 1-2</a> ). See the <a href="#">spanning-tree pathcost method</a> command for information on setting the path-cost calculation method for Rapid PVST+.
-------------------------	--

**Table 1-2 Default Port Cost**

<b>Bandwidth</b>	<b>Short Path-Cost Method Port Cost</b>	<b>Long Path-Cost Method Port Cost</b>
10 Mbps	100	2,000,000
100 Mbps	19	200,000

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**Table 1-2 Default Port Cost (continued)**

Bandwidth	Short Path-Cost Method Port Cost	Long Path-Cost Method Port Cost
1-Gigabit Ethernet	4	20,000
10-Gigabit Ethernet	2	2,000

When you configure the *value*, note that higher values indicate higher costs.

On access ports, assign the port cost by port. On trunk ports, assign the port cost by VLAN; you can configure all the VLANs on a trunk port as the same port cost.

The port channel bundle is considered a single port. The port cost is the aggregation of all the configured port costs assigned to that channel.



**Note**

Use this command to set the port cost for Rapid Per VLAN Spanning Tree Plus (PVST+). Use the **spanning-tree mst cost** command to set the port cost for Multiple Spanning Tree (MST).

This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to access an interface and set a path cost value of 250 for the spanning tree VLAN that is associated with that interface:

```
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/0
switch(config-if)# spanning-tree cost 250
switch(config-if)#
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays information about the spanning tree configuration.

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## spanning-tree guard

To enable or disable Loop Guard or Root Guard, use the **spanning-tree guard** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree guard {loop | root | none}**

**no spanning-tree guard**

### Syntax Description

<b>loop</b>	Enables Loop Guard on the interface.
<b>root</b>	Enables Root Guard on the interface.
<b>none</b>	Sets the guard mode to none.

### Defaults

Disabled

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You cannot enable Loop Guard if Root Guard is enabled, although the device accepts the command to enable Loop Guard on spanning tree edge ports.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to enable Root Guard:

```
switch(config-if)# spanning-tree guard root
switch(config-if)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree summary</b>	Displays information about the spanning tree state.

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

## spanning-tree link-type

To configure a link type for a port, use the **spanning-tree link-type** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree link-type { auto | point-to-point | shared }**

**no spanning-tree link-type**

Syntax Description	<b>auto</b>	Sets the link type based on the duplex setting of the interface.
	<b>point-to-point</b>	Specifies that the interface is a point-to-point link.
	<b>shared</b>	Specifies that the interface is a shared medium.

Defaults	auto
----------	------

Command Modes	Interface configuration
---------------	-------------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
----------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>Fast transition (specified in IEEE 802.1w) works only on point-to-point links between two bridges.</p> <p>By default, the device derives the link type of a port from the duplex mode. A full-duplex port is considered as a point-to-point link while a half-duplex configuration is assumed to be on a shared link.</p> <p>If you designate a port as a shared link, you cannot use the fast transition feature, regardless of the duplex setting.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
------------------	---

Examples	<p>This example shows how to configure the port as a shared link:</p> <pre>switch(config-if)# spanning-tree link-type shared switch(config-if)#</pre>
----------	---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show spanning-tree interface</b>	Displays information about the spanning tree state.

*Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).*

# spanning-tree loopguard default

To enable Loop Guard as a default on all ports of a given bridge, use the **spanning-tree loopguard default** command. To disable Loop Guard, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree loopguard default**

**no spanning-tree loopguard default**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	Disabled
-----------------	----------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>Loop Guard provides additional security in the bridge network. Loop Guard prevents alternate or root ports from becoming the designated port because of a failure that could lead to a unidirectional link.</p> <p>Loop Guard operates only on ports that are considered point-to-point links by the spanning tree, and it does not run on spanning tree edge ports.</p> <p>When you enter the Loop Guard command for the specified interface, that <b>spanning-tree guard loop</b> command overrides this command.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to enable Loop Guard:</p> <pre>switch(config)# <b>spanning-tree loopguard default</b> switch(config)#</pre>
-----------------	---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show spanning-tree summary</b>	Displays information about the spanning tree state.


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## spanning-tree mode

To switch between Rapid per VLAN Spanning Tree Plus (Rapid PVST+) and Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) modes, use the **spanning-tree mode** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree mode {rapid-pvst | mst}**

**no spanning-tree mode**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table> <tr> <td><b>rapid-pvst</b></td><td>Sets the STP mode to Rapid PVST+.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>mst</b></td><td>Sets the STP mode to MST.</td></tr> </table>	<b>rapid-pvst</b>	Sets the STP mode to Rapid PVST+.	<b>mst</b>	Sets the STP mode to MST.
<b>rapid-pvst</b>	Sets the STP mode to Rapid PVST+.				
<b>mst</b>	Sets the STP mode to MST.				
<b>Defaults</b>	Rapid PVST+				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration				
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin				
<b>Command History</b>	<table> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> <tr> <td>4.0</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </table>	Release	Modification	4.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
4.0	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You cannot use both Rapid PVST+ and MST in a single virtual device context (VDC). You can, however, use Rapid PVST+ in one VDC and MST in another VDC.				
 <b>Caution</b>	<p>Be careful when using the <b>spanning-tree mode</b> command to switch between Rapid PVST+ and MST modes. When you enter the command, all STP instances are stopped for the previous mode and are restarted in the new mode. Using this command may cause the user traffic to be disrupted.</p>				

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to switch to MST mode:

```
switch(config)# spanning-tree mode mst
switch(config-mst)#
```

This example shows how to return to the default mode (Rapid PVST+):

```
switch(config)# no spanning-tree mode
switch(config)#
```

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**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree summary</b>	Displays the information about the spanning tree configuration.

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## spanning-tree mst configuration

To enter the Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) configuration submode, use the **spanning-tree mst configuration** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree mst configuration**

**no spanning-tree mst configuration**

### Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

### Defaults

The default value for the MST configuration is the default value for all its parameters:

- No VLANs are mapped to any MST instance (all VLANs are mapped to the CIST instance).
- The region name is an empty string.
- The revision number is 0.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The MST configuration consists of three main parameters:

- Instance VLAN mapping—See the [instance vlan](#) command.
- Region name—See the [name \(mst configuration\)](#) command.
- Configuration revision number—See the [revision](#) command.

The **abort** and **exit** commands allow you to exit MST configuration submode. The difference between the two commands depends on whether you want to save your changes or not.

The **exit** command commits all the changes before leaving MST configuration submode.

The **abort** command leaves MST configuration submode without committing any changes.

If you do not map secondary VLANs to the same instance as the associated primary VLAN, when you exit MST configuration submode, the following warning message is displayed:

```
These secondary vlans are not mapped to the same instance as their primary:
-> 3
```

See the [switchport mode private-vlan host](#) command to fix this problem.

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Changing an mst configuration submode parameter can cause connectivity loss. To reduce service disruptions, when you enter mst configuration submode, make changes to a copy of the current MST configuration. When you are done editing the configuration, you can apply all the changes at once by using the **exit** keyword, or you can exit the submode without committing any change to the configuration by using the **abort** keyword.

In the unlikely event that two users commit a new configuration at exactly at the same time, this warning message displays:

```
% MST CFG:Configuration change lost because of concurrent access
```

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter MST-configuration submode:

```
switch(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration
switch(config-mst)#
```

This example shows how to reset the MST configuration (name, instance mapping, and revision number) to the default settings:

```
switch(config)# no spanning-tree mst configuration
switch(config)#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b><a href="#">instance vlan</a></b>	Maps a VLAN or a set of VLANs to an MST instance.
<b><a href="#">name (mst configuration)</a></b>	Sets the name of an MST region.
<b><a href="#">revision</a></b>	Sets the revision number for the MST configuration.
<b><a href="#">show spanning-tree mst</a></b>	Displays the information about the MST protocol.

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## spanning-tree mst cost

To set the path-cost parameter for any Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) instance (including the common and internal spanning tree [CIST] with instance ID 0), use the **spanning-tree mst cost** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree mst** *instance-id* **cost** { *cost* | **auto** }

**no spanning-tree mst** *instance-id* **cost**

### Syntax Description

<i>instance-id</i>	Instance ID number; the range of valid values is from 0 to 4094.
<i>cost</i>	Port cost for an instance; the range of valid values is from 1 to 200,000,000.
<b>auto</b>	Sets the value of the port cost by the media speed of the interface.

### Defaults

auto

- 10 Mbps—2,000,000
- 100 Mbps—200,000
- 1 Gigabit Ethernet—20,000
- 10 Gigabit Ethernet—2,000

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The port cost depends on the port speed; the faster interface speeds indicate smaller costs. MST always uses long path costs.

Higher *cost* values indicate higher costs. When entering the *cost*, do not include a comma in the entry; for example, enter 1000, not 1,000.

The port-channel bundle is considered a single port. The port cost is the aggregation of all the configured port costs assigned to that channel.

This command does not require a license.

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to set the interface path cost:

```
switch(config-if)# spanning-tree mst 0 cost 17031970
switch(config-if)#
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays the information about the MST protocol.

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## spanning-tree mst forward-time

To set the forward-delay timer for all the instances on the device, use the **spanning-tree mst forward-time** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree mst forward-time** *seconds*

**no spanning-tree mst forward-time**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i>	Number of seconds to set the forward-delay timer for all the instances on the device; the range of valid values is from 4 to 30 seconds.
<b>Defaults</b>	15	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration	
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the forward-delay timer:  switch(config)# <b>spanning-tree mst forward-time 20</b> switch(config)#	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays the information about the MST protocol.


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## spanning-tree mst hello-time

To set the hello-time delay timer for all the instances on the device, use the **spanning-tree mst hello-time** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree mst hello-time** *seconds*

**no spanning-tree mst hello-time**

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i> Number of seconds to set the hello-time delay timer for all the instances on the device; the range of valid values is from 1 to 10 seconds.					
Defaults	2					
Command Modes	Global configuration					
SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin					
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>4.0</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	4.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification					
4.0	This command was introduced.					
Usage Guidelines	If you do not specify the <i>hello-time</i> value, the value is calculated from the network diameter.					
 Note	We recommend that you configure the hello time to be 4 seconds when you are working with virtual port channels (vPCs).					
	This command does not require a license.					
Examples	This example shows how to set the hello-time delay timer: <pre>switch(config)# <b>spanning-tree mst hello-time 3</b> switch(config)#</pre>					
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td><b>show spanning-tree mst</b></td><td>Displays the information about the MST protocol.</td></tr></table>		Command	Description	<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays the information about the MST protocol.
Command	Description					
<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays the information about the MST protocol.					

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## spanning-tree mst max-age

To set the max-age timer for all the instances on the device, use the **spanning-tree mst max-age** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree mst max-age** *seconds*

**no spanning-tree mst max-age**

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i> Number of seconds to set the max-age timer for all the instances on the device; the range of valid values is from 6 to 40 seconds.					
Defaults	20					
Command Modes	Global configuration					
SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin					
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>4.0</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	4.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification					
4.0	This command was introduced.					
Usage Guidelines	This parameter is used only by Instance 0 or the IST. This command does not require a license.					
Examples	This example shows how to set the max-age timer:  switch(config)# <b>spanning-tree mst max-age 40</b> switch(config)#					
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td><b>show spanning-tree mst</b></td><td>Displays the information about the MST protocol.</td></tr></table>		Command	Description	<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays the information about the MST protocol.
Command	Description					
<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays the information about the MST protocol.					

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## spanning-tree mst max-hops

To specify the number of possible hops in the region before a bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) is discarded, use the **spanning-tree mst max-hops** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree mst max-hops** *hop-count*

**no spanning-tree mst max-hops**

Syntax Description	<i>hop-count</i> Number of possible hops in the region before a BPDU is discarded; the range of valid values is from 1 to 255 hops.					
Defaults	20					
Command Modes	Global configuration					
SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin					
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>4.0</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	4.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification					
4.0	This command was introduced.					
Usage Guidelines	This command does not require a license.					
Examples	This example shows how to set the number of possible hops:  switch(config)# <b>spanning-tree mst max-hops 25</b> switch(config)#					
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td><b>show spanning-tree mst</b></td><td>Displays the information about the MST protocol.</td></tr></table>		Command	Description	<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays the information about the MST protocol.
Command	Description					
<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays the information about the MST protocol.					

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## spanning-tree mst port-priority

To set the port-priority parameters for any Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) instance—including the common and internal spanning tree (CIST) with instance ID 0, use the **spanning-tree mst port-priority** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree mst** *instance-id* **port-priority** *priority*

**no spanning-tree mst** *instance-id* **port-priority**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>instance-id</i>	Instance ID number; valid values are from 0 to 4094.
	<i>priority</i>	Port priority for an instance; the range of valid values is from 0 to 224 in increments of 32.

<b>Defaults</b>	<i>priority</i> is 128.
-----------------	-------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Higher <b>port-priority</b> <i>priority</i> values indicate smaller priorities. The priority values are 0, 32, 64, 96, 128, 160, 192, and 224. All other values are rejected.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the interface priority:  switch(config-if) # <b>spanning-tree mst 0 port-priority 64</b> switch(config-if) #
-----------------	---

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays the information about the MST protocol.
	<a href="#">spanning-tree port-priority</a>	Configures the port priority for default STP, which is Rapid PVST+.

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## spanning-tree mst pre-standard

To force the specified interface to send pre-standard, rather than standard, Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) messages, use the **spanning-tree mst pre-standard** command. To return to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree mst pre-standard**

**no spanning-tree mst pre-standard**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You can set the bridge priority in increments of 4096 only. When you set the priority, valid values are 0, 4096, 8192, 12288, 16384, 20480, 24576, 28672, 32768, 36864, 40960, 45056, 49152, 53248, 57344, and 61440.
-------------------------	---

You can set the *priority* argument to 0 to make the device root.

You can enter the *instance-id* argument as a single instance or a range of instances, for example, 0-3,5,7-9.

This command does not require a license.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the bridge priority:
-----------------	--

```
switch(config)# spanning-tree mst pre-standard 0 root priority 4096
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays the information about the MST protocol.

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## spanning-tree mst priority

To set the bridge priority, use the **spanning-tree mst priority** command. To return to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree mst** *{instance-id}* **priority** *priority-value*

**no spanning-tree mst** *{instance-id}* **priority**

Syntax Description	<i>instance-id</i>	Instance identification number; the range of valid values is from 0 to 4094.
	<i>priority-value</i>	Bridge priority; see the “Usage Guidelines” section for valid values and additional information.

Defaults	<i>priority-value</i> default is 32768.
----------	---

Command Modes	Global configuration
---------------	----------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
----------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

You can set the bridge priority in increments of 4096 only. When you set the priority, valid values are 0, 4096, 8192, 12288, 16384, 20480, 24576, 28672, 32768, 36864, 40960, 45056, 49152, 53248, 57344, and 61440.

You can set the *priority* argument to 0 to make the device root.

You can enter the *instance-id* argument as a single instance or a range of instances, for example, 0-3,5,7-9.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to set the bridge priority:

```
switch(config)# spanning-tree mst priority 4096
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays the information about the MST protocol.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## spanning-tree mst root

To designate the primary and secondary root and set the timer value for an instance, use the **spanning-tree mst root** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

```
spanning-tree mst {instance-id} root {primary | secondary} [diameter dia [hello-time
hello-time]]
```

```
no spanning-tree mst {instance-id} root
```

### Syntax Description

<i>instance-id</i>	Instance identification number; the range of valid values is from 0 to 4094.
<b>primary</b>	Specifies the high priority (low value) that is high enough to make the bridge root of the spanning-tree instance.
<b>secondary</b>	Specifies the device as a secondary root, should the primary root fail.
<b>diameter</b> <i>dia</i>	(Optional) Specifies the timer values for the bridge that are based on the network diameter.
<b>hello-time</b> <i>hello-time</i>	(Optional) Specifies the duration between the generation of configuration messages by the root device. The range is from 1 to 10 seconds; the default is 2 seconds.

### Defaults

**spanning-tree mst root** has no default settings.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You can enter the *instance-id* argument as a single instance or a range of instances, for example, 0-3,5,7-9.

The **diameter** *dia* and **hello-time** *hello-time* keywords and arguments are available for instance 0 (IST) only.

If you do not specify the *hello-time* argument, the argument is calculated from the network diameter. You must first specify the **diameter** *dia* keyword and argument before you can specify the **hello-time** *hello-time* keyword and argument.

This command does not require a license.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

### Examples

This example shows how to designate the primary root:

```
switch(config)# spanning-tree mst 0 root primary
switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to set the priority and timer values for the bridge:

```
switch(config)# spanning-tree mst 0 root primary diameter 7 hello-time 2
switch(config)# spanning-tree mst 5 root primary
switch(config)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree mst</b>	Displays the information about the MST protocol.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## spanning-tree mst simulate pvst

To prevent specific Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) interfaces from automatically interoperating with a connecting device running Rapid per VLAN Spanning Tree (Rapid PVST+), use the **spanning-tree mst simulate pvst disable** command. To return specific interfaces to the default settings that are set globally for the device, use the **no** form of this command. To reenable specific interfaces to automatically interoperate between MST and Rapid PVST+, use the **spanning-tree mst simulate pvst** command.

**spanning-tree mst simulate pvst**

**no spanning-tree mst simulate pvst**

**spanning-tree mst simulate pvst disable**

### Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

### Defaults

Enabled. By default, all interfaces on the device interoperate seamlessly between MST and Rapid PVST+. See **spanning-tree mst simulate pvst global** to change this behavior globally.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines



#### Note

The interfaces must be in Layer 2 port mode to use this command.

MST interoperates with Rapid PVST+ with no need for user configuration. The PVST simulation feature enables this seamless interoperability. However, you may want to control the connection between MST and Rapid PVST+ to protect against accidentally connecting an MST-enabled port to a Rapid PVST+-enabled port.

When you use the **spanning-tree mst simulate pvst disable** command, specified MST interfaces that receive a Rapid PVST+ (SSTP) bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) move into the STP blocking state. Those interfaces remain in the inconsistent state until the port stops receiving Rapid PVST+ BPDUs, and then the port resumes the normal Spanning Tree Protocol STP transition process.

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**Note**

To block automatic MST and Rapid PVST+ interoperability for the entire device, use the **no spanning-tree mst simulate pvst global** command, which can be used in interface command mode.

This command is useful when you want to prevent accidental connection with a device running Rapid PVST+.

To reenab seamless operation between MST and Rapid PVST+ on specific interfaces, use the **spanning-tree mst simulate pvst** command.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to prevent specified ports from automatically interoperating with a connected device running Rapid PVST+:

```
switch(config-if)# spanning-tree mst simulate pvst disable
switch(config-if)#
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">spanning-tree mst simulate pvst global</a>	Enables global seamless interoperation between MST and Rapid PVST+.

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## spanning-tree mst simulate pvst global

To prevent the Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) device from automatically interoperating with a connecting device running Rapid Per VLAN Spanning Tree (Rapid PVST+), use the **no spanning-tree mst simulate pvst global** command. To return to the default settings, which is seamless operation between MST and Rapid PVST+ on the device, use the **spanning-tree mst simulate pvst global** command.

**spanning-tree mst simulate pvst global**

**no spanning-tree mst simulate pvst global**

### Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

### Defaults

Enabled. By default, the device interoperates seamlessly between MST and Rapid PVST+.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

Interface configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

MST does not require user configuration to interoperate with Rapid PVST+. The PVST simulation feature enables this seamless interoperability. However, you may want to control the connection between MST and Rapid PVST+ to protect against accidentally connecting an MST-enabled port to a Rapid PVST+-enabled port.

When you use the **no spanning-tree mst simulate pvst global** command, the device running in MST mode moves all interfaces that receive a Rapid PVST+ (SSTP) bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) into the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) blocking state. Those interfaces remain in the inconsistent state until the port stops receiving Rapid PVST+ BPDUs, and then the port resumes the normal STP transition process.

You can also use this command from the interface mode, and the configuration applies to the entire device.



#### Note

To block automatic MST and Rapid PVST+ interoperability for specific interfaces, see the **spanning-tree mst simulate pvst** command.

This command is useful when you want to prevent accidental connection with a device not running MST.

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To return the device to seamless operation between MST and Rapid PVST+, use the **spanning-tree mst simulate pvst global** command.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to prevent all ports on the device from automatically interoperating with a connected device running Rapid PVST+:

```
switch(config)# no spanning-tree mst simulate pvst global
switch(config)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b><a href="#">spanning-tree mst simulate pvst</a></b>	Enables seamless interoperation between MST and Rapid PVST+ by the interface.

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## spanning-tree pathcost method

To set the default path-cost calculation method, use the **spanning-tree pathcost method** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree pathcost method {long | short}**

**no spanning-tree pathcost method**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>long</b>	Specifies the 32-bit based values for port path costs.
	<b>short</b>	Specifies the 16-bit based values for port path costs.

<b>Defaults</b>	short
-----------------	-------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin
	vdc-admin

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines



#### Note

This command applies only to the Rapid Per VLAN Spanning Tree Plus (PVST+) spanning tree mode, which is the default mode. When you are using MST spanning tree mode, the device uses only the long method for calculating path cost; this is not user-configurable for MST.

The **long** path-cost calculation method uses all 32 bits for path-cost calculations and yields values in the range of 2 through 2,00,000,000.

The **short** path-cost calculation method (16 bits) yields values in the range of 1 through 65535.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to set the default pathcost method to long:

```
switch(config)# spanning-tree pathcost method long
switch(config)#
```

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show spanning-tree summary	Displays information about the spanning tree state.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## spanning-tree port type edge

To configure an interface connected to a Layer 2 host as an edge port, which automatically transitions the port to the spanning tree forwarding state without passing through the blocking or learning states, use the **spanning-tree port type edge** command. To return the port to a normal spanning tree port, use the **no spanning-tree port type** command or the **spanning-tree port type normal** command.

**spanning-tree port type edge** [**trunk**]

**no spanning-tree port type**

**spanning-tree port type normal**

### Syntax Description

**trunk** (Optional) Configures the trunk port as a spanning tree edge port.

### Defaults

The default is the global setting for the default port type edge that is configured when you entered the **spanning-tree port type edge default** command. If you did not configure a global setting, the default spanning tree port type is normal.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines



#### Caution

You can also use this command to configure a port in trunk mode as a spanning tree edge port.

You should use this command only with interfaces that connect to end stations; otherwise, an accidental topology loop could cause a data-packet loop and disrupt the device and network operation.



#### Note

When linkup occurs, spanning tree edge ports are moved directly to the spanning tree forwarding state without waiting for the standard forward-time delay.

This functionality that was previously provided by the Cisco-proprietary PortFast feature.

When you use this command, the system returns a message similar to the following:

```
Warning: portfast should only be enabled on ports connected to a single
       host. Connecting hubs, concentrators, switches, bridges, etc... to this
       interface when portfast is enabled, can cause temporary bridging loops.
```

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Use with CAUTION

When you use this command without the **trunk** keyword, the system returns a message similar to the following:

```
%Portfast has been configured on GigabitEthernet2/8 but will only  
have effect when the interface is in a non-trunking mode.
```

To configure trunk interfaces as spanning tree edge ports, use the **spanning-tree port type trunk** command. To remove the spanning tree edge port type setting, use the **spanning-tree port type normal** command.

The default spanning tree port type is normal.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure an interface connected to a Layer 2 host as an edge port, which automatically transitions that interface to the forwarding state on linkup:

```
switch(config-if)# spanning-tree port type edge  
switch(config-if)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree interface</b>	Displays the information about the spanning tree interface.

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## spanning-tree port type edge bpdupfilter default

To enable BPDU Filtering by default on all spanning tree edge ports, use the **spanning-tree port type edge bpdupfilter default** command. To disable BPDU Filtering by default on all edge ports, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree port type edge bpdupfilter default**

**no spanning-tree port type edge bpdupfilter default**

### Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

### Defaults

Disabled

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To enable BPDU Filtering by default, you must:

- Configure the interface as a spanning tree edge port by using the [spanning-tree port type edge](#) or the [spanning-tree port type edge default](#) command.
- Enable BPDU Filtering.

Use this command to enable BPDU Filtering globally on all spanning tree edge ports. BPDU Filtering prevents a port from sending or receiving any BPDUs.



#### Caution

Be careful when using this command. Using this command incorrectly can cause bridging loops.

You can override the global effects of this **spanning-tree port type edge bpdupfilter default** command by configuring BPDU Filtering at the interface level. See the [spanning-tree bpdupfilter](#) command for complete information on using this feature at the interface level.



#### Note

Be careful when enabling BPDU Filtering. The feature's functionality is different when you enable it on a per-port basis or globally. When enabled globally, BPDU Filtering is applied only on ports that are operational spanning tree edge ports. Ports send a few BPDUs at a linkup before they effectively filter

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outbound BPDUs. If a BPDU is received on an edge port, that port immediately becomes a normal spanning tree port with all the normal transitions and BPDU Filtering is disabled. When enabled locally on a port, BPDU Filtering prevents the device from receiving or sending BPDUs on this port.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to enable BPDU Filtering globally on all spanning tree edge operational ports by default:

```
switch(config)# spanning-tree port type edge bpdupfilter default
switch(config)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree summary</b>	Displays the information about the spanning tree configuration.
<b>spanning-tree bpdupfilter</b>	Enables BPDU Filtering on the interface.
<b>spanning-tree port type edge</b>	Configures an interface as a spanning tree edge port.

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## spanning-tree port type edge bpduguard default

To enable BPDU Guard by default on all spanning tree edge ports, use the **spanning-tree port type edge bpduguard default** command. To disable BPDU Guard on all edge ports by default, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree port type edge bpduguard default**

**no spanning-tree port type edge bpduguard default**

### Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

### Defaults

Disabled

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To enable BPDU Guard by default, you must do the following:

- Configure the interface as spanning tree edge ports by entering the **spanning-tree port type edge** or the **spanning-tree port type edge default** command.
- Enable BPDU Guard.

Use this command to enable BPDU Guard globally on all spanning tree edge ports. BPDU Guard disables a port if it receives a BPDU.

Global BPDU Guard is applied only on spanning tree edge ports.

You can also enable BPDU Guard per interface; see the **spanning-tree bpduguard** command for more information.



#### Note

We recommend that you enable BPDU Guard on all spanning tree edge ports.

This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to enable BPDU Guard by default on all spanning tree edge ports:

```
switch(config)# spanning-tree port type edge bpduguard default
switch(config)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<code>show spanning-tree summary</code>	Displays the information about the spanning tree configuration.
<code>spanning-tree bpduguard</code>	Enables BPDU guard on the interface.
<code>spanning-tree port type edge</code>	Configures an interface as a spanning tree edge port.

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## spanning-tree port type edge default

To configure all access ports that are connected to Layer 2 hosts as edge ports by default, use the **spanning-tree port type edge default** command. To restore all ports connected to Layer 2 hosts as normal spanning tree ports by default, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree port type edge default**

**no spanning-tree port type edge default**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Defaults

Disabled

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to automatically configure all interfaces as spanning tree edge ports by default. This command does not work on trunk ports.



#### Caution

Be careful when using this command. You should use this command only with interfaces that connect to end stations; otherwise, an accidental topology loop could cause a data-packet loop and disrupt the device and network operation.

When a linkup occurs, an interface configured as an edge port automatically moves the interface directly to the spanning tree forwarding state without waiting for the standard forward-time delay. (This transition was previously configured as the Cisco-proprietary PortFast feature.)

When you use this command, the system returns a message similar to the following:

```
Warning: this command enables portfast by default on all interfaces. You
should now disable portfast explicitly on switched ports leading to hubs,
switches and bridges as they may create temporary bridging loops.
```

You can configure individual interfaces as edge ports using the **spanning-tree port type edge** command. The default spanning tree port type is normal.

This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to globally configure all ports connected to Layer 2 hosts as spanning tree edge ports:

```
switch(config)# spanning-tree port type edge default
switch(config)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree summary</b>	Displays information about the spanning tree configuration.
<b><a href="#">spanning-tree port type edge</a></b>	Configures an interface as a spanning tree edge port.

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## spanning-tree port type network

To configure the interface that connects to a Layer 2 switch or bridge as a network spanning tree port, regardless of the global configuration, use the **spanning-tree port type network** command. To return the port to a normal spanning tree port, use the **spanning-tree port type normal** command.

**spanning-tree port type network**

**no spanning-tree port type**

**spanning-tree port type normal**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Defaults

The default is the global setting for the default port type network that is configured when you entered the **spanning-tree port type network default** command. If you did not configure a global setting, the default spanning tree port type is normal.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure an interface that connects to a Layer 2 switch or bridge as a spanning tree network port. Bridge Assurance runs only on Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) network ports.



#### Note

If you mistakenly configure ports connected to Layer 2 hosts as STP network ports and enable Bridge Assurance, those ports automatically move into the blocking state.



#### Note

Bridge Assurance is enabled by default, and all interfaces configured as spanning tree network ports have Bridge Assurance enabled.

To configure a port as a spanning tree network port, use the **spanning-tree port type network** command. To remove this configuration, use the **spanning-tree port type normal** command. When you use the **no spanning-tree port type** command, the software returns the port to the global default setting for network port types.

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You can configure all ports that are connected to Layer 2 switches or bridges as spanning tree network ports by default by entering the **spanning-tree port type network default** command.

The default spanning tree port type is normal.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure an interface connected to a Layer 2 switch or bridge as a spanning tree network port:

```
switch(config-if) # spanning-tree port type network
switch(config-if) #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree interface</b>	Displays information about the spanning tree configuration per specified interface.

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## spanning-tree port type network default

To configure all ports as spanning tree network ports by default, use the **spanning-tree port type network default** command. To restore all ports to normal spanning tree ports by default, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree port type network default**

**no spanning-tree port type network default**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Defaults

Disabled

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to automatically configure all interfaces that are connected to Layer 2 switches or bridges as spanning tree network ports by default. Then, you can use the **spanning-tree port type edge** command to configure specified ports that are connected to Layer 2 hosts as spanning-tree edge ports.



#### Note

If you mistakenly configure ports connected to Layer 2 hosts as Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) network ports and Bridge Assurance is enabled, those ports automatically move into the blocking state.

If you have enabled Bridge Assurance on the device, all network ports automatically run that feature. To enable Bridge Assurance, see the **spanning-tree bridge assurance** command.

Configure only the ports that connect to other Layer 2 switches or bridges as network ports because the Bridge Assurance feature causes network ports that are connected to Layer 2 hosts to move into the spanning tree blocking state.

You can identify individual interfaces as network ports by using the **spanning-tree port type network** command.

The default spanning tree port type is normal.

This command does not require a license.

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to globally configure all ports connected to Layer 2 switches or bridges as spanning tree network ports:

```
switch(config)# spanning-tree port type network default
switch(config)#
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree summary</b>	Displays information about the spanning tree configuration.

---

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## spanning-tree port-priority

To set an interface priority when two bridges compete for position as the root bridge, use the **spanning-tree port-priority** command. The priority you set breaks the tie. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree** [vlan *vlan-id*] **port-priority** *value*

**no spanning-tree** [vlan *vlan-id*] **port-priority**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Specifies the VLAN identification number; the range of valid values is from 0 to 4094.
	<i>value</i>	Port priority; valid values are from 1 to 224 in increments of 32.

**Defaults** *value* is 128.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines



#### Note

Use this command to configure the port priority for Rapid Per VLAN Spanning Tree Plus (PVST+) spanning tree mode, which is the default Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) mode. To configure the port priority for Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) spanning tree mode, use the **spacing-tree mst port-priority** command.

Do not use the **vlan** *vlan-id* parameter on access ports. The software uses the port priority value for access ports and the VLAN port priority values for trunk ports.

The priority values are 0, 32, 64, 96, 128, 160, 192, and 224. All other values are rejected.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to increase the likelihood that the spanning tree instance on access port interface 2/0 is chosen as the root bridge by changing the port priority to 32:

```
switch(config-if) # spanning-tree port-priority 32
```

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays information about the spanning tree state.
	<b>spanning-tree interface priority</b>	Displays information on the spanning tree port priority for the interface.

[Send document comments to nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com.](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)

## spanning-tree vlan

To configure Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) parameters on a per-VLAN basis, use the **spanning-tree vlan** command. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**spanning-tree vlan** *vlan-id* [**forward-time** *value* | **hello-time** *value* | **max-age** *value* | **priority** *value* | [**root** {**primary** | **secondary**}] [**diameter** *dia* [**hello-time** *hello-time*]]]]

**no spanning-tree vlan** *vlan-id* [**forward-time** | **hello-time** | **max-age** | **priority** | **root**]

Syntax Description	
<i>vlan-id</i>	VLAN identification number; the range of valid values is from 0 to 4094.
<b>forward-time</b> <i>value</i>	(Optional) Specifies the STP forward-delay time; the range of valid values is from 4 to 30 seconds.
<b>hello-time</b> <i>value</i>	(Optional) Specifies the number of seconds between the generation of configuration messages by the root device; the range of valid values is from 1 to 10 seconds.
<b>max-age</b> <i>value</i>	(Optional) Specifies the maximum number of seconds that the information in a bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) is valid; the range of valid values is from 6 to 40 seconds.
<b>priority</b> <i>value</i>	(Optional) Specifies the STP-bridge priority; the valid values are 0, 4096, 8192, 12288, 16384, 20480, 24576, 28672, 32768, 36864, 40960, 45056, 49152, 53248, 57344, or 61440. All other values are rejected.
<b>root primary</b>	(Optional) Forces this device to be the root bridge.
<b>root secondary</b>	(Optional) Forces this device to be the root switch if the primary root fails.
<b>diameter</b> <i>dia</i>	(Optional) Specifies the maximum number of bridges between any two points of attachment between end stations.

### Defaults

The defaults are as follows:

- **forward-time**—15 seconds
- **hello-time**—2 seconds
- **max-age**—20 seconds
- **priority**—32768

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

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## Usage Guidelines



### Caution

When disabling spanning tree on a VLAN using the **no spanning-tree vlan *vlan-id*** command, ensure that all switches and bridges in the VLAN have spanning tree disabled. You cannot disable spanning tree on some switches and bridges in a VLAN and leave it enabled on other switches and bridges in the same VLAN because switches and bridges with spanning tree enabled have incomplete information about the physical topology of the network.



### Caution

We do not recommend disabling spanning tree even in a topology that is free of physical loops. Spanning tree is a safeguard against misconfigurations and cabling errors. Do not disable spanning tree in a VLAN without ensuring that there are no physical loops present in the VLAN.

When setting the **max-age *seconds***, if a bridge does not see BPDUs from the root bridge within the specified interval, it assumes that the network has changed and recomputes the spanning-tree topology.

The **spanning-tree root primary** alters this device's bridge priority to 24576. If you enter the **spanning-tree root primary** command and the device does not become the root then the bridge priority is changed to 4096 less than the bridge priority of the current bridge. The command fails if the value required to be the root bridge is less than 1. If the device does not become the root, an error results.

If the network devices are set for the default bridge priority of 32768 and you enter the **spanning-tree root secondary** command, the software alters this device's bridge priority to 28762. If the root device fails, this device becomes the next root switch.

Use the **spanning-tree root** command on the backbone switches only.



### Note

We recommend that you configure the hello time to be 4 seconds when you are working with virtual port channels (vPCs).

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable spanning tree on VLAN 200:

```
switch(config)# spanning-tree vlan 200
switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to configure the device as the root switch for VLAN 10 with a network diameter of 4:

```
switch(config)# spanning-tree vlan 10 root primary diameter 4
switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to configure the device as the secondary root switch for VLAN 10 with a network diameter of 4:

```
switch(config)# spanning-tree vlan 10 root secondary diameter 4
switch(config)#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays information about the spanning tree state.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com).***

## state

To set the operational state for a VLAN, use the **state** command. To return a VLAN to its default operational state, use the **no** form of this command.

**state { active | suspend }**

**no state**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>active</b>	Specifies that the VLAN is actively passing traffic.
	<b>suspend</b>	Specifies that the VLAN is not passing any packets.
<b>Defaults</b>	active	
<b>Command Modes</b>	VLAN configuration submode	
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin	
	vdc-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>You cannot suspend the state for VLAN 1 or VLANs 1006 to 4094.</p> <p>VLANs in the suspended state do not pass packets.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>	
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to suspend VLAN 2:</p> <pre>switch(config)# <b>vlan 2</b> switch(config-vlan)# <b>state suspend</b> switch(config-mst)#</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show vlan</b>	Displays VLAN information.

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## switchport mode private-vlan host

To set the interface type to be a Layer 2 host port for a private VLAN, use the **switchport mode private-vlan host** command.

**switchport mode private-vlan host**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration
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<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must first use the <b>switchport</b> command on the interface before you can use the <b>switchport mode private-vlan host</b> command.
-------------------------	--

When you configure a port as a host private VLAN port and one of the following applies, the port becomes inactive:

- The port does not have a valid private VLAN association configured.
- The port is a Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) destination.
- The private VLAN association is suspended.

If you delete a private VLAN port association, or if you configure a private port as a SPAN destination, the deleted private VLAN port association or the private port that is configured as a SPAN destination becomes inactive.




### Note

We recommend that you enable spanning tree BPDU Guard on all private VLAN host ports.

This command does not require a license.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set a port to host mode for private VLANs:
-----------------	--

```
switch(config-if) # switchport mode private-vlan host
switch(config-if) #
```

 switchport mode private-vlan host

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**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show interface switchport	Displays information on all interfaces configured as switchports.

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## switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous

To set the interface type to be a Layer 2 promiscuous port for a private VLAN, use the **switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous** command.

**switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must first use the <b>switchport</b> command on the interface before you can use the <b>switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous</b> command.
-------------------------	---

When you configure a port as a promiscuous private VLAN port and one of the following applies, the port becomes inactive:

- The port does not have a valid private VLAN mapping configured.
- The port is a Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) destination.

If you delete a private VLAN port mapping or if you configure a private port as a SPAN destination, the deleted private VLAN port mapping or the private port that is configured as a SPAN destination becomes inactive.

See the [private-vlan](#) command for more information on promiscuous ports.

This command does not require a license.

<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to set a port to promiscuous mode for private VLANs:</p> <pre>switch(config-if)# switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous switch(config-if)#</pre>
-----------------	--

 switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous

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**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show interface switchport	Displays information on all interfaces configured as switchports.

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## switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous trunk

To set the interface type to be a Layer 2 promiscuous trunk port for a private VLAN, use the **switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous trunk** command.

**switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous trunk**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

**Note**

See the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Configuration Guide* for more information on trunk interfaces.

You must first use the **switchport** command on the interface before you can use the **switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous trunk** command. To return to the default Layer 3 port mode, enter the **no switchport** command.

Beginning with Cisco Release 5.0(2) for the Cisco Nexus 7000 Series devices, you can configure private VLAN promiscuous trunk ports to carry traffic for multiple primary VLANs and their mapped secondary VLANs.


You must map the primary and secondary VLANs, by entering the **private-vlan mapping** command, before the pair you are mapping to a promiscuous trunk port can become operational. You can map 16 pairs of primary and secondary VLANs to a private VLAN promiscuous trunk port.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to set a port to be a promiscuous trunk port for private VLANs:

```
switch(config-if) # switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous trunk
switch(config-if) #
```

 switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous trunk

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**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show interface switchport	Displays information about all interfaces configured as switchports.

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## switchport mode private-vlan trunk secondary

To set the interface type to be a Layer 2 isolated trunk port for a private VLAN, use the **switchport mode private-vlan trunk secondary** command.

**switchport mode private-vlan trunk secondary**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines



**Note** See the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Configuration Guide* for more information on trunk interfaces.

You must first use the **switchport** command on the interface before you can use the **switchport mode private-vlan trunk secondary** command. To return to the default Layer 3 port mode, enter the **no switchport** command.



**Note** You can only make private VLAN isolated ports trunk ports; you cannot make private VLAN community ports trunk ports.

Beginning with Cisco Release 5.0(2) for the Cisco Nexus 7000 Series devices, you can configure private VLAN isolated trunk ports to carry traffic for multiple isolated VLANs and their associated primary VLANs.



**Note** Each secondary VLAN on an isolated trunk port must be associated with a different primary VLAN. You cannot put two isolated VLANs that are associated with the same primary VLAN into a private VLAN isolated trunk port.

You can map 16 pairs of primary and secondary VLANs to a private VLAN isolated trunk port.

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You must associate the primary and secondary isolated VLANs before the pair you map to an isolated trunk port can become operational.

**Note**

We recommend that you enable spanning tree BPDU Guard on all private VLAN host ports.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to set a port to be an isolated trunk port for private VLANs:

```
switch(config-if) # switchport mode private-vlan trunk secondary  
switch(config-if) #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show interface switchport</b>	Displays information about all interfaces configured as switchports.

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## switchport private-vlan association trunk

To add private VLANs, associated isolated VLANs, and primary VLANs to a private VLAN isolated trunk port, use the **switchport private-vlan association trunk** command. To remove the private VLAN association from the port, use the **no** form of this command.

**switchport private-vlan association trunk** {*primary-vlan-id*} {*secondary-vlan-id*}

**no switchport private-vlan association trunk** [{*primary-vlan-id*} {*secondary-vlan-id*}]

### Syntax Description

*primary-vlan-id* Number of the primary VLAN of the private VLAN relationship.

*secondary-vlan-id* Number of the isolated VLAN of the private VLAN relationship.

**Note** You cannot add a community VLAN to an isolated trunk port.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
5.0(2)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must have configured the interface using the **switchport mode private-vlan trunk secondary** command before this command becomes operational.

You use the **switchport private-vlan association trunk** command to add private VLANs, isolated VLANs, and their associated primary VLANs to the isolated trunk port. In this way, the isolated trunk port can carry multiple private VLANs. You can add up to 16 pairs of isolated and primary VLANs to each isolated trunk port. You must associate the private VLANs by entering the **private-vlan association** command before this command becomes operational.



#### Note

Each secondary VLAN on an isolated trunk port must be associated with a different primary VLAN. You cannot put two isolated VLANs that are associated with the same primary VLAN into a private VLAN isolated trunk port.

Delete associations by doing the following:

- Private VLAN associations, both primary and secondary VLANs, by entering the **no** form of this command.

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- Secondary VLANs and their associated primary VLANs by entering the **no** form of the command with the *primary-vlan-id* argument
- Specified primary and secondary associated private VLANs by entering the **no** form of the command and the *primary-vlan-id* and *secondary-vlan-id* arguments.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to add isolated VLAN 200 and its associated primary VLAN 100 to a private VLAN isolated trunk port:

```
switch(config-if)# switchport private-vlan association trunk 100 200
switch(config-if)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show vlan private-vlan</b>	Displays information about private VLANs.

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## switchport private-vlan host-association

To define a private VLAN association for an isolated or community port, use the **switchport private-vlan host-association** command. To remove the private VLAN association from the port, use the **no** form of this command.

**switchport private-vlan host-association** {*primary-vlan-id*} {*secondary-vlan-id*}

**no switchport private-vlan host-association**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>primary-vlan-id</i>	Number of the primary VLAN of the private VLAN relationship.
	<i>secondary-vlan-id</i>	Number of the secondary VLAN of the private VLAN relationship.

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin
	vdc-admin

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	There is no run-time effect on the port unless it is in private VLAN-host mode. If the port is in private VLAN-host mode but neither of the VLANs exist, the command is allowed but the port is made inactive. The port also may be inactive when the association between the private VLANs is suspended.
	The secondary VLAN may be an isolated or community VLAN.
	See the <a href="#">private-vlan</a> command for more information on primary VLANs, secondary VLANs, and isolated or community ports.
	This command does not require a license.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure a Layer 2 host private VLAN port with a primary VLAN (VLAN 18) and a secondary VLAN (VLAN 20):
	<pre>switch(config-if)# <b>switchport private-vlan host-association 18 20</b> switch(config-if)#</pre>

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This example shows how to remove the private VLAN association from the port:

```
switch(config-if)# no switchport private-vlan host-association
switch(config-if)#
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show vlan private-vlan</b>	Displays information about private VLANs.

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## switchport private-vlan mapping trunk

To add or remove private VLAN pairs to the private VLAN promiscuous trunk port, use the **switchport private-vlan mapping trunk** command. To remove private VLAN mappings from the promiscuous trunk interface, use the **no** form of this command.

```
switchport private-vlan mapping trunk primary-vlan {add secondary-vlan-list |
remove secondary-vlan-list}
```

```
no switchport private-vlan mapping trunk [{primary-vlan} [{secondary-vlan-list}]]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>primary-vlan</i>		ID of the primary VLAN that you are adding to the private VLAN promiscuous trunk port.
<b>add</b>		Adds the secondary VLAN of the primary VLAN to the promiscuous trunk port.
<i>secondary-vlan-list</i>		ID of the secondary VLANs that you are adding to the promiscuous trunk port.
<b>remove</b>		Removes the secondary VLAN of the primary VLAN to the promiscuous trunk port.

Defaults	None
----------	------

Command Modes	Interface configuration
---------------	-------------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
----------------------	----------------------------

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

Usage Guidelines	You must have configured the interface by using the <b>switchport mode private-vlan trunk promiscuous</b> command before this command becomes operational.
------------------	--

You use the **switchport private-vlan mapping trunk** command to add private VLANs, primary VLANs, and specified associated secondary VLANs to the promiscuous trunk port. In this way, the promiscuous trunk port can carry multiple private VLANs as well as normal VLANs. The secondary VLAN can be either an isolated or community VLAN. The private VLAN mapping between primary and secondary VLANs must be operational (see the **private-vlan mapping** command). You can add up to 16 pairs of isolated and primary VLANs to each isolated trunk port.

You must reenter the command for each primary VLAN that you are working with.

When you are using the **no** form of this command, the following guidelines apply:

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- If you do not specify any primary VLANs, the system removes all the private VLANs on this interface.
- If you specify only the primary VLAN, the system removes that primary VLAN and all secondary VLANs associated with that primary VLAN on this interface.
- If you specify the primary VLAN and specific secondary VLANs, the system removes only those specified private VLAN pairs from this interface.



#### Note

You must configure this interface as a VLAN interface if you want Layer 3 communication on this port.

The *secondary-vlan-list* argument cannot contain spaces. It can contain multiple comma-separated items. Each item can be a single secondary VLAN ID or a hyphenated range of secondary VLAN IDs.

This command does not require a license.

#### Examples

This example shows how to map two primary VLANs and selected associated secondary VLANs to the promiscuous trunk interface:

```
switch(config-if)# switchport private-vlan mapping trunk 200 add 3,5
switch(config-if)# switchport private-vlan mapping trunk 100 add 10
switch(config-if)#
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show vlan private-vlan</b>	Displays information about private VLANs.

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## switchport private-vlan trunk allowed vlan

To add allowed VLANs to the private VLAN promiscuous and isolated trunk ports, use the **switchport private-vlan trunk allowed vlan** command. To remove VLANs from the promiscuous and isolated trunk interfaces, use the **no** form of this command.

```
switchport private-vlan trunk allowed vlan {add vlan-list | all | except vlan-list | none | remove
vlan-list}
```

```
no switchport private-vlan trunk no allowed vlan vlan-list
```

Syntax Description	add	Adds a defined list of VLANs on the private VLAN promiscuous and isolated trunk ports. The default value is no VLANs allowed.
	<b>Note</b>	You must configure at least the native VLAN as allowed on this interface, even if you are using the default native VLAN 1.
	<i>vlan-list</i>	Allowed VLANs that transmit through this interface in tagged format when in trunking mode; the range of valid values is from 1 to 3968 and 4048 to 4093.
	<b>except</b>	Allows all VLANs to transmit through this interface in tagged format except the specified values.
	<b>none</b>	Blocks all VLANs transmitting through this interface in tagged format.
	<b>remove</b>	Removes the defined list of VLANs from those currently set.

**Defaults** Empty; no VLANs are allowed on the private VLAN promiscuous and isolated trunk ports by default.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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

**Usage Guidelines** You must have configured the interface by using either the **switchport mode private-vlan trunk secondary** or the **switchport mode private-vlan trunk promiscuous** command for this command to become operational.

When you map the private primary and secondary private VLANs to the isolated and promiscuous trunk ports, the system automatically adds all the primary VLANs into the list of allowed VLANs for this interface.

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**Note**

Ensure that the native VLAN is on the allowed VLANs on this interface. By default, these interface do not allow any traffic. So, even if you are using the default VLAN 1 as the native VLAN, you must configure that VLAN as allowed or you will not pass traffic.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure the native default VLAN 1 to be allowed on a private VLAN promiscuous or isolated trunk port:

```
switch(config-if)# switchport private-vlan trunk allowed vlan add 1
switch(config-if)#
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show interface</b>	Displays information about interfaces.


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## switchport private-vlan trunk native vlan

To set the native VLAN for private VLAN promiscuous and isolated trunk ports, use the **switchport private-vlan trunk native vlan** command. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

**switchport private-vlan trunk native vlan** *vlan-id*

**no switchport private-vlan trunk native vlan** *vlan-id*

Syntax Description	<i>vlan-list</i> Native VLAN for the private VLAN promiscuous and isolated trunk interfaces. The range of valid values is from 1 to 3968 and 4048 to 4093.					
Defaults	1					
Command Modes	Interface configuration					
SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin					
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>5.0(2)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	5.0(2)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification					
5.0(2)	This command was introduced.					
Usage Guidelines	<p>You must have configured the interface by using either the <b>switchport mode private-vlan trunk secondary</b> or the <b>switchport mode private-vlan trunk promiscuous</b> command before this command becomes operational.</p>					
 <b>Note</b>	<p>If you are using a private VLAN as the native VLAN for the promiscuous trunk port, you must enter a value for a primary VLAN or a normal VLAN; you cannot configure a secondary VLAN as the native VLAN. If you are using a private VLAN as the native VLAN for the isolated trunk port, you must enter a value for a secondary VLAN or a normal VLAN; you cannot configure a primary VLAN as the native VLAN.</p>					
	<p>This command does not require a license.</p>					
Examples	<p>This example shows how to configure the native VLAN on a private VLAN promiscuous or isolated trunk port:</p> <pre>switch(config-if)# switchport private-vlan trunk native vlan 5 switch(config-if)#</pre>					

 switchport private-vlan trunk native vlan

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**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show interface	Displays information about interfaces.

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## switchport trunk pruning vlan

To configure pruning eligibility on trunk ports, use the **switchport trunk pruning vlan** command.

**switchport trunk pruning vlan** [**add** | **except** | **none** | **remove**] *vlan-id*

Syntax Description	
<b>add</b>	(Optional) Adds a VLAN to the current list.
<b>except</b>	(Optional) Specifies all VLANs except a particular VLAN.
<b>none</b>	(Optional) Specifies no VLANs.
<b>remove</b>	(Optional) Removes the VLANs from the current list.
<b>all</b>	(Optional) Specifies all VLAN from the current list.
<i>vlan-id</i>	VLAN ID. The range is from 2 to 1001.

<b>Defaults</b>	None
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

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

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

**Examples**

This example shows how to add a VLAN to the current list:

```
switch(config-if)# switchport trunk pruning vlan add 20
switch(config-if)#
```

This example shows how to remove a VLAN from the current list:

```
switch(config-if)# switchport trunk pruning vlan remove 12
switch(config-if)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show spanning-tree summary</b>	Displays information about the spanning tree state.

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## system vlan reserve

To configure a reserved VLAN range, use the **system vlan reserve** command. To delete the reserved VLAN range configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**system vlan *start-vlan-id* reserve**

**no system vlan *start-vlan-id* reserve**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>start-vlan-id</i>	Starting VLAN ID. 128 VLANs are reserved starting from the start VLAN ID. For example, if you specify the starting VLAN ID as 0, the reserved VLAN range is from 0 to 127.
---------------------------	----------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	3968–4096
-----------------	-----------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	When you configure the system reserved VLAN range, all configuration on the VLANs that fall under the reserved VLAN range are deleted.
	The user-configured system reserved VLAN range comes into effect only after a reload.
	This command does not require a license.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure a reserved VLAN range:
-----------------	--

```
switch# system vlan 2000 reserve
This will delete all configs on vlans 2000-2127. Continue anyway? [no]
switch#
```

This example shows how to remove the reserved VLAN configuration:

```
switch# no system vlan 2000 reserve
This will delete all configs on vlans 2000-2127. Continue anyway? [no]
switch#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>write erase</b>	Reverts to the default reserved VLAN range.
	<b>show system vlan reserved</b>	Displays information about the reserved VLAN usage.

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## vlan (global configuration mode)

To add a VLAN or to enter the VLAN configuration mode, use the **vlan** command. To delete the VLAN and exit the VLAN configuration mode, use the **no** form of this command.

**vlan** {*vlan-id* | *vlan-range*}

**no vlan** {*vlan-id* | *vlan-range*}

Syntax Description	<i>vlan-id</i>	Number of the VLAN; the range of valid values is from 1 to 4094.
	<b>Note</b>	You cannot create, delete, or modify VLAN1 or any of the internally allocated VLANs.
	<i>vlan-range</i>	Range of configured VLANs; see the “Usage Guidelines” section for a list of valid values.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration



**Note**

You can also create and delete VLANs in the VLAN configuration submode using these same commands.

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** When you enter the **vlan** *vlan-id* command, a new VLAN is created with all default parameters and causes the CLI to enter VLAN configuration submode. If the *vlan-id* argument that you entered matches an existing VLAN, nothing happens except that you enter VLAN configuration submode.

You can enter the *vlan-range* using a comma (,), a dash (-), and the number.

VLAN 1 parameters are factory configured and cannot be changed; you cannot create or delete this VLAN. Additionally, you cannot create or delete VLAN 4095 or any of the internally allocated VLANs.

When you delete a VLAN, all the access ports in that VLAN are shut down and no traffic flows. On trunk ports, the traffic continues to flow for the other VLANs allowed on that port, but the packets for the deleted VLAN are dropped. However, the system retains all the VLAN-to-port mapping for that VLAN, and when you reenables, or recreate, that specified VLAN, the device automatically reinstates all the original ports to that VLAN.

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This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to add a new VLAN and enter VLAN configuration submode:

```
switch(config)# vlan 2  
switch(config-vlan)#
```

This example shows how to add a range of new VLANs and enter VLAN configuration submode:

```
switch(config)# vlan 2,5,10-12,20,25,4000  
switch(config-vlan)#
```

This example shows how to delete a VLAN:

```
switch(config)# no vlan 2  
switch(config)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show vlan</b>	Displays VLAN information.

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# vlan configuration

To configure a VLAN prior to or without needing to actually create the VLAN, use the **vlan configuration** command.

**vlan configuration** *vlan-id*

Syntax Description	<i>vlan-id</i>	VLAN ID. The range is from 1 to 2499 and from 2628 to 4093. The VLAN range can be specified in the format shown in this example: 1-5, 10 or 2-5,7-19.
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Defaults	None
----------	------

Command Modes	Global configuration mode (config)
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Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
----------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	5.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>If you use the <b>vlan configuration</b> command to configure a VLAN that you have not yet created and you later want to create that VLAN, use the <b>vlan</b> command to create the configured VLAN.</p> <p>The <b>show vlan</b> command does not display any VLAN until and unless you actually create the VLAN.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
------------------	---

Examples	This example shows how to configure a VLAN and enter the VLAN configuration mode:
----------	---

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# vlan configuration 2-5,7-19
switch(config-vlan-config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show running-config vlan</b>	Displays the running configuration for a specified VLAN.

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## vtp domain

To set the name of the Virtual Trunking Protocol (VTP) administrative domain, use the **vtp domain** command. To remove the VTP domain name, use the **no** form of this command.

**vtp domain** *domain-name*

**no vtp domain** *domain-name*

Syntax Description	domain-name Name of the VTP administrative domain. The domain name can be a maximum of 32 characters.					
Defaults	None					
Command Modes	Global configuration					
SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin					
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>4.1 (2)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	4.1 (2)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification					
4.1 (2)	This command was introduced.					
Usage Guidelines	<p>This command is not available if VTP is not enabled.</p> <p>A network device can be in only one VTP domain. A VTP domain is made up of one or more network devices that share the same VTP domain name and that are interconnected with trunk interfaces.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>					
Examples	<p>This example shows how to configure the VTP domain name:</p> <pre>switch(config)# vtp domain accounting switch(config)#</pre>					
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>show vtp status</td><td>Displays VTP information.</td></tr></table>		Command	Description	show vtp status	Displays VTP information.
Command	Description					
show vtp status	Displays VTP information.					

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## vtp file

To set the name of a Virtual Trunking Protocol (VTP) file, use the **vtp file** command.

**vtp file** *file-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>file-name</i>	ASCII name of the IFS file system file where VTP configuration is stored.
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<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	5.1 (1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
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<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to set a name of a VTP file:</p> <pre>switch(config)# vtp file eng_vlans.info switch(config)#</pre>
-----------------	---

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show vtp status	Displays VTP information.

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## vtp mode

To configure the Virtual Trunking Protocol (VTP) device mode, use the **vtp mode** command. To return to default values, use the **no** form of this command.

**vtp mode { client | off | server | transparent }**

**no vtp mode**

Syntax Description	<b>client</b>	Sets the device to client mode.
	<b>off</b>	Sets the device to off mode.
	<b>server</b>	Sets the device to server mode.
	<b>transparent</b>	Sets the device to transparent mode.

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
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<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
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**Examples**

This example shows how to set the device to client mode:

```
switch(config)# vtp mode client
switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to set the device to off mode:

```
switch(config)# vtp mode off
switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to set the device to server mode:

```
switch(config)# vtp mode server
switch(config)#
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show vtp status</b>	Displays VTP information.

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## vtp mode transparent

To configure the Virtual Trunking Protocol (VTP) mode, use the **vtp mode transparent** command.

### **vtp mode transparent**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.
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<b>Defaults</b>	None
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
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<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1 (2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>This command is not available if VTP is not enabled. This command is optional because VTP runs only in transparent mode.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
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<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to configure the VTP mode:</p> <pre>switch(config)# vtp mode transparent switch(config)#</pre>
-----------------	--

<b>Related Commands</b>	Command	Description
	show vtp status	Displays VTP information.

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## vtp password

To create a Virtual Trunking Protocol (VTP) password, use the **vtp password** command. To delete the password, use the **no** form of this command.

**vtp password** *password-value*

**no vtp password**

Syntax Description	<i>password-value</i> ASCII password for the VTP administrative domain. The maximum size is 64 characters.					
Defaults	None					
Command Modes	Global configuration					
SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin					
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>5.1(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	5.1(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification					
5.1(1)	This command was introduced.					
Usage Guidelines	This command does not require a license.					
Examples	<p>This example shows how to create a VTP password:</p> <pre>switch(config)# vtp password squlrrel switch(config)#</pre> <p>This example shows how to delete a VTP password:</p> <pre>switch(config)# no vtp password squlrrel switch(config)#</pre>					
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>show vtp password</td><td>Displays the VTP password value.</td></tr></table>		Command	Description	show vtp password	Displays the VTP password value.
Command	Description					
show vtp password	Displays the VTP password value.					

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## vtp pruning

To set the Virtual Trunking Protocol (VTP) administrative domain to permit pruning, use the **vtp pruning** command. To remove the VTP domain permit pruning, use the **no** form of this command.

**vtp pruning**

**no vtp pruning**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	Disabled
-----------------	----------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	5.1 (1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the VTP administrative domain to permit pruning:
-----------------	--

```
switch(config)# vtp pruning
Pruning switched on.
switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to remove the VTP administrative domain to permit pruning:

```
switch(config)# no vtp pruning
Pruning switched off.
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show vtp status	Displays VTP information.

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## vtp version

To configure the Virtual Trunking Protocol (VTP) version you want to use, use the **vtp version** command. To return to default values, use the **no vtp version** command.

**vtp version {1 | 2}**

**no vtp version**

Syntax Description	1	Specifies VTP version 1.
	2	Specifies VTP version 2.

Defaults	1
----------	---

Command Modes	Global configuration
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Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
----------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1 (2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command is not available if VTP is not enabled. This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to configure the VTP version:  switch(config)# <b>vtp version 2</b> switch(config)#
----------	---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show vtp status</b>	Displays VTP information.

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