rmon collection stats

Use the **rmon collection stats** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to collect Ethernet group statistics, which include usage statistics about broadcast and multicast packets, and error statistics about cyclic redundancy check (CRC) alignment errors and collisions. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

rmon collection stats *index* [**owner** *name*]

no rmon collection stats *index* [**owner** *name*]

Syntax Description

index	Remote Network Monitoring (RMON) collection control index. The range is 1 to 65535.
owner *name*	(Optional) Owner of the RMON collection.

Defaults

The RMON statistics collection is disabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The RMON statistics collection command is based on hardware counters.

Examples

This example shows how to collect RMON statistics for the owner *root*:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# rmon collection stats 2 owner root
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show rmon statistics** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rmon statistics	Displays RMON statistics. For syntax information, select **Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference, Release 12.2 > System Management Commands > RMON Commands**.

sdm prefer

Use the **sdm prefer** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure the template used in Switch Database Management (SDM) resource allocation. You can use a template to allocate system resources to best support the features being used in your application. Use a template to provide maximum system usage for unicast routing or for VLAN configurationor to change an aggregator template (Catalyst 3750-12S only) to a desktop template. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default template.

sdm prefer {**default** | **routing** | **vlan**} [**desktop**]

no sdm prefer

Syntax Description

default	Sets the switch to use the default template (Catalyst 3750-12S only). This keyword is not available on switches that do not allow the aggregator template (desktop switches). On these switches, enter the **no sdm prefer** command to set the default template.
routing	Provide maximum system usage for unicast routing. You would typically use this template for a router or aggregator in the middle of a network.
vlan	Provide maximum system usage for VLANs. This template maximizes system resources for use as a Layer 2 switch with no routing.
desktop	Use only on a Catalyst 3750-12S switch (where aggregator templates are the default), to select the default, routing, or VLAN desktop template.

Defaults

The default template provides a balance to all features.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The aggregator templates were added.

Usage Guidelines

You must reload the switch for the configuration to take effect. If you enter the **show sdm prefer** command before you enter the **reload** privileged EXEC command, the **show sdm prefer** command shows the template currently in use and the template that will become active after a reload.

Desktop switches support only desktop templates; an aggregator switch (Catalyst 3750-12S) supports both desktop and aggregator templates. On an aggregator switch, if you do not enter the desktop keyword, the aggregator templates are selected.

All stack members use the same SDM desktop or aggregator template, stored on the stack master. When a new switch member is added to a stack, as with the switch configuration file and VLAN database file, the SDM configuration that is stored on the stack master overrides the template configured on an individual switch.

If a stack member cannot support the template that is running on the master switch, the switch goes into SDM mismatch mode, the master switch does not attempt to change the SDM template, and the switch cannot be a functioning member of the stack.

- If the master switch is a Catalyst 3750-12S, and you change the template from an aggregator template to a desktop template and reload the switch, the entire stack operates with the selected desktop template. This could cause configuration losses if the number of ternary content addressable memory (TCAM) entries exceeds the desktop template sizes.
- If you change the template on a Catalyst 3750-12S master from a desktop template to an aggregator template and reload the switch, any desktop switches that were part of the stack go into SDM mismatch mode.
- If you add a Catalyst 3750-12S switch that is running the aggregator template to a stack that has a desktop switch as the stack master, the stack operates with the desktop template selected on the stack master. This could cause configuration losses on the Catalyst 3750-12S stack member if the number of TCAM entries on it exceeds desktop template sizes.

Note For more information about stacking, refer to the "Managing Switch Stacks" chapter in the software configuration guide.

The default templates balance the use of system resources.

Use the **sdm prefer vlan** [**desktop**] global configuration command only on switches intended for Layer 2 switching with no routing. When you use the VLAN template, no system resources are reserved for routing entries, and any routing is done through software. This overloads the CPU and severely degrades routing performance.

Do not use the routing template if you do not have routing enabled on your switch. Entering the **sdm prefer routing** [**desktop**] global configuration command prevents other features from using the memory allocated to unicast routing in the routing template.

Table 2-15 lists the approximate number of each resource supported in each of the three templates for a desktop or aggregator switch. The first eight rows in the tables (unicast MAC addresses through security ACEs) represent approximate hardware boundaries set when a template is selected. If a section of a hardware resource is full, all processing overflow is sent to the CPU, seriously impacting switch performance. The last row is a guideline used to calculate hardware resource consumption related to the number of Layer 3 VLANs configured.

Table 2-15 Approximate Number of Feature Resources Allowed by Each Template

	Desktop Templates			Aggregator Templates		
Resource	**Default**	**Routing**	**VLAN**	**Default**	**Routing**	**VLAN**
Unicast MAC addresses	6 K	3 K	12 K	6 K	6 K	12 K
Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) groups and multicast routes	1 K	1 K	1 K	1 K	1 K	1 K
Unicast routes	8 K	11 K	0	12 K	20 K	0
• Directly connected hosts	6 K	3 K	0	6 K	6 K	0
• Indirect routes	2 K	8 K	0	6 K	14 K	0
Policy-based routing access control entries (ACEs)	0	512	0	0	512	0
QoS classification ACEs	512	512	512	896	512	896

Table 2-15 Approximate Number of Feature Resources Allowed by Each Template (continued)

Resource	Desktop Templates			Aggregator Templates		
	Default	Routing	VLAN	Default	Routing	VLAN
Security ACEs	1 K	1 K	1 K	1 K	1 K	1 K
Layer 2 VLANs	1 K	1 K	1 K	1 K	1 K	1 K

Examples

This example shows how to configure the routing template on a desktop switch:

```
Switch(config)# sdm prefer routing
Switch(config)# exit
Switch# reload
```

This example shows how to configure the desktop routing template on an aggregator switch:

```
Switch(config)# sdm prefer routing desktop
Switch(config)# exit
Switch# reload
```

This example shows how to change a switch template to the default template. On an aggregator switch, this is the default aggregator template; on a desktop switch, this is the default desktop template.

```
Switch(config)# no sdm prefer
Switch(config)# exit
Switch# reload
```

This example shows how to configure the desktop default template on an aggregator switch:

```
Switch(config)# sdm prefer default desktop
Switch(config)# exit
Switch# reload
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show sdm prefer** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sdm prefer	Displays the current SDM template in use or displays the templates that can be used, with approximate resource allocation per feature.

service password-recovery

Use the **service password-recovery** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enable the password-recovery mechanism (the default). This mechanism allows an end user with physical access to the switch to hold down the **Mode** button and interrupt the boot process while the switch is powering up and to assign a new password. Use the **no** form of this command to disable part of the password-recovery functionality. When the password-recovery mechanism is disabled, interrupting the boot process is allowed only if the user agrees to set the system back to the default configuration.

service password-recovery

no service password-recovery

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

The password-recovery mechanism is enabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

As a system administrator, you can use the **no service password-recovery** command to disable some of the functionality of the password recovery feature by allowing an end user to reset a password only by agreeing to return to the default configuration.

To use the password-recovery procedure, a user with physical access to the switch holds down the **Mode** button while the unit powers up and for a second or two after the LED above port 1X turns off. When the button is released, the system continues with initialization. If the password-recovery mechanism is disabled, this message appears:

```
The password-recovery mechanism has been triggered, but
is currently disabled.  Access to the boot loader prompt
through the password-recovery mechanism is disallowed at
this point.  However, if you agree to let the system be
reset back to the default system configuration, access
to the boot loader prompt can still be allowed.

Would you like to reset the system back to the default configuration (y/n)?
```

If the user chooses not to reset the system back to the default configuration, the normal boot process continues, as if the **Mode** button had not been pressed. If you choose to reset the system back to the default configuration, the configuration file in flash memory is deleted, and the VLAN database file, *flash:vlan.dat* (if present), is deleted.

Note If you use the **no service password-recovery** command to control end user access to passwords, we recommend that you save a copy of the config file in a location away from the switch in case the end user uses the password recovery procedure and sets the system back to default values. Do not keep a backup copy of the config file on the switch.

If the switch is operating in VTP transparent mode, we recommend that you also save a copy of the vlan.dat file in a location away from the switch.

When you enter the **service password-recovery** or **no service password-recovery** command on the stack master, it is propagated throughout the stack and applied to all switches in the stack.

You can verify if password recovery is enabled or disabled by entering the **show version** privileged EXEC command.

Examples

This example shows how to disable password recovery on a switch or switch stack so that a user can only reset a password by agreeing to return to the default configuration.

```
Switch(config)# no service-password recovery
Switch(config)# exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show version	Displays version information for the hardware and firmware.

service-policy

Use the **service-policy** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to apply a policy map defined by the **policy-map** command to the input of a port. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the policy map and port association.

service-policy input *policy-map-name*

no service-policy input *policy-map-name*

Syntax Description

input *policy-map-name*	Apply the specified policy-map to the input of a port.

Note Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **history** keyword is not supported, and you should ignore the statistics that it gathers. The **output** keyword is also not supported.

Defaults

No policy maps are attached to the port.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Only one policy map per ingress port is supported.

Classification using a port trust state (for example, **mls qos trust** [**cos** | **dscp** | **ip-precedence**] and a policy map (for example, **service-policy input** *policy-map-name*) are mutually exclusive. The last one configured overwrites the previous configuration.

Policy maps that use the **police aggregate** command fail when applied to a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface.

Examples

This example shows how to apply *plcmap1* to an ingress port:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# service-policy input plcmap1
```

This example shows how to remove *plcmap2* from a port:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/2
Switch(config-if)# no service-policy input plcmap2
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
policy-map	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to multiple ports to specify a service policy.
show policy-map	Displays quality of service (QoS) policy maps.

session

Use the **session** privileged EXEC command on the stack master to access a specific stack member.

session *stack-member-number*

Syntax Description

stack-member-number	Specify the current stack member number. The stack member number is in the range from 1 through 9.

Defaults

No default is defined.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you access the stack member, its stack member number is appended to the system prompt.

Examples

This example shows how to access stack member 6:

```
Switch(config)# session 6
Switch-6#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
reload	Saves the configuration change and restarts the stack member.
switch priority	Changes the stack member priority value.
switch renumber	Changes the stack member number.
show switch	Displays information about the switch stack and its stack members.

set

Use the **set** policy-map class configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to classify IP traffic by setting a Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) or an IP-precedence value in the packet. Use the **no** form of this command to remove traffic classification.

set {**ip dscp** *new-dscp* | **ip precedence** *new-precedence*}

no set {**ip dscp** *new-dscp* | **ip precedence** *new-precedence*}

Syntax Description

ip dscp *new-dscp*	New DSCP value assigned to the classified traffic. The range is 0 to 63. You also can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly used value.
ip precedence *new-precedence*	New IP-precedence value assigned to the classified traffic. The range is 0 to 7. You also can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly used value.

Defaults

No traffic classification is defined.

Command Modes

Policy-map class configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **set** command is mutually exclusive with the **trust** policy-map class configuration command within the same policy map.

For the **set ip dscp** *new-dscp* or the **set ip precedence** *new-precedence* command, you can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly used value. For example, you can enter the **set ip dscp af11** command, which is the as same entering the **set ip dscp 10** command. You can enter the **set ip precedence critical** command, which is the same as entering the **set ip precedence 5** command. For a list of supported mnemonics, enter the **set ip dscp ?** or the **set ip precedence ?** command to see the command-line help strings.

To return to policy-map configuration mode, use the **exit** command. To return to privileged EXEC mode, use the **end** command.

Examples

This example shows how to assign DSCP 10 to all FTP traffic without any policers:

```
Switch(config)# policy-map policy_ftp
Switch(config-pmap)# class ftp_class
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set ip dscp 10
Switch(config-pmap)# exit
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show policy-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
class	Defines a traffic classification match criteria (through the **police**, **set**, and **trust** policy-map class configuration commands) for the specified class-map name.
police	Defines a policer for classified traffic.
policy-map	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to multiple ports to specify a service policy.
show policy-map	Displays quality of service (QoS) policy maps.
trust	Defines a trust state for traffic classified through the **class** policy-map configuration command or the **class-map** global configuration command.

setup

Use the setup privileged EXEC command to configure the switch with its initial configuration.

setup

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you use the **setup** command, make sure that you have this information:

- IP address and network mask
- Password strategy for your environment
- Whether the switch will be used as the cluster command switch and the cluster name

When you enter the **setup** command, an interactive dialog, called the System Configuration Dialog, appears. It guides you through the configuration process and prompts you for information. The values shown in brackets next to each prompt are the default values last set by using either the **setup** command facility or the **configure** privileged EXEC command.

Help text is provided for each prompt. To access help text, press the question mark (**?**) key at a prompt.

To return to the privileged EXEC prompt without making changes and without running through the entire System Configuration Dialog, press **Ctrl-C**.

When you complete your changes, the setup program shows you the configuration command script that was created during the setup session. You can save the configuration in NVRAM, or return to the setup program or the command-line prompt without saving it.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **setup** command:

```
Switch# setup

--- System Configuration Dialog ---

Continue with configuration dialog? [yes/no]: yes

At any point you may enter a question mark '?' for help.
Use ctrl-c to abort configuration dialog at any prompt.
Default settings are in square brackets '[]'.

Basic management setup configures only enough connectivity
for management of the system, extended setup will ask you
to configure each interface on the system.

Would you like to enter basic management setup? [yes/no]: yes
Configuring global parameters:

Enter host name [Switch]:host-name

  The enable secret is a password used to protect access to
  privileged EXEC and configuration modes. This password, after
  entered, becomes encrypted in the configuration.
  Enter enable secret: enable-secret-password

  The enable password is used when you do not specify an
  enable secret password, with some older software versions, and
  some boot images.
  Enter enable password: enable-password

  The virtual terminal password is used to protect
  access to the router over a network interface.
  Enter virtual terminal password: terminal-password

  Configure SNMP Network Management? [no]: yes
  Community string [public]:

Current interface summary
Any interface listed with OK? value "NO" does not have a valid configuration

Interface                  IP-Address      OK? Method Status                Protocol
Vlan1                      172.20.135.202  YES NVRAM  up                    up

GigabitEthernet6/0/1         unassigned      YES unset  up                    up

GigabitEthernet6/0/2         unassigned      YES unset  up                    down

<output truncated>

Port-channel1              unassigned      YES unset  up                    down

Enter interface name used to connect to the
management network from the above interface summary: vlan1

Configuring interface vlan1:
Configure IP on this interface? [yes]: yes
IP address for this interface: ip_address
Subnet mask for this interface [255.0.0.0]: subnet_mask

Would you like to enable as a cluster command switch? [yes/no]: yes

Enter cluster name: cluster-name
```

```
The following configuration command script was created:

hostname host-name
enable secret 5 $1$LiBw$0Xc1wyT.PXPkuhFwqyhVi0
enable password enable-password
line vty 0 15
password terminal-password
snmp-server community public
!
no ip routing
!
interface GigabitEthernet6/0/1
no ip address
!
interface GigabitEthernet6/0/2
no ip address
!

cluster enable cluster-name
!
end
Use this configuration? [yes/no]: yes
!
[0] Go to the IOS command prompt without saving this config.

[1] Return back to the setup without saving this config.

[2] Save this configuration to nvram and exit.

Enter your selection [2]:
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show running-config	Displays the running configuration on the switch. For syntax information, select **Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference, Release 12.2 > File Management Commands > Configuration File Management Commands**.
show version	Displays version information for the hardware and firmware.

setup express

Use the **setup express** global configuration command to enable Express Setup mode on the switch stack or on a standalone switch. Use the **no** form of this command to disable Express Setup mode.

setup express

no setup express

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Express Setup is enabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(14)EA1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When Express Setup is enabled on a new (unconfigured) switch, pressing the Mode button for 2 seconds activates Express Setup. You can access the switch through an Ethernet port by using the IP address 10.0.0.1 and then can configure the switch with the web-based Express Setup program or the command-line interface (CLI)-based setup program.

When you press the Mode button for 2 seconds on a configured switch, switch, the LEDs above the Mode button start blinking. If you press the Mode button for a total of 10 seconds, the switch configuration is deleted, and the switch reboots. The switch can then be configured like a new switch, either through the web-based Express Setup program or the CLI-based setup program.

Note As soon as you make any change to the switch configuration (including entering *no* at the beginning of the CLI-based setup program), configuration by Express Setup is no longer available. You can only run Express Setup again by pressing the Mode button for 10 seconds. This deletes the switch configuration and reboots the switch.

If Express Setup is active on the switch, entering the **write memory** or **copy running-configuration startup-configuration** privileged EXEC commands deactivates Express Setup. The IP address 10.0.0.1 is no longer valid on the switch, and your connection using this IP address ends.

The primary purpose of the **no setup express** command is to prevent someone from deleting the switch configuration by pressing the Mode button for 10 seconds.

Examples

This example shows how to enable Express Setup mode:

```
Switch(config)# setup express
```

You can verify that Express Setup mode is enabled by pressing the Mode button:

- On an unconfigured switch, the LEDs above the Mode button turn solid green after 3 seconds.
- On a configured switch, the mode LEDs begin blinking after 2 seconds and turn solid green after 10 seconds.

Caution If you *hold* the Mode button down for a total of 10 seconds, the configuration is deleted, and the switch reboots.

This example shows how to disable Express Setup mode:

```
Switch(config)# no setup express
```

You can verify that Express Setup mode is disabled by pressing the Mode button. The mode LEDs do not turn solid green *or* begin blinking green if Express Setup mode is not enabled on the switch.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear setup express	Exits Express Setup mode.
show setup express	Displays if Express Setup mode is active.

show access-lists

Use the **show access-lists** privileged EXEC command to display access control lists (ACLs) configured on the switch.

show access-lists [*name* | *number* | **hardware counters** | **ipc**] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

name	(Optional) Name of the ACL.
number	(Optional) ACL number. The range is 1 to 2699.
hardware counters	(Optional) Display global hardware ACL statistics for switched and routed packets.
ipc	(Optional) Display Interprocess Communication (IPC) protocol access-list configuration download information.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Note Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **rate-limit** keywords are not supported.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The **ipc** keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines

The switch supports only IP standard and extended access lists. Therefore, the allowed numbers are only 1 to 199 and 1300 to 2699.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show access-lists** command:

```
Switch# show access-lists
Standard IP access list 1
    10 permit 1.1.1.1
    20 permit 2.2.2.2
    30 permit any
    40 permit 0.255.255.255, wildcard bits 12.0.0.0
Standard IP access list videowizard_1-1-1-1
    10 permit 1.1.1.1
Standard IP access list videowizard_10-10-10-10
    10 permit 10.10.10.10
Extended IP access list 121
    10 permit ahp host 10.10.10.10 host 20.20.10.10 precedence routine
Extended IP access list CMP-NAT-ACL
    Dynamic Cluster-HSRP deny   ip any any
    10 deny ip any host 19.19.11.11
    20 deny ip any host 10.11.12.13
    Dynamic Cluster-NAT permit ip any any
    10 permit ip host 10.99.100.128 any
    20 permit ip host 10.46.22.128 any
    30 permit ip host 10.45.101.64 any
    40 permit ip host 10.45.20.64 any
    50 permit ip host 10.213.43.128 any
    60 permit ip host 10.91.28.64 any
    70 permit ip host 10.99.75.128 any
    80 permit ip host 10.38.49.0 any
```

This is an example of output from the **show access-lists hardware counters** command:

```
Switch# show access-lists hardware counters
L2 ACL INPUT Statistics
     Drop:                All frame count: 855
     Drop:                All bytes count: 94143
     Drop And Log:        All frame count: 0
     Drop And Log:        All bytes count: 0
     Bridge Only:         All frame count: 0
     Bridge Only:         All bytes count: 0
     Bridge Only And Log: All frame count: 0
     Bridge Only And Log: All bytes count: 0
     Forwarding To CPU:   All frame count: 0
     Forwarding To CPU:   All bytes count: 0
     Forwarded:           All frame count: 2121
     Forwarded:           All bytes count: 180762
     Forwarded And Log:   All frame count: 0
     Forwarded And Log:   All bytes count: 0

 L3 ACL INPUT Statistics
     Drop:                All frame count: 0
     Drop:                All bytes count: 0
     Drop And Log:        All frame count: 0
     Drop And Log:        All bytes count: 0
     Bridge Only:         All frame count: 0
     Bridge Only:         All bytes count: 0
     Bridge Only And Log: All frame count: 0
     Bridge Only And Log: All bytes count: 0
     Forwarding To CPU:   All frame count: 0
     Forwarding To CPU:   All bytes count: 0
     Forwarded:           All frame count: 13586
     Forwarded:           All bytes count: 1236182
     Forwarded And Log:   All frame count: 0
     Forwarded And Log:   All bytes count: 0
```

```
L2 ACL OUTPUT Statistics
    Drop:                All frame count: 0
    Drop:                All bytes count: 0
    Drop And Log:        All frame count: 0
    Drop And Log:        All bytes count: 0
    Bridge Only:         All frame count: 0
    Bridge Only:         All bytes count: 0
    Bridge Only And Log: All frame count: 0
    Bridge Only And Log: All bytes count: 0
    Forwarding To CPU:   All frame count: 0
    Forwarding To CPU:   All bytes count: 0
    Forwarded:           All frame count: 232983
    Forwarded:           All bytes count: 16825661
    Forwarded And Log:   All frame count: 0
    Forwarded And Log:   All bytes count: 0

L3 ACL OUTPUT Statistics
    Drop:                All frame count: 0
    Drop:                All bytes count: 0
    Drop And Log:        All frame count: 0
    Drop And Log:        All bytes count: 0
    Bridge Only:         All frame count: 0
    Bridge Only:         All bytes count: 0
    Bridge Only And Log: All frame count: 0
    Bridge Only And Log: All bytes count: 0
    Forwarding To CPU:   All frame count: 0
    Forwarding To CPU:   All bytes count: 0
    Forwarded:           All frame count: 514434
    Forwarded:           All bytes count: 39048748
    Forwarded And Log:   All frame count: 0
    Forwarded And Log:   All bytes count: 0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
access-list	Configures a standard or extended numbered access list on the switch. For syntax information, select **Cisco IOS IP Command Reference, Volume 1 of 3:Addressing and Services, Release 12.2 > IP Services Commands**.
ip access list	Configures a named IP access list on the switch. For syntax information, select **Cisco IOS IP Command Reference, Volume 1 of 3:Addressing and Services, Release 12.2 > IP Services Commands**.
mac access-list extended	Configures a named or numbered MAC access list on the switch.

show auto qos

Use the **show auto qos** user EXEC command to display the initial configuration that is generated by the automatic quality of service (auto-QoS) feature.

show auto qos [**interface** [*interface-id*]] [**|** {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

interface [*interface-id*]	(Optional) Display auto-QoS information for the specified port or for all ports. Valid interfaces include physical ports.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(14)EA1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **show auto qos** [**interface** [*interface-id*]] command displays the initial auto-QoS configuration; it does not display any user changes to the configuration that might be in effect. Use the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command to display the auto-QoS configuration and the user modifications.

To display information about the QoS configuration that might be affected by auto-QoS, use one of these commands:

- **show mls qos**
- **show mls qos maps cos-dscp**
- **show mls qos interface** [*interface-id*] [**buffers** | **queueing**]
- **show mls qos maps** [**cos-dscp** | **cos-input-q** | **cos-output-q** | **dscp-cos** | **dscp-input-q** | **dscp-output-q**]
- **show mls qos input-queue**
- **show running-config**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show auto qos** command when auto-QoS is enabled:

```
Switch# show auto qos
Initial configuration applied by AutoQoS:
mls qos map cos-dscp 0 8 16 26 32 46 48 56
mls qos
no mls qos srr-queue input cos-map
no mls qos srr-queue output cos-map
mls qos srr-queue input cos-map queue 1 threshold 3 0
mls qos srr-queue input cos-map queue 1 threshold 2 1
mls qos srr-queue input cos-map queue 2 threshold 1 2
mls qos srr-queue input cos-map queue 2 threshold 2 4 6 7
mls qos srr-queue input cos-map queue 2 threshold 3 3 5
mls qos srr-queue output cos-map queue 1 threshold 3 5
mls qos srr-queue output cos-map queue 2 threshold 3 3 6 7
mls qos srr-queue output cos-map queue 3 threshold 3 2 4
mls qos srr-queue output cos-map queue 4 threshold 2 1
mls qos srr-queue output cos-map queue 4 threshold 3 0
no mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map
no mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 1 threshold 2 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 1 threshold 3 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 1 threshold 3 32
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 2 threshold 1 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 2 threshold 2 26 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 2 threshold 2 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 2 threshold 2 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 2 threshold 3 24 25 27 28 29 30 31 40
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 2 threshold 3 41 42 43 44 45 46 47
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 1 threshold 3 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 2 threshold 3 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 2 threshold 3 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 2 threshold 3 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 3 threshold 3 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 3 threshold 3 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 4 threshold 1 8
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 4 threshold 2 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 4 threshold 3 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
no mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue 1
no mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue 2
mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth 90 10
no mls qos srr-queue input buffers
mls qos queue-set output 1 buffers 20 20 20 40
!
interface GigabitEthernet2/0/2
 mls qos trust device cisco-phone
 mls qos trust cos
 no queue-set 1
 srr-queue bandwidth shape 10 0 0 0
 srr-queue bandwidth share 10 10 60 20
```

This is an example of output from the **show auto qos interface** command after the **auto qos voip cisco-phone** interface configuration command is entered:

```
Switch# show auto qos interface
Initial configuration applied by AutoQoS:
!
interface GigabitEthernet2/0/2
 mls qos trust device cisco-phone
 mls qos trust cos
 no queue-set 1
 srr-queue bandwidth shape 10 0 0 0
 srr-queue bandwidth share 10 10 60 20
```

This is an example of output from the **show auto qos interface** *interface-id* command after the **auto qos voip cisco-phone** interface configuration command is entered:

```
Switch# show auto qos interface gigabitethernet2/0/2
 mls qos trust device cisco-phone
 mls qos trust cos
 no queue-set 1
 srr-queue bandwidth shape 10 0 0 0
 srr-queue bandwidth share 10 10 60 20
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
auto qos voip	Automatically configures QoS for VoIP within a QoS domain.
debug auto qos	Enables debugging of the auto-QoS feature.

show boot

Use the **show boot** privileged EXEC command to display the settings of the boot environment variables.

show boot [**|** {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show boot** command. Table 2-16 describes each field in the display.

```
Switch# show boot
BOOT path-list:      flash:c3750-i5q3l2-mz-121.11.AX/c3750-i5q3l2-mz-121.11.AX.binConfig
file:         flash:config.text
Private Config file: private-config
Enable Break:        no
Manual Boot:         yes
HELPER path-list:
Auto upgrade        : yes
NVRAM/Config file
      buffer size:   32768
```

Table 2-16 show boot Field Descriptions

Field	Description
BOOT path-list	Displays a semicolon separated list of executable files to try to load and execute when automatically booting. If the BOOT environment variable is not set, the system attempts to load and execute the first executable image it can find by using a recursive, depth-first search through the flash file system. In a depth-first search of a directory, each encountered subdirectory is completely searched before continuing the search in the original directory. If the BOOT variable is set but the specified images cannot be loaded, the system attempts to boot the first bootable file that it can find in the flash file system.
Config file	Displays the filename that Cisco IOS uses to read and write a nonvolatile copy of the system configuration.
Private Config file	Displays the filename that Cisco IOS uses to read and write a nonvolatile copy of the system configuration.
Enable Break	Displays whether a break during booting is enabled or disabled. If it is set to yes, on, or 1, you can interrupt the automatic boot process by pressing the Break key on the console after the flash file system is initialized.
Manual Boot	Displays whether the switch automatically or manually boots. If it is set to no or 0, the boot loader attempts to automatically boot the system. If it is set to anything else, you must manually boot the switch from the boot loader mode.
Helper path-list	Displays a semicolon separated list of loadable files to dynamically load during the boot loader initialization. Helper files extend or patch the functionality of the boot loader.
Auto upgrade	Displays whether the switch stack is set to automatically copy its software version to an incompatible switch so that it can join the stack. A switch in version-mismatch (VM) mode is a switch that has a different stack protocol version than the version on the switch stack. Switches in VM mode cannot join the switch stack. If the switch stack has an image that can be copied to a switch in VM mode, and if the **boot auto-copy-sw** feature is enabled, the switch stack automatically copies the image from another stack member to the switch in VM mode. The switch then exits VM mode, reboots, and joins the switch stack.
NVRAM/Config file buffer size	Displays the buffer size that Cisco IOS uses to hold a copy of the configuration file in memory. The configuration file cannot be larger than the buffer size allocation.

Related Commands

Command	Description
boot auto-copy-sw	Automatically upgrade switches in version-mismatch (VM) mode with the switch stack image.
boot config-file	Specifies the filename that Cisco IOS uses to read and write a nonvolatile copy of the system configuration.
boot enable-break	Enables interrupting the automatic boot process.
boot manual	Enables manually booting the switch during the next boot cycle.
boot private-config-file	Specifies the filename that Cisco IOS uses to read and write a nonvolatile copy of the private configuration.
boot system	Specifies the Cisco IOS image to load during the next boot cycle.

show cable-diagnostics tdr

Use the **show cable-diagnostics tdr** privileged EXEC command to display the Time Domain Reflector (TDR) results.

show cable-diagnostics tdr interface *interface-id* [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

interface-id	Specify the interface on which TDR was run.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(19)EA1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

TDR is supported only on copper Ethernet 10/100/1000 ports. It is not supported on 10/100 ports, 10-Gigabit module ports, or small form-factor pluggable (SFP)-module ports. For more information about TDR, refer to the software configuration guide for this release.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show cable-diagnostics tdr interface** *interface-id* command:

```
Switch# show cable-diagnostics tdr interface gigabitethernet1/0/2
TDR test last run on: March 01 20:15:40
Interface Speed Local pair Pair length        Remote pair Pair status
--------- ----- ---------- ------------------ ----------- --------------------
Gi1/0/2   auto  Pair A     0    +/- 2  meters N/A         Open
                Pair B     0    +/- 2  meters N/A         Open
                Pair C     0    +/- 2  meters N/A         Open
                Pair D     0    +/- 2  meters N/A         Open
```

Table 2-17 lists the descriptions of the fields in the **show cable-diagnostics tdr** command output.

Table 2-17 Fields Descriptions for the show cable-diagnostics tdr Command Output

Field	Description
Interface	Interface on which TDR was run.
Speed	Speed of connection.
Local pair	Name of the pair of wires that TDR is testing on the local interface.

Table 2-17 Fields Descriptions for the show cable-diagnostics tdr Command Output (continued)

Field	Description
Pair length	Location on the cable where the problem is, with respect to your switch. TDR can only find the location in one of these cases: • The cable is properly connected, the link is up, and the interface speed is 1000 Mbps. • The cable is open. • The cable has a short.
Remote pair	Name of the pair of wires to which the local pair is connected. TDR can learn about the remote pair only when the cable is properly connected and the link is up.
Pair status	The status of the pair of wires on which TDR is running: • Normal—The pair of wires is properly connected. • Not completed—The test is running and is not completed. • Not supported—The interface does not support TDR. • Open—The pair of wires is open. • Shorted—The pair of wires is shorted.

For more examples of output from the **show cable-diagnostics tdr interface** *interface-id* command, refer to the software configuration guide for this release.

Related Commands

Command	Description
test cable-diagnostics tdr	Enables and runs TDR on an interface.

show class-map

Use the **show class-map** user EXEC command to display quality of service (QoS) class maps, which define the match criteria to classify traffic.

show class-map [*class-map-name*] [**|** {**begin | exclude | include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

class-map-name	(Optional) Display the contents of the specified class map.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show class-map** command:

```
Switch> show class-map
Class Map match-all videowizard_10-10-10-10 (id 2)
   Match access-group name videowizard_10-10-10-10

 Class Map match-any class-default (id 0)
   Match any
 Class Map match-all dscp5 (id 3)
   Match ip dscp 5
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
class-map	Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to the class whose name you specify.
match (class-map configuration)	Defines the match criteria to classify traffic.

show cluster

Use the **show cluster** user EXEC command to display the cluster status and a summary of the cluster to which the switch belongs. This command can be entered on the cluster command switch and cluster member switches.

show cluster [**|** {**begin | exclude | include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If you enter this command on a switch that is not a cluster member, the error message `Not a management cluster member` appears.

On a cluster member switch, this command displays the identity of the cluster command switch, the switch member number, and the state of its connectivity with the cluster command switch.

On a cluster command switch stack or cluster command switch, this command displays the cluster name and the total number of members. It also shows the cluster status and time since the status changed. If redundancy is enabled, it displays the primary and secondary command-switch information.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

Examples

This is an example of output when the **show cluster** command is entered on the active cluster command switch:

```
Switch> show cluster
Command switch for cluster "Ajang"
        Total number of members:        7
        Status:                         1 members are unreachable
        Time since last status change:  0 days, 0 hours, 2 minutes
        Redundancy:                     Enabled
                Standby command switch: Member 1
                Standby Group:          Ajang_standby
                Standby Group Number:   110
        Heartbeat interval:             8
        Heartbeat hold-time:            80
        Extended discovery hop count:   3
```

This is an example of output when the **show cluster** command is entered on a cluster member switch:

```
Switch1> show cluster
Member switch for cluster "hapuna"
        Member number:                  3
        Management IP address:          192.192.192.192
        Command switch mac address:     0000.0c07.ac14
        Heartbeat interval:             8
        Heartbeat hold-time:            80
```

This is an example of output when the **show cluster** command is entered on a cluster member switch that is configured as the standby cluster command switch:

```
Switch> show cluster
Member switch for cluster "hapuna"
        Member number:                  3 (Standby command switch)
        Management IP address:          192.192.192.192
        Command switch mac address:     0000.0c07.ac14
        Heartbeat interval:             8
        Heartbeat hold-time:            80
```

This is an example of output when the **show cluster** command is entered on the cluster command switch that has lost connectivity with member 1:

```
Switch> show cluster
Command switch for cluster "Ajang"
        Total number of members:        7
        Status:                         1 members are unreachable
        Time since last status change:  0 days, 0 hours, 5 minutes
        Redundancy:                     Disabled
        Heartbeat interval:             8
        Heartbeat hold-time:            80
        Extended discovery hop count:   3
```

This is an example of output when the **show cluster** command is entered on a cluster member switch that has lost connectivity with the cluster command switch:

```
Switch> show cluster
Member switch for cluster "hapuna"
        Member number:                  <UNKNOWN>
        Management IP address:          192.192.192.192
        Command switch mac address:     0000.0c07.ac14
        Heartbeat interval:             8
        Heartbeat hold-time:            80
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cluster enable	Enables a command-capable switch as the cluster command switch, assigns a cluster name, and optionally assigns a member number to it.
show cluster candidates	Displays a list of candidate switches.
show cluster members	Displays information about the cluster members.

show cluster candidates

Use the **show cluster candidates** privileged EXEC command on a switch stack or on a cluster command switch to display a list of candidate switches.

show cluster candidates [**detail** | **mac-address** *H.H.H.*] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Display detailed information for all candidates.
mac-address *H.H.H.*	(Optional) MAC address of the cluster candidate.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command is available only on the cluster command switch stack or cluster command switch.

If the switch is not a cluster command switch, the command displays an empty line at the prompt.

The SN in the display means *switch member number*. If E appears in the SN column, it means that the switch is discovered through extended discovery. If E does not appear in the SN column, it means that the *switch member number* is the upstream neighbor of the candidate switch. The hop count is the number of devices the candidate is from the cluster command switch.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show cluster candidates** command:

```
Switch> show cluster candidates
                                                                  |---Upstream---|
       MAC Address    Name         Device Type      PortIf  FEC Hops SN PortIf  FEC
       00d0.7961.c4c0 StLouis-2    WS-C3750-12T     Gi6/0/1       2   1  Fa0/11
       00d0.bbf5.e900 ldf-dist-128 WS-C3524-XL      Fa0/7         1   0  Fa0/24
       00e0.1e7e.be80 1900_Switch  1900             3        0    1   0  Fa0/11
       00e0.1e9f.7a00 Surfers-24   WS-C2924-XL      Fa0/5         1   0  Fa0/3
       00e0.1e9f.8c00 Surfers-12-2 WS-C2912-XL      Fa0/4         1   0  Fa0/7
       00e0.1e9f.8c40 Surfers-12-1 WS-C2912-XL      Fa0/1         1   0  Fa0/9
```

This is an example of output from the **show cluster candidates** command that uses the MAC address of a cluster member switch directly connected to the cluster command switch:

```
Switch> show cluster candidates mac-address 00d0.7961.c4c0
Device 'Tahiti-12' with mac address number 00d0.7961.c4c0
        Device type:            cisco WS-C3750-12T
        Upstream MAC address:   00d0.796d.2f00 (Cluster Member 0)
        Local port:             Gi6/0/1   FEC number:
        Upstream port:          GI6/0/11  FEC Number:
Hops from cluster edge: 1
        Hops from command device: 1
```

This is an example of output from the **show cluster candidates** command that uses the MAC address of a cluster member switch three hops from the cluster edge:

```
Switch> show cluster candidates mac-address 0010.7bb6.1cc0
Device 'Ventura' with mac address number 0010.7bb6.1cc0
        Device type:            cisco WS-C2912MF-XL
        Upstream MAC address:   0010.7bb6.1cd4
        Local port:             Fa2/1   FEC number:
        Upstream port:          Fa0/24  FEC Number:
        Hops from cluster edge: 3
        Hops from command device: -
```

This is an example of output from the **show cluster candidates detail** command:

```
Switch> show cluster candidates detail
Device 'Tahiti-12' with mac address number 00d0.7961.c4c0
        Device type:            cisco WS-C3512-XL
        Upstream MAC address:   00d0.796d.2f00 (Cluster Member 1)
        Local port:             Fa0/3   FEC number:
        Upstream port:          Fa0/13  FEC Number:
        Hops from cluster edge: 1
        Hops from command device: 2
Device '1900_Switch' with mac address number 00e0.1e7e.be80
        Device type:            cisco 1900
        Upstream MAC address:   00d0.796d.2f00 (Cluster Member 2)
        Local port:             3       FEC number: 0
        Upstream port:          Fa0/11  FEC Number:
        Hops from cluster edge: 1
        Hops from command device: 2
Device 'Surfers-24' with mac address number 00e0.1e9f.7a00
        Device type:            cisco WS-C2924-XL
        Upstream MAC address:   00d0.796d.2f00 (Cluster Member 3)
        Local port:             Fa0/5   FEC number:
        Upstream port:          Fa0/3   FEC Number:
        Hops from cluster edge: 1
        Hops from command device: 2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cluster	Displays the cluster status and a summary of the cluster to which the switch belongs.
show cluster members	Displays information about the cluster members.

show cluster members

Use the **show cluster members** privileged EXEC command on a switch stack or on a cluster command switch to display information about the cluster members.

show cluster members [*n* | **detail**] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

n	(Optional) Number that identifies a cluster member. The range is 0 to 15.
detail	(Optional) Display detailed information for all cluster members.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command is available only on the cluster command switch stack or cluster command switch.

If the cluster has no members, this command displays an empty line at the prompt.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show cluster members** command. The SN in the display means *switch number.*

```
Switch# show cluster members
                                              |---Upstream---|
SN MAC Address    Name         PortIf FEC Hops   SN PortIf  FEC  State
0  0002.4b29.2e00 StLouis1                0                   Up   (Cmdr)
1  0030.946c.d740 tal-switch-1 Fa0/13      1     0  Gi0/1       Up
2  0002.b922.7180 nms-2820     10      0   2     1  Fa0/18      Up
3  0002.4b29.4400 SanJuan2     Gi0/1       2     1  Fa0/11      Up
4  0002.4b28.c480 GenieTest    Gi0/2       2     1  Fa0/9       Up
```

This is an example of output from the **show cluster members** for cluster member 3:

```
Switch# show cluster members 3
Device 'SanJuan2' with member number 3
        Device type:            cisco WS-C3750-12T
        MAC address:            0002.4b29.4400
        Upstream MAC address:   0030.946c.d740 (Cluster member 1)
        Local port:             Gi6/0/1   FEC number:
        Upstream port:          GI6/0/11  FEC Number:
        Hops from command device: 2
```

This is an example of output from the **show cluster members detail** command:

```
Switch# show cluster members detail
Device 'StLouis1' with member number 0 (Command Switch)
        Device type:            cisco WS-C3750-12T
        MAC address:            0002.4b29.2e00
        Upstream MAC address:
        Local port:                     FEC number:
        Upstream port:                  FEC Number:
        Hops from command device: 0
Device 'tal-switch-14' with member number 1
        Device type:            cisco WS-C3548-XL
        MAC address:            0030.946c.d740
        Upstream MAC address:   0002.4b29.2e00 (Cluster member 0)
        Local port:             Fa0/13  FEC number:
        Upstream port:          Gi0/1   FEC Number:
        Hops from command device: 1
Device 'nms-2820' with member number 2
        Device type:            cisco 2820
        MAC address:            0002.b922.7180
        Upstream MAC address:   0030.946c.d740 (Cluster member 1)
        Local port:             10      FEC number: 0
        Upstream port:          Fa0/18  FEC Number:
        Hops from command device: 2
Device 'SanJuan2' with member number 3
        Device type:            cisco WS-C3750-12T
        MAC address:            0002.4b29.4400
        Upstream MAC address:   0030.946c.d740 (Cluster member 1)
        Local port:             Gi6/0/1   FEC number:
        Upstream port:          Fa6/0/11  FEC Number:
        Hops from command device: 2
Device 'GenieTest' with member number 4
        Device type:            cisco SeaHorse
        MAC address:            0002.4b28.c480
        Upstream MAC address:   0030.946c.d740 (Cluster member 1)
        Local port:             Gi0/2   FEC number:
        Upstream port:          Fa0/9   FEC Number:
        Hops from command device: 2
Device 'Palpatine' with member number 5
        Device type:            cisco WS-C2924M-XL
        MAC address:            00b0.6404.f8c0
        Upstream MAC address:   0002.4b29.2e00 (Cluster member 0)
        Local port:             Gi2/1   FEC number:
        Upstream port:          Gi0/7   FEC Number:
        Hops from command device: 1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cluster	Displays the cluster status and a summary of the cluster to which the switch belongs.
show cluster candidates	Displays a list of candidate switches.

show controllers cpu-interface

Use the **show controllers cpu-interface** privileged EXEC command to display the state of the CPU network interface ASIC and the send and receive statistics for packets reaching the CPU.

show controllers cpu-interface [**|** {**begin | exclude | include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This display provides information that might be useful for Cisco technical support representatives troubleshooting the switch.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

Examples

This is a partial output example from the **show controllers cpu-interface** command:

```
Switch# show controllers cpu-interface
cpu-queue-frames  retrieved  dropped    invalid    hol-block
----------------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
rpc               4523063    0          0          0
stp               1545035    0          0          0
ipc               1903047    0          0          0
routing protocol  96145      0          0          0
L2 protocol       79596      0          0          0
remote console    0          0          0          0
sw forwarding     5756       0          0          0
host              225646     0          0          0
broadcast         46472      0          0          0
cbt-to-spt        0          0          0          0
igmp snooping     68411      0          0          0
icmp              0          0          0          0
logging           0          0          0          0
rpf-fail          0          0          0          0
queue14           0          0          0          0
cpu heartbeat     1710501    0          0          0
```

```
Supervisor ASIC receive-queue parameters
----------------------------------------
 queue 0 maxrecevsize 5EE pakhead 1419A20 paktail 13EAED4
 queue 1 maxrecevsize 5EE pakhead 15828E0 paktail 157FBFC
 queue 2 maxrecevsize 5EE pakhead 1470D40 paktail 1470FE4
 queue 3 maxrecevsize 5EE pakhead 19CDDD0 paktail 19D02C8

<output truncated>

Supervisor ASIC Mic Registers
-----------------------------
MicDirectPollInfo               80000800
MicIndicationsReceived          00000000
MicInterruptsReceived           00000000
MicPcsInfo                      0001001F
MicPlbMasterConfiguration       00000000
MicRxFifosAvailable             00000000
MicRxFifosReady                 0000BFFF
MicTimeOutPeriod:       FrameTOPeriod: 00000EA6 DirectTOPeriod: 00004000

<output truncated>

MicTransmitFifoInfo:
Fifo0:   StartPtrs:     038C2800        ReadPtr:        038C2C38
        WritePtrs:      038C2C38        Fifo_Flag:      8A800800
        Weights:        001E001E
Fifo1:  StartPtr:       03A9BC00        ReadPtr:        03A9BC60
        WritePtrs:      03A9BC60        Fifo_Flag:      89800400
        writeHeaderPtr: 03A9BC60
Fifo2:  StartPtr:       038C8800        ReadPtr:        038C88E0
        WritePtrs:      038C88E0        Fifo_Flag:      88800200
        writeHeaderPtr: 038C88E0
Fifo3:  StartPtr:       03C30400        ReadPtr:        03C30638
        WritePtrs:      03C30638        Fifo_Flag:      89800400
        writeHeaderPtr: 03C30638
Fifo4:  StartPtr:       03AD5000        ReadPtr:        03AD50A0
        WritePtrs:      03AD50A0        Fifo_Flag:      89800400
        writeHeaderPtr: 03AD50A0
Fifo5:  StartPtr:       03A7A600        ReadPtr:        03A7A600
        WritePtrs:      03A7A600        Fifo_Flag:      88800200
        writeHeaderPtr: 03A7A600
Fifo6:  StartPtr:       03BF8400        ReadPtr:        03BF87F0
        WritePtrs:      03BF87F0        Fifo_Flag:      89800400

<output truncated>
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show controllers ethernet-controller	Displays per-interface send and receive statistics read from the hardware or the interface internal registers.
show interfaces	Displays the administrative and operational status of all interfaces or a specified interface.

show controllers ethernet-controller

Use the **show controllers ethernet-controller** privileged EXEC command without keywords to display per-interface send and receive statistics read from the hardware. Use with the **phy** keyword to display the interface internal registers or the **port-asic** keyword to display information about the port ASIC.

show controllers ethernet-controller [*interface-id*] [**phy** [**detail**]] [**port-asic** {**configuration** | **statistics**}] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

interface-id	The physical interface (including type, stack member, module, and port number).
phy	(Optional) Display the status of the internal registers on the switch physical layer device (PHY) for the device or the interface. This display includes the operational state of the automatic medium-dependent interface crossover (Auto-MDIX) feature on an interface.
detail	(Optional) Display details about the PHY internal registers.
port-asic	(Optional) Display information about the port ASIC internal registers.
configuration	Display port ASIC internal register configuration.
statistics	Display port ASIC statistics, including the Rx/Sup Queue and miscellaneous statistics.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (only supported with the *interface-id* keywords in user EXEC mode)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This display without keywords provides traffic statistics, basically the RMON statistics for all interfaces or for the specified interface.

When you enter the **phy** or **port-asic** keywords, the displayed information is useful primarily for Cisco technical support representatives troubleshooting the switch.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show controllers ethernet-controller** command for an interface. Table 2-18 describes the *Transmit* fields, and Table 2-19 describes the *Receive* fields.

```
Switch# show controllers ethernet-controller gigabitethernet6/0/1
Transmit GigabitEthernet6/0/1             Receive
         0 Bytes                              0 Bytes
         0 Unicast frames                     0 Unicast frames
         0 Multicast frames                   0 Multicast frames
         0 Broadcast frames                   0 Broadcast frames
         0 Too old frames                     0 Unicast bytes
         0 Deferred frames                    0 Multicast bytes
         0 MTU exceeded frames                0 Broadcast bytes
         0 1 collision frames                 0 Alignment errors
         0 2 collision frames                 0 FCS errors
         0 3 collision frames                 0 Oversize frames
         0 4 collision frames                 0 Undersize frames
         0 5 collision frames                 0 Collision fragments
         0 6 collision frames
         0 7 collision frames                 0 Minimum size frames
         0 8 collision frames                 0 65 to 127 byte frames
         0 9 collision frames                 0 128 to 255 byte frames
         0 10 collision frames                0 256 to 511 byte frames
         0 11 collision frames                0 512 to 1023 byte frames
         0 12 collision frames                0 1024 to 1518 byte frames
         0 13 collision frames                0 Overrun frames
         0 14 collision frames                0 Pause frames
         0 15 collision frames                0 Symbol error frames
         0 Excessive collisions
         0 Late collisions                    0 Invalid frames, too large
         0 VLAN discard frames                0 Valid frames, too large
         0 Excess defer frames                0 Invalid frames, too small
         0 64 byte frames                     0 Valid frames, too small
         0 127 byte frames
         0 255 byte frames                    0 Too old frames
         0 511 byte frames                    0 Valid oversize frames
         0 1023 byte frames                   0 System FCS error frames
         0 1518 byte frames                   0 RxPortFifoFull drop frame
         0 Too large frames
         0 Good (1 coll) frames
```

Table 2-18 Transmit Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Bytes	The total number of bytes sent on an interface.
Unicast Frames	The total number of frames sent to unicast addresses.
Multicast frames	The total number of frames sent to multicast addresses.
Broadcast frames	The total number of frames sent to broadcast addresses.
Too old frames	The number of frames dropped on the egress port because the packet aged out.
Deferred frames	The number of frames that are not sent after the time exceeds 2*maximum-packet time.
MTU exceeded frames	The number of frames that are larger than the maximum allowed frame size.
1 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after one collision occurs.
2 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after two collisions occur.
3 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after three collisions occur.
4 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after four collisions occur.

Table 2-18 Transmit Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
5 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after five collisions occur.
6 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after six collisions occur.
7 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after seven collisions occur.
8 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after eight collisions occur.
9 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after nine collisions occur.
10 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after ten collisions occur.
11 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after 11 collisions occur.
12 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after 12 collisions occur.
13 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after 13 collisions occur.
14 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after 14 collisions occur.
15 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after 15 collisions occur.
Excessive collisions	The number of frames that could not be sent on an interface after 16 collisions occur.
Late collisions	After a frame is sent, the number of frames dropped because late collisions were detected while the frame was sent.
VLAN discard frames	The number of frames dropped on an interface because the CFI[1] bit is set.
Excess defer frames	The number of frames that are not sent after the time exceeds the maximum-packet time.
64 byte frames	The total number of frames sent on an interface that are 64 bytes.
127 byte frames	The total number of frames sent on an interface that are from 65 to 127 bytes.
255 byte frames	The total number of frames sent on an interface that are from 128 to 255 bytes.
511 byte frames	The total number of frames sent on an interface that are from 256 to 511 bytes.
1023 byte frames	The total number of frames sent on an interface that are from 512 to 1023 bytes.
1518 byte frames	The total number of frames sent on an interface that are from 1024 to 1518 bytes.
Too large frames	The number of frames sent on an interface that are larger than the maximum allowed frame size.
Good (1 coll) frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after one collision occurs. This value does not include the number of frames that are not successfully sent after one collision occurs.

1. CFI = Canonical Format Indicator

Table 2-19 Receive Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Bytes	The total amount of memory (in bytes) used by frames received on an interface, including the FCS[1] value and the incorrectly formed frames. This value excludes the frame header bits.
Unicast frames	The total number of frames successfully received on the interface that are directed to unicast addresses.
Multicast frames	The total number of frames successfully received on the interface that are directed to multicast addresses.
Broadcast frames	The total number of frames successfully received on an interface that are directed to broadcast addresses.

Table 2-19 Receive Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Unicast bytes	The total amount of memory (in bytes) used by unicast frames received on an interface, including the FCS value and the incorrectly formed frames. This value excludes the frame header bits.
Multicast bytes	The total amount of memory (in bytes) used by multicast frames received on an interface, including the FCS value and the incorrectly formed frames. This value excludes the frame header bits.
Broadcast bytes	The total amount of memory (in bytes) used by broadcast frames received on an interface, including the FCS value and the incorrectly formed frames. This value excludes the frame header bits.
Alignment errors	The total number of frames received on an interface that have alignment errors.
FCS errors	The total number of frames received on an interface that have a valid length (in bytes) but do not have the correct FCS values.
Oversize frames	The number of frames received on an interface that are larger than the maximum allowed frame size.
Undersize frames	The number of frames received on an interface that are smaller than 64 bytes.
Collision fragments	The number of collision fragments received on an interface.
Minimum size frames	The total number of frames that are the minimum frame size.
65 to 127 byte frames	The total number of frames that are from 65 to 127 bytes.
128 to 255 byte frames	The total number of frames that are from 128 to 255 bytes.
256 to 511 byte frames	The total number of frames that are from 256 to 511 bytes.
512 to 1023 byte frames	The total number of frames that are from 512 to 1023 bytes.
1024 to 1518 byte frames	The total number of frames that are from 1024 to 1518 bytes.
Overrun frames	The total number of overrun frames received on an interface.
Pause frames	The number of pause frames received on an interface.
Symbol error frames	The number of frames received on an interface that have symbol errors.
Invalid frames, too large	The number of frames received that were larger than maximum allowed MTU[2] size (including the FCS bits and excluding the frame header) and that have either an FCS error or an alignment error.
Valid frames, too large	The number of frames received on an interface that are larger than the maximum allowed frame size.
Invalid frames, too small	The number of frames received that are smaller than 64 bytes (including the FCS bits and excluding the frame header) and that have either an FCS error or an alignment error.
Valid frames, too small	The number of frames received on an interface that are smaller than 64 bytes (or 68 bytes for VLAN-tagged frames) and that have valid FCS values. The frame size includes the FCS bits but excludes the frame header bits.
Too old frames	The number of frames dropped on the ingress port because the packet aged out.
Valid oversize frames	The number of frames received on an interface that are larger than the maximum allowed frame size and have valid FCS values. The frame size includes the FCS value but does not include the VLAN tag.

Table 2-19 Receive Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
System FCS error frames	The total number of frames received on an interface that have a valid length (in bytes) but that do not have the correct FCS values.
RxPortFifoFull drop frames	The total number of frames received on an interface that are dropped because the ingress queue is full.

1. FCS = frame check sequence
2. MTU = maximum transmission unit

This is an example of output from the **show controllers ethernet-controller phy** command for a specific interface. Note that the last line of the display is the setting for Auto-MDIX for the interface.

```
Switch# show controllers ethernet-controller gigabitethernet1/0/2 phy
Control Register                        :  0001 0001 0100 0000
 Control STATUS                          :  0111 1001 0100 1001
 Phy ID 1                                :  0000 0001 0100 0001
 Phy ID 2                                :  0000 1100 0010 0100
 Auto-Negotiation Advertisement          :  0000 0011 1110 0001
 Auto-Negotiation Link Partner           :  0000 0000 0000 0000
 Auto-Negotiation Expansion Reg          :  0000 0000 0000 0100
 Next Page Transmit Register             :  0010 0000 0000 0001
 Link Partner Next page Registe          :  0000 0000 0000 0000
 1000BASE-T Control Register             :  0000 1111 0000 0000
 1000BASE-T Status Register              :  0100 0000 0000 0000
 Extended Status Register                :  0011 0000 0000 0000
 PHY Specific Control Register           :  0000 0000 0111 1000
 PHY Specific Status Register            :  1000 0001 0100 0000
 Interrupt Enable                        :  0000 0000 0000 0000
 Interrupt Status                        :  0000 0000 0100 0000
 Extended PHY Specific Control           :  0000 1100 0110 1000
 Receive Error Counter                   :  0000 0000 0000 0000
 Reserved Register 1                     :  0000 0000 0000 0000
 Global Status                           :  0000 0000 0000 0000
 LED Control                             :  0100 0001 0000 0000
 Manual LED Override                     :  0000 1000 0010 1010
 Extended PHY Specific Control           :  0000 0000 0001 1010
 Disable Receiver 1                      :  0000 0000 0000 1011
 Disable Receiver 2                      :  1000 0000 0000 0100
 Extended PHY Specific Status            :  1000 0100 1000 0000
 Auto-MDIX                               :  On   [AdminState=1   Flags=0x00052248]
```

This is an example of output from the **show controllers ethernet-controller port-asic configuration** command:

```
Switch# show controllers ethernet-controller port-asic configuration
================================================================================
Switch 4, PortASIC 0 Registers
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
DeviceType                          : 000101BC
Reset                               : 00000000
PmadMicConfig                       : 00000001
PmadMicDiag                         : 00000003
SupervisorReceiveFifoSramInfo       : 000007D0 000007D0 40000000
SupervisorTransmitFifoSramInfo      : 000001D0 000001D0 40000000
GlobalStatus                        : 00000800
IndicationStatus                    : 00000000
IndicationStatusMask                : FFFFFFFF
InterruptStatus                     : 00000000
InterruptStatusMask                 : 01FFE800
```

```
SupervisorDiag                    : 00000000
SupervisorFrameSizeLimit          : 000007C8
SupervisorBroadcast               : 000A0F01
GeneralIO                         : 000003F9 00000000 00000004
StackPcsInfo                      : FFFF1000 860329BD 5555FFFF FFFFFFFF
                                    FF0FFF00 86020000 5555FFFF 00000000
StackRacInfo                      : 73001630 00000003 7F001644 00000003
                                    24140003 FD632B00 18E418E0 FFFFFFFF
StackControlStatus                : 18E418E0
stackControlStatusMask            : FFFFFFFF
TransmitBufferFreeListInfo        : 00000854 00000800 00000FF8 00000000
                                    0000088A 0000085D 00000FF8 00000000
TransmitRingFifoInfo              : 00000016 00000016 40000000 00000000
                                    0000000C 0000000C 40000000 00000000
TransmitBufferInfo                : 00012000 00000FFF 00000000 00000030
TransmitBufferCommonCount         : 00000F7A
TransmitBufferCommonCountPeak     : 0000001E
TransmitBufferCommonCommonEmpty   : 000000FF
NetworkActivity                   : 00000000 00000000 00000000 02400000
DroppedStatistics                 : 00000000
FrameLengthDeltaSelect            : 00000001
SneakPortFifoInfo                 : 00000000
MacInfo                           : 0EC0801C 00000001 0EC0801B 00000001
                                    00C0001D 00000001 00C0001E 00000001

<output truncated>
```

This is an example of output from the **show controllers ethernet-controller port-asic statistics** command:

```
Switch# show controllers ethernet-controller port-asic statistics
==========================================================================
 Switch 1, PortASIC 0 Statistics
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
         0 RxQ-0, wt-0 enqueue frames           0 RxQ-0, wt-0 drop frames
   4118966 RxQ-0, wt-1 enqueue frames           0 RxQ-0, wt-1 drop frames
         0 RxQ-0, wt-2 enqueue frames           0 RxQ-0, wt-2 drop frames

         0 RxQ-1, wt-0 enqueue frames           0 RxQ-1, wt-0 drop frames
       296 RxQ-1, wt-1 enqueue frames           0 RxQ-1, wt-1 drop frames
   2836036 RxQ-1, wt-2 enqueue frames           0 RxQ-1, wt-2 drop frames

         0 RxQ-2, wt-0 enqueue frames           0 RxQ-2, wt-0 drop frames
         0 RxQ-2, wt-1 enqueue frames           0 RxQ-2, wt-1 drop frames
    158377 RxQ-2, wt-2 enqueue frames           0 RxQ-2, wt-2 drop frames

         0 RxQ-3, wt-0 enqueue frames           0 RxQ-3, wt-0 drop frames
         0 RxQ-3, wt-1 enqueue frames           0 RxQ-3, wt-1 drop frames
         0 RxQ-3, wt-2 enqueue frames           0 RxQ-3, wt-2 drop frames


        15 TxBufferFull Drop Count              0 Rx Fcs Error Frames
         0 TxBufferFrameDesc BadCrc16           0 Rx Invalid Oversize Frames
         0 TxBuffer Bandwidth Drop Cou          0 Rx Invalid Too Large Frames
         0 TxQueue Bandwidth Drop Coun          0 Rx Invalid Too Large Frames
         0 TxQueue Missed Drop Statist          0 Rx Invalid Too Small Frames
        74 RxBuffer Drop DestIndex Cou          0 Rx Too Old Frames
         0 SneakQueue Drop Count                0 Tx Too Old Frames
         0 Learning Queue Overflow Fra          0 System Fcs Error Frames
         0 Learning Cam Skip Count

        15 Sup Queue 0 Drop Frames              0 Sup Queue 8 Drop Frames
         0 Sup Queue 1 Drop Frames              0 Sup Queue 9 Drop Frames
         0 Sup Queue 2 Drop Frames              0 Sup Queue 10 Drop Frames
```

```
          0 Sup Queue 3 Drop Frames                0 Sup Queue 11 Drop Frames
          0 Sup Queue 4 Drop Frames                0 Sup Queue 12 Drop Frames
          0 Sup Queue 5 Drop Frames                0 Sup Queue 13 Drop Frames
          0 Sup Queue 6 Drop Frames                0 Sup Queue 14 Drop Frames
          0 Sup Queue 7 Drop Frames                0 Sup Queue 15 Drop Frames
=====================================================================================
 Switch 1, PortASIC 1 Statistics
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
          0 RxQ-0, wt-0 enqueue frames             0 RxQ-0, wt-0 drop frames
         52 RxQ-0, wt-1 enqueue frames             0 RxQ-0, wt-1 drop frames
          0 RxQ-0, wt-2 enqueue frames             0 RxQ-0, wt-2 drop frames

<output truncated>
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot	Displays the state of the CPU network ASIC and send and receive statistics for packets reaching the CPU.
show controllers tcam	Displays the state of registers for all ternary content addressable memory (TCAM) in the system and for TCAM interface ASICs that are CAM controllers.

show controllers power inline

Use the **show controllers power inline** user EXEC command to display the values in the registers of the specified Power over Ethernet (PoE) controller.

show controllers power inline [*instance*] [**module** *switch-number*] [**|** {**begin | exclude | include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

instance	(Optional) Power controller instance, where each instance corresponds to four ports. For the Catalyst 3750-48PS switch, the range is from 0 to 11; for the Catalyst 3750-24PS switch, the range is from 0 to 5. If no instance is specified, all instances appear.
module *switch number*	(Optional) Limit the display to ports on the specified stack member. The switch number can be from 1 to 9.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(19)EA1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Though visible on all switches, this command is valid only for PoE switches. It contains no information for switches that do not support PoE.

The output provides information that might be useful for Cisco technical support representatives troubleshooting the switch.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show controllers power inline** command:

```
Switch> show controllers power inline
Module 1, Controller Instance 0, Address 0x40
  Interrupt           Reg 0x0  = 0x0
  Intr Mask           Reg 0x1  = 0xF6
  Power Event         Reg 0x2  = 0x0
  Detect Event        Reg 0x4  = 0x0
  Fault Event         Reg 0x6  = 0x0
  T-Start Event       Reg 0x8  = 0x0
  Supply Event        Reg 0xA  = 0x0
  Port 1 Status       Reg 0xC  = 0x24
  Port 2 Status       Reg 0xD  = 0x24
  Port 3 Status       Reg 0xE  = 0x3
```

```
  Port 4 Status       Reg 0xF  = 0x3
  Power Status        Reg 0x10 = 0xFF
  Pin Status          Reg 0x11 = 0x0
  Operating Mode      Reg 0x12 = 0xAA
  Disconnect Enable   Reg 0x13 = 0xA0
  Detect/Class Enable Reg 0x14 = 0xFF
  Reserved            Reg 0x15 = 0x0
  Timing Config       Reg 0x16 = 0x2
  Misc Config         Reg 0x17 = 0xA0
  ID Revision         Reg 0x1A = 0x64

Module 1, Controller Instance 1, Address 0x42
<output truncated>
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
logging event power-inline-status	Enables or disables logging of PoE events for all PoE ports.
power inline	Enables or disables power for the specified PoE port or for all PoE ports.
show power inline	Displays the power status for the specified PoE port or for all PoE ports.

show controllers tcam

Use the **show controllers tcam** privileged EXEC command to display the state of the registers for all ternary content addressable memory (TCAM) in the system and for all TCAM interface ASICs that are CAM controllers.

show controllers tcam [**asic** [**number**]] [**detail**] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

asic	(Optional) Display port ASIC TCAM information.
number	(Optional) Display information for the specified port ASIC number. The range is from 0 to 15.
detail	(Optional) Display detailed TCAM register information.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The **asic** [**number**] keywords were added.

Usage Guidelines

This display provides information that might be useful for Cisco technical support representatives troubleshooting the switch.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show controllers tcam** command:

```
Switch# show controllers tcam
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
TCAM-0 Registers
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
  REV:    00B30103
  SIZE:   00080040
  ID:     00000000
  CCR:    00000000_F0000020

  RPID0:  00000000_00000000
  RPID1:  00000000_00000000
  RPID2:  00000000_00000000
  RPID3:  00000000_00000000

  HRR0:   00000000_E000CAFC
  HRR1:   00000000_00000000
  HRR2:   00000000_00000000
  HRR3:   00000000_00000000
  HRR4:   00000000_00000000
  HRR5:   00000000_00000000
  HRR6:   00000000_00000000
  HRR7:   00000000_00000000
<output truncated>

  GMR31:  FF_FFFFFFFF_FFFFFFFF
  GMR32:  FF_FFFFFFFF_FFFFFFFF
  GMR33:  FF_FFFFFFFF_FFFFFFFF

===========================================================================
 TCAM related PortASIC 1 registers
===========================================================================
LookupType:                   89A1C67D_24E35F00
LastCamIndex:                 0000FFE0
LocalNoMatch:                 000069E0
ForwardingRamBaseAddress:
                              00022A00 0002FE00 00040600 0002FE00 0000D400
                              00000000 003FBA00 00009000 00009000 00040600
                              00000000 00012800 00012900
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show controllers cpu-interface	Displays the state of the CPU network ASIC and send and receive statistics for packets reaching the CPU.
show controllers ethernet-controller	Displays per-interface send and receive statistics read from the hardware or the interface internal registers.

show dot1x

Use the **show dot1x** privileged EXEC command to display 802.1x statistics, administrative status, and operational status for the switch or for the specified port.

show dot1x [**all** | **interface** *interface-id* | **statistics interface** *interface-id*] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

all	(Optional) Display the 802.1x status for all ports.
interface *interface-id*	(Optional) Display the 802.1x status for the specified port (including type, stack member, module, and port number).
statistics interface *interface-id*	(Optional) Display 802.1x statistics for the specified port (including type, stack member, module, and port number).
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The **all** keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify a port, global parameters and a summary appear. If you specify a port, details for that port appear.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show dot1x** and the **show dot1x all** privileged EXEC commands:

```
Switch# show dot1x
Sysauthcontrol                  = Enabled
Dot1x Protocol Version          = 1
Dot1x Oper Controlled Directions  = Both
Dot1x Admin Controlled Directions = Both

Switch# show dot1x all
Dot1x Info for interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1
----------------------------------------------------
Supplicant MAC 00d0.b71b.35de
   AuthSM State      = CONNECTING
   BendSM State      = IDLE
PortStatus        = UNAUTHORIZED
MaxReq            = 2
HostMode          = Single
Port Control      = Auto
QuietPeriod       = 60 Seconds
Re-authentication = Disabled
ReAuthPeriod      = 3600 Seconds
ServerTimeout     = 30 Seconds
SuppTimeout       = 30 Seconds
TxPeriod          = 30 Seconds
Guest-Vlan        = 0

Dot1x Info for interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2
----------------------------------------------------
PortStatus        = UNAUTHORIZED
MaxReq            = 2
HostMode          = Multi
Port Control      = Auto
QuietPeriod       = 60 Seconds
Re-authentication = Disabled
ReAuthPeriod      = 3600 Seconds
ServerTimeout     = 30 Seconds
SuppTimeout       = 30 Seconds
TxPeriod          = 30 Seconds
Guest-Vlan        = 0
```

This is an example of output from the **show dot1x interface** *interface-id* privileged EXEC command:

```
Switch# show dot1x interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
Supplicant MAC 00d0.b71b.35de
   AuthSM State      = AUTHENTICATED
   BendSM State      = IDLE
PortStatus        = AUTHORIZED
MaxReq            = 2
HostMode          = Single
Port Control      = Auto
QuietPeriod       = 60 Seconds
Re-authentication = Disabled
ReAuthPeriod      = 3600 Seconds
ServerTimeout     = 30 Seconds
SuppTimeout       = 30 Seconds
TxPeriod          = 30 Seconds
Guest-Vlan        = 0
```

This is an example of output from the **show dot1x statistics interface** *interface-id* command. Table 2-20 describes the fields in the display.

```
Switch# show dot1x statistics interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
PortStatistics Parameters for Dot1x
---------------------------------------------
TxReqId = 15    TxReq = 0       TxTotal = 15
RxStart = 4     RxLogoff = 0    RxRespId = 1    RxResp = 1
RxInvalid = 0   RxLenErr = 0    RxTotal= 6
RxVersion = 1   LastRxSrcMac 00d0.b71b.35de
```

Table 2-20 show dot1x statistics Field Descriptions

Field	Description
TxReqId	Number of Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)-request/identity frames that have been sent.
TxReq	Number of EAP-request frames (other than request/identity frames) that have been sent.
TxTotal	Number of Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN (EAPOL) frames of any type that have been sent.
RxStart	Number of valid EAPOL-start frames that have been received.
RxLogoff	Number of EAPOL-logoff frames that have been received.
RxRespId	Number of EAP-response/identity frames that have been received.
RxResp	Number of valid EAP-response frames (other than response/identity frames) that have been received.
RxInvalid	Number of EAPOL frames that have been received and have an unrecognized frame type.
RxLenError	Number of EAPOL frames that have been received in which the packet body length field is invalid.
RxTotal	Number of valid EAPOL frames of any type that have been received.
RxVersion	Number of received packets in the 802.1x Version 1 format.
LastRxSrcMac	Source MAC address carried in the most recently received EAPOL frame.

Related Commands

Command	Description
dot1x default	Resets the configurable 802.1x parameters to their default values.

show dtp

Use the **show dtp** privileged EXEC command to display Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP) information for the switch or for a specified interface.

show dtp [**interface** *interface-id*] [**|** {**begin | exclude | include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

interface *interface-id*	(Optional) Display port security settings for the specified interface. Valid interfaces include physical ports (including type, stack member, module, and port number).
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show dtp** command:

```
Switch# show dtp
Global DTP information
        Sending DTP Hello packets every 30 seconds
        Dynamic Trunk timeout is 300 seconds
        21 interfaces using DTP
```

This is an example of output from the **show dtp interface** command:

```
Switch# show dtp interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
DTP information for GigabitEthernet1/0/1:
  TOS/TAS/TNS:                              ACCESS/AUTO/ACCESS
  TOT/TAT/TNT:                              NATIVE/NEGOTIATE/NATIVE
  Neighbor address 1:                       000943A7D081
  Neighbor address 2:                       000000000000
  Hello timer expiration (sec/state):       1/RUNNING
  Access timer expiration (sec/state):      never/STOPPED
  Negotiation timer expiration (sec/state): never/STOPPED
  Multidrop timer expiration (sec/state):   never/STOPPED
  FSM state:                                S2:ACCESS
  # times multi & trunk                     0
  Enabled:                                  yes
  In STP:                                   no

  Statistics
  ----------
  3160 packets received (3160 good)
  0 packets dropped
      0 nonegotiate, 0 bad version, 0 domain mismatches, 0 bad TLVs, 0 other
  6320 packets output (6320 good)
      3160 native, 3160 software encap isl, 0 isl hardware native
  0 output errors
  0 trunk timeouts
  1 link ups, last link up on Mon Mar 01 1993, 01:02:29
  0 link downs
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interfaces trunk	Displays interface trunking information.

show env

Use the **show env** user EXEC command to display fan, temperature, redundant power system (RPS) availability, and power information for the switch being accessed (standalone switch or stack master or stack member). Use with the **stack** keyword to display all information for the stack or for a specified switch in the stack.

show env {**all** | **fan** | **power** | **rps** | **stack** [*switch-number*] | **temperature**} [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

all	Display both fan and temperature environmental status.
fan	Display the switch fan status.
power	Display the switch power status.
rps	Display whether an RPS 300 Redundant Power System is connected to the switch.
stack [*switch-number*]	Display all environmental status for each switch in the stack or for the specified switch. The range is 1 to 9, depending on the switch member numbers in the stack.
temperature	Display the switch temperature status.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the show access-lists privileged EXEC command to access information from a specific switch other than the master.

You can use the **show env stack** [*switch-number*] command to display information about any switch in the stack from any switch member.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show env all** command entered from the master switch or a standalone switch:

```
Switch> show env all
FAN is OK
TEMPERATURE is OK
POWER is OK
RPS is AVAILABLE
```

This is an example of output from the **show env fan** command:

```
Switch> show env fan
FAN is OK
```

This is an example of output from the **show env stack** command:

```
Switch> show env stack
SWITCH: 1
FAN is OK
TEMPERATURE is OK
POWER is OK
RPS is NOT PRESENT
SWITCH: 2
FAN is OK
TEMPERATURE is OK
POWER is OK
RPS is NOT PRESENT
SWITCH: 3
FAN is OK
TEMPERATURE is OK
POWER is OK
RPS is NOT PRESENT
SWITCH: 4
FAN is OK
TEMPERATURE is OK
POWER is OK
RPS is NOT PRESENT
SWITCH: 5
FAN is OK
TEMPERATURE is OK
POWER is OK
RPS is NOT PRESENT
SWITCH: 6
FAN is OK
TEMPERATURE is OK
POWER is OK
RPS is NOT PRESENT
```

This example shows how to display information about stack member 3 from the master switch:

```
Switch> show env stack 3
SWITCH: 3
FAN is OK
TEMPERATURE is OK
POWER is OK
RPS is NOT PRESENT
```

show errdisable detect

Use the **show errdisable detect** user EXEC command to display error-disable detection status.

show errdisable detect [**|** {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

A displayed `gbic-invalid` error reason refers to an invalid small form-factor pluggable (SFP) module.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show errdisable detect** command:

```
Switch> show errdisable detect
ErrDisable Reason    Detection status
-----------------    ----------------
udld                 Enabled
bpduguard            Enabled
security-violation   Enabled
channel-misconfig    Enabled
psecure-violation    Enabled
dhcp-rate-limit      Enabled
unicast-flood        Enabled
vmps                 Enabled
pagp-flap            Enabled
dtp-flap             Enabled
link-flap            Enabled
gbic-invalid         Enabled
loopback             Enabled
```

Note Though visible in the output, the unicast-flood field is not valid.

Related Commands

Command	Description
errdisable detect cause	Enables error-disable detection for a specific cause or all causes.
show errdisable flap-values	Displays error condition recognition information.
show errdisable recovery	Displays error-disable recovery timer information.
show interfaces status	Displays interface status or a list of interfaces in error-disabled state.

show errdisable flap-values

Use the **show errdisable flap-values** user EXEC command to display conditions that cause an error to be recognized for a cause.

show errdisable flap-values [**|** {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The *Flaps* column in the display shows how many changes to the state within the specified time interval will cause an error to be detected and a port to be disabled. For example, the display shows that an error will be assumed and the port shut down if three Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP)-state (port mode access/trunk) or Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) flap changes occur during a 30-second interval, or if 5 link-state (link up/down) changes occur during a 10-second interval.

```
ErrDisable Reason    Flaps    Time (sec)
-----------------    ------   ----------
pagp-flap              3       30
dtp-flap               3       30
link-flap              5       10
```

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show errdisable flap-values** command:

```
Switch> show errdisable flap-values
ErrDisable Reason    Flaps    Time (sec)
-----------------    ------   ----------
pagp-flap              3       30
dtp-flap               3       30
link-flap              5       10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
errdisable detect cause	Enables error-disable detection for a specific cause or all causes.
show errdisable detect	Displays error-disable detection status.
show errdisable recovery	Displays error-disable recovery timer information.
show interfaces status	Displays interface status or a list of interfaces in error-disabled state.

show errdisable recovery

Use the **show errdisable recovery** user EXEC command to display the error-disable recovery timer information.

show errdisable recovery [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

A gbic-invalid error-disable reason refers to an invalid small form-factor pluggable (SFP) interface.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show errdisable recovery** command:

```
Switch> show errdisable recovery
ErrDisable Reason    Timer Status
-----------------    --------------
udld                 Disabled
bpduguard            Disabled
security-violatio    Disabled
channel-misconfig    Disabled
vmps                 Disabled
pagp-flap            Disabled
dtp-flap             Disabled
link-flap            Disabled
gbic-invalid         Disabled
psecure-violation    Disabled
gbic-invalid         Disabled
dhcp-rate-limit      Disabled
unicast-flood        Disabled
loopback             Disabled

Timer interval:300 seconds

Interfaces that will be enabled at the next timeout:

Interface    Errdisable reason    Time left(sec)
---------    -----------------    --------------
Gi1/0/2       link-flap             279
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
errdisable recovery	Configures the recover mechanism variables.
show errdisable detect	Displays error disable detection status.
show errdisable flap-values	Displays error condition recognition information.
show interfaces status	Displays interface status or a list of interfaces in error-disabled state.

show etherchannel

Use the **show etherchannel** user EXEC command to display EtherChannel information for a channel.

show etherchannel [*channel-group-number* {**detail** | **port** | **port-channel** | **protocol** | **summary**}] {**detail** | **load-balance** | **port** | **port-channel** | **protocol** | **summary**} [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

channel-group-number	(Optional) Number of the channel group. The range is 1 to 12.
detail	Display detailed EtherChannel information.
load-balance	Display the load-balance or frame-distribution scheme among ports in the port channel.
port	Display EtherChannel port information.
port-channel	Display port-channel information.
protocol	Display the protocol that is being used in the EtherChannel.
summary	Display a one-line summary per channel-group.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The **protocol** keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify a *channel-group*, all channel groups are displayed.

In the output, the Passive port list field is displayed only for Layer 3 port channels. This field means that the physical port, which is still not up, is configured to be in the channel group (and indirectly is in the only port channel in the channel group).

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show etherchannel 1 detail** command:

```
Switch> show etherchannel 1 detail
Group state = L2
Ports: 2   Maxports = 16
Port-channels: 1 Max Port-channels = 16
Protocol:   LACP
               Ports in the group:
               -------------------
Port: Gi1/0/1
------------

Port state    = Up Mstr In-Bndl
Channel group = 1           Mode = Active      Gcchange = -
Port-channel  = Po1         GC   =   -         Pseudo port-channel = Po1
Port index    = 0           Load = 0x00        Protocol =   LACP

Flags:  S - Device is sending Slow LACPDUs   F - Device is sending fast LACPDU
        A - Device is in active mode.        P - Device is in passive mode.

Local information:
                            LACP port     Admin     Oper    Port     Port
Port      Flags   State     Priority      Key       Key     Number   State
Gi1/0/1   SA      bndl      32768         0x1       0x1     0x101    0x3D
Gi1/0/2   SA      bndl      32768         0x0       0x1     0x0      0x3D

Age of the port in the current state: 01d:20h:06m:04s

               Port-channels in the group:
               ----------------------

Port-channel: Po1    (Primary Aggregator)
------------

Age of the Port-channel   = 01d:20h:20m:26s
Logical slot/port   = 10/1          Number of ports = 2
HotStandBy port = null
Port state          = Port-channel Ag-Inuse
Protocol            =   LACP

Ports in the Port-channel:

Index   Load   Port     EC state        No of bits
------+------+------+------------------+-----------
  0     00     Gi1/0/1  Active          0
  0     00     Gi1/0/2  Active          0

Time since last port bundled:    01d:20h:20m:20s    Gi1/0/2
```

This is an example of output from the **show etherchannel 1 summary** command:

```
Switch> show etherchannel 1 summary
Flags:  D - down        P - in port-channel
        I - stand-alone s - suspended
        H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
        R - Layer3      S - Layer2
        u - unsuitable for bundling
        U - in use      f - failed to allocate aggregator
        d - default port

Number of channel-groups in use: 1
Number of aggregators:           1

Group  Port-channel  Protocol    Ports
------+-------------+-----------+-----------------------------------------
1      Po1(SU)          LACP      Gi1/0/1(P)  Gi1/0/2(P)
```

This is an example of output from the **show etherchannel 1 port-channel** command:

```
Switch> show etherchannel 1 port-channel
                Port-channels in the group:
                ----------------------
Port-channel: Po1    (Primary Aggregator)

------------

Age of the Port-channel   = 01d:20h:24m:50s
Logical slot/port   = 10/1          Number of ports = 2
HotStandBy port = null
Port state          = Port-channel Ag-Inuse
Protocol            =   LACP

Ports in the Port-channel:

Index   Load   Port     EC state        No of bits
------+------+------+------------------+-----------
  0     00     Gi1/0/1  Active          0
  0     00     Gi1/0/2  Active          0

Time since last port bundled:    01d:20h:24m:44s    Gi1/0/2
```

This is an example of output from **show etherchannel protocol** command:

```
Switch# show etherchannel protocol
                Channel-group listing:
                ----------------------
Group: 1
----------
Protocol:  LACP

Group: 2
----------
Protocol:  PAgP
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
channel-group	Assigns an Ethernet port to an EtherChannel group.
channel-protocol	Restricts the protocol used on a port to manage channeling.
interface port-channel	Accesses or creates the port channel.

show flowcontrol

Use the **show flowcontrol** user EXEC command to display the flow control status and statistics.

show flowcontrol [**interface** *interface-id* | **module** *module-slot*] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

inteface *interface-id*	(Optional) Display the flow control status and statistics for a specific interface.
module *module-slot*	(Optional) Display the flow control status and statistics for all Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. The only valid module-slot value is 0.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(14)EA1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the flow control status and statistics on the switch or for a specific interface.

Use the **show flowcontrol** command to display information about all the switch interfaces. The output from the **show flowcontrol** command is the same as the output from the **show flowcontrol module** *module-slot* command.

Use the **show flowcontrol interface** *interface-id* command to display information about the Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show flowcontrol** command.

```
Switch> show flocwontrol
Port       Send FlowControl  Receive FlowControl  RxPause TxPause
           admin    oper     admin    oper
---------  -------- -------- -------- --------    ------- -------
Gi2/0/1    Unsupp.  Unsupp.  off      off         0       0
Gi2/0/2    desired  off      off      off         0       0
Gi2/0/3    desired  off      off      off         0       0
<output truncated>
```

This is an example of output from the **show flowcontrol interface** *interface-id* command:

```
Switch> show flowcontrol gigabitethernet2/0/2
Port       Send FlowControl  Receive FlowControl  RxPause TxPause
           admin    oper     admin    oper
---------  -------- -------- -------- --------    ------- -------
Gi2/0/2    desired  off      off      off         0       0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
flowcontrol	Sets the receive flow-control state for an interface.

show interfaces

Use the **show interfaces** privileged EXEC command to display the administrative and operational status of all interfaces or a specified interface.

show interfaces [*interface-id* | **vlan** *vlan-id*] [**accounting** | **capabilities** [**module** *number*] | **counters** | **description** | **etherchannel** | **flowcontrol** | **pruning** | **stats** | **status** [**err-disabled**] | **switchport** | **trunk**] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

interface-id	(Optional) Valid interfaces include physical ports (including type, stack member, module, and port number) and port channels. The valid port-channel range is 1 to 12.
vlan *vlan-id*	(Optional) VLAN identification. The range is 1 to 4094.
accounting	(Optional) Display accounting information on the interface, including active protocols and input and output packets and octets.
capabilities	(Optional) Display the capabilities of all interfaces or the specified interface, including the features and options that you can configure on the interface. Though visible in the command line help, this option is not available for VLAN IDs.
module *number*	(Optional) Display capabilities of all interfaces on the specified stack member . The range is from 1 to 9. This option is not available if you enter a specific interface ID before the **capabilities** keyword.
counters	(Optional) See the **show interfaces counters** command.
description	(Optional) Display the administrative status and description set for an interface.
etherchannel	(Optional) Display interface EtherChannel information.
flowcontrol	(Optional) Display interface flowcontrol information
pruning	(Optional) Display interface trunk VTP pruning information.
stats	(Optional) Display the input and output packets by switching path for the interface.
status	(Optional) Display the status of the interface.
err-disabled	(Optional) Display interfaces in error-disabled state.
switchport	(Optional) Display the administrative and operational status of a switching (nonrouting) port, including port blocking and port protection settings.
trunk	Display interface trunk information. If you do not specify an interface, information for only active trunking ports is displayed.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Note Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **crb**, **fair-queue**, **irb**, **mac-accounting**, **precedence**, **private-vlan mapping**, **random-detect**, **rate-limit**, and **shape** keywords are not supported.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	Support for the **capabilities** keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines The **show interfaces capabilities** command with different keywords has these results:

- Entering **show interface capabilities module** *number* displays the capabilities of all interfaces on that switch in the stack. If there is no switch with that module number in the stack, the output is blank.
- Entering **show interfaces** *interface-id* **capabilities** displays the capabilities of the specified interface.
- Entering **show interfaces capabilities** (with no module number or interface ID) displays the capabilities of all interfaces in the stack.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

Examples This is an example of output from the **show interfaces** command for Gigabit Ethernet interface 3 on stack member 3:

```
Switch# show interfaces gigabitethernet3/0/2
GigabitEthernet3/0/2 is down, line protocol is down
  Hardware is Gigabit Ethernet, address is 0009.43a7.d085 (bia 0009.43a7.d085)
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 10000 Kbit, DLY 1000 usec,
     reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec)
  Auto-duplex, Auto-speed
  input flow-control is off, output flow-control is off
  ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00 Last input never, output never, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
  Queueing strategy: fifo
  Output queue :0/40 (size/max)
  5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
     2 packets input, 1040 bytes, 0 no buffer
     Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
     0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
     0 watchdog, 0 multicast, 0 pause input
     0 input packets with dribble condition detected
     4 packets output, 1040 bytes, 0 underruns
     0 output errors, 0 collisions, 3 interface resets
     0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
     0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier, 0 PAUSE output
     0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
```

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces accounting** command.

```
Switch# show interfaces accounting
Vlan1
                Protocol    Pkts In   Chars In   Pkts Out  Chars Out
                      IP    1094395  131900022     559555   84077157
           Spanning Tree     283896   17033760         42       2520
                     ARP      63738    3825680        231      13860
Interface Vlan2 is disabled
Vlan7
                Protocol    Pkts In   Chars In   Pkts Out  Chars Out
No traffic sent or received on this interface.
Vlan31
                Protocol    Pkts In   Chars In   Pkts Out  Chars Out
No traffic sent or received on this interface.

GigabitEthernet1/0/1
                Protocol    Pkts In   Chars In   Pkts Out  Chars Out
No traffic sent or received on this interface.
GigabitEthernet1/0/2
                Protocol    Pkts In   Chars In   Pkts Out  Chars Out
No traffic sent or received on this interface.

<output truncated>
```

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces capabilities** command for an interface.

```
Switch# show interfaces gigabitethernet1/0/2 capabilities
GigabitEthernet1/0/2
  Model:                 WS-C3750G-24TS

  Type:                  10/100/1000BaseTX
  Speed:                 10,100,1000,auto
  Duplex:                full,auto
  Trunk encap. type:     802.1Q,ISL
  Trunk mode:            on,off,desirable,nonegotiate
  Channel:               yes
  Broadcast suppression: percentage(0-100)
  Flowcontrol:           rx-(off,on,desired),tx-(none)
  Fast Start:            yes
  QoS scheduling:        rx-(not configurable on per port basis),tx-(4q2t)
  CoS rewrite:           yes
  ToS rewrite:           yes
  UDLD:                  yes
  Inline power:          no
  SPAN:                  source/destination
  PortSecure:            yes
  Dot1x:                 yes
  Dot1x:                 yes
```

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces gigabitethernet1/0/2 description** command when the interface has been described as *Connects to Marketing* by using the **description** interface configuration command.

```
Switch# show interfaces gigabitethernet1/0/2 description
Interface Status         Protocol Description
Gi1/0/2     up             down     Connects to Marketing
```

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces etherchannel** command when port channels are configured on the switch:

```
Switch# show interfaces etherchannel
----
Port-channel1:
Age of the Port-channel   = 03d:20h:17m:29s
Logical slot/port   = 10/1          Number of ports = 0
GC                  = 0x00000000      HotStandBy port = null
Port state          = Port-channel Ag-Not-Inuse

Port-channel2:
Age of the Port-channel   = 03d:20h:17m:29s
Logical slot/port   = 10/2          Number of ports = 0
GC                  = 0x00000000      HotStandBy port = null
Port state          = Port-channel Ag-Not-Inuse

Port-channel3:
Age of the Port-channel   = 03d:20h:17m:29s
Logical slot/port   = 10/3          Number of ports = 0
GC                  = 0x00000000      HotStandBy port = null
Port state          = Port-channel Ag-Not-Inuse
```

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces gigabitethernet1/0/2 pruning** command when pruning is enabled in the VTP domain:

```
Switch# show interfaces gigibitethernet1/0/2 pruning
Port    Vlans pruned for lack of request by neighbor
Gi1/0/2   3,4

Port    Vlans traffic requested of neighbor
Gi1/0/2   1-3
```

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces stats** command for a specified interface.

```
Switch# show interfaces vlan 1 stats
Switching path    Pkts In   Chars In   Pkts Out  Chars Out
        Processor    1165354  136205310     570800   91731594
      Route cache          0          0          0          0
            Total    1165354  136205310     570800   91731594
```

This is an example of partial output from the **show interfaces status** command. It displays the status of all interfaces.

```
Switch# show interfaces status
Port      Name               Status       Vlan       Duplex  Speed Type
Fa1/0/1                      notconnect   1            auto   auto 10/100BaseTX
Fa1/0/2                      notconnect   1            auto   auto 10/100BaseTX
Fa1/0/3                      notconnect   1            auto   auto 10/100BaseTX
Fa1/0/4   Test               notconnect   1            auto   auto 10/100BaseTX
Fa1/0/5                      notconnect   1            auto   auto 10/100BaseTX

<output truncated>

Gi1/0/1                   notconnect   1           auto   auto Gi1/0/2
notconnect   1            auto   auto

<output truncated>
```

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces status err-disabled** command. It displays the status of interfaces in the error-disabled state.

```
Switch# show interfaces status err-disabled
Port      Name               Status       Reason
Gi2/0/26                     err-disabled gbic-invalid
```

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces switchport** command for a single port. Table 2-21 describes the fields in the display.

Note Private VLANs are not supported in this release, so those fields are not applicable.

```
Switch# show interfaces gigabitethernet1/0/1 switchport
Name: Gi1/0/1
Switchport: Enabled
Administrative Mode: dynamic auto
Operational Mode: static access
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: negotiate
Operational Trunking Encapsulation: native
Negotiation of Trunking: On
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Voice VLAN: none
Administrative private-vlan host-association: none
Administrative private-vlan 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
Trunking VLANs Enabled: ALL
Pruning VLANs Enabled: 2-1001
Capture Mode Disabled
Capture VLANs Allowed: ALL

Protected: false
Unknown unicast blocked: disabled
Unknown multicast blocked: disabled

Voice VLAN: none (Inactive)
Appliance trust: none
```

Table 2-21 show interfaces switchport Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Name	Displays the port name.
Switchport	Displays the administrative and operational status of the port. In this display, the port is in switchport mode.
Administrative Mode Operational Mode	Displays the administrative and operational modes.
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation Operational Trunking Encapsulation Negotiation of Trunking	Displays the administrative and operational encapsulation method and whether trunking negotiation is enabled.

Table 2-21 show interfaces switchport Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Access Mode VLAN	Displays the VLAN ID to which the port is configured.
Trunking Native Mode VLAN Trunking VLANs Enabled Trunking VLANs Active	Lists the VLAN ID of the trunk that is in native mode. Lists the allowed VLANs on the trunk. Lists the active VLANs on the trunk.
Pruning VLANs Enabled	Lists the VLANs that are pruning-eligible.
Protected	Displays whether or not protected port is enabled (True) or disabled (False) on the interface.
Unknown unicast blocked Unknown multicast blocked	Displays whether or not unknown multicast and unknown unicast traffic is blocked on the interface.
Voice VLAN	Displays the VLAN ID on which voice VLAN is enabled.
Appliance trust	Displays the CoS setting of the data packets of the IP phone.

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces** *interface* **trunk** command. It displays trunking information for the port.

```
Switch# show interfaces gigabitethernet1/0/1 trunk
Port          Mode         Encapsulation  Status        Native vlan
Gi1/0/1       auto         negotiate      trunking      1

Port          Vlans allowed on trunk
Gi1/0/1       1-4094

Port          Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Gi1/0/1       1-4

Port          Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Gi1/0/1       1-4
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
switchport access	Configures a port as a static-access or dynamic-access port.
switchport block	Blocks unknown unicast or multicast traffic on an interface.
switchport mode	Configures the VLAN membership mode of a port.
switchport protected	Isolates unicast, multicast, and broadcast traffic at Layer 2 from other protected ports on the same switch.
switchport trunk pruning	Configures the VLAN pruning-eligible list for ports in trunking mode.

show interfaces counters

Use the **show interfaces counters** privileged EXEC command to display various counters for the switch or for a specific interface.

show interfaces [*interface-id* | **vlan** *vlan-id*] **counters** [**broadcast** | **errors** | **module** *switch- number* | **multicast** | **trunk** | **unicast**] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Descriptions

interface-id	(Optional) ID of the physical interface, including type, stack member, module, and port number.
vlan *vlan-id*	(Optional) VLAN number of the management VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
broadcast	(Optional) Display discarded broadcast traffic.
errors	(Optional) Display error counters.
module *switch- number*	(Optional) Display counters for the specified stack member. The range is from 1 to 9, depending upon the switch numbers in the stack. **Note** In this command, the **module** keyword refers to the stack member number (1–9). In other commands that contain an interface ID, the **module** number is always zero.
multicast	(Optional) Display discarded multicast traffic.
trunk	(Optional) Display trunk counters.
unicast	(Optional) Display discarded unicast traffic.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If you do not enter any keywords, all counters for all interfaces are included.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

Examples

This is an example of partial output from the **show interfaces counters** command. It displays all counters for the switch.

```
Switch# show interfaces counters
Port            InOctets   InUcastPkts   InMcastPkts   InBcastPkts
Fa6/0/1                0             0             0             0
Fa6/0/2                0             0             0             0
Fa6/0/3                0             0             0             0
Fa6/0/4                0             0             0             0
Fa6/0/5                0             0             0             0

<output truncated>
```

This is an example of partial output from the **show interfaces counters broadcast** command. It displays dropped broadcast traffic for all interfaces.

```
Switch# show interfaces counters broadcast
Port      BcastSuppDiscards
Fa1/0/1                   0
Fa1/0/2                   0
Fa1/0/3                   0
Fa1/0/4                   0
Fa1/0/5                   0
Fa1/0/6                   0

<output truncated>
```

This is an example of partial output from the **show interfaces counters module** command for stack member 2. It displays all counters for the specified switch in the stack.

```
Switch# show interfaces counters module 2
Port            InOctets   InUcastPkts   InMcastPkts   InBcastPkts
Fa2/0/1              520             2             0             0
Fa2/0/2              520             2             0             0
Fa2/0/3              520             2             0             0
Fa2/0/4              520             2             0             0
Fa2/0/5              520             2             0             0
Fa2/0/6              520             2             0             0
Fa2/0/7              520             2             0             0
Fa2/0/8              520             2             0             0

<output truncated>
```

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces counters trunk** command. It displays trunk counters for all interfaces.

```
Switch# show interfaces counters trunk
Port        TrunkFramesTx  TrunkFramesRx  WrongEncap
Fa1/0/1                 0              0           0
Fa1/0/2                 0              0           0
Fa1/0/3             80678           4155           0
Fa1/0/4             82320            126           0
Fa1/0/5                 0              0           0

<output truncated>
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interfaces	Displays additional interface characteristics.
show storm-control	Displays storm-control settings for an interface or all interfaces.
storm-control	Sets storm-control broadcast, multicast, and unicast suppression levels for an interface.

show ip dhcp snooping

Use the **show ip dhcp snooping** user EXEC command to display the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) snooping configuration.

show ip dhcp snooping

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(19)EA1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show ip dhcp snooping** command.

```
Switch> show ip dhcp snooping
Switch DHCP snooping is enabled
DHCP snooping is configured on following VLANs:
40-42
Insertion of option 82 is enabled
Verification of hwaddr field is enabled
Interface                    Trusted     Rate limit (pps)
------------------------     -------     ----------------
GigabitEthernet1/0/1             yes         unlimited
GigabitEthernet1/0/2             yes         unlimited
GigabitEthernet2/0/3             no          2000
GigabitEthernet2/0/4             yes         unlimited
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip dhcp snooping binding	Displays the DHCP snooping binding information.

show ip dhcp snooping binding

Use the **show ip dhcp snooping binding** user EXEC command to display the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) snooping binding table and configuration information for all interfaces on a switch.

show ip dhcp snooping binding [*ip-address*] [*mac-address*] [**interface** *interface-id*] [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [**|** {**begin | exclude | include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

ip-address	(Optional) Specify the binding entry IP address.
mac-address	(Optional) Specify the binding entry MAC address.
interface *interface-id*	(Optional) Specify the binding input interface.
vlan *vlan-id*	(Optional) Specify the binding entry VLAN.
| begin	Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(19)EA1	This command was introduced.
12.2(18)SE	The **dynamic** and **static** keywords were removed.

Examples

This example shows how to display the DHCP snooping binding entries for a switch:

```
Switch> show ip dhcp snooping binding
MacAddress          IpAddress        Lease(sec)  Type           VLAN  Interface
------------------  ---------------  ----------  -------------  ----  --------------------
01:02:03:04:05:06   10.1.2.150       9837        dhcp-snooping  20    GigabitEthernet2/0/1
00:D0:B7:1B:35:DE   10.1.2.151       237         dhcp-snooping  20    GigabitEthernet2/0/2
```

This example shows how to display the DHCP snooping binding entries for a specific IP address:

```
Switch> show ip dhcp snooping binding 10.1.2.150
MacAddress          IpAddress        Lease(sec)  Type           VLAN  Interface
------------------  ---------------  ----------  -------------  ----  --------------------
01:02:03:04:05:06   10.1.2.150       9810        dhcp-snooping  20    GigabitEthernet2/0/1
```

This example shows how to display the DHCP snooping binding entries for a specific MAC address:

```
Switch> show ip dhcp snooping binding 0102.0304.0506
MacAddress          IpAddress        Lease(sec)  Type           VLAN  Interface
------------------  ---------------  ----------  -------------  ----  --------------------
01:02:03:04:05:06   10.1.2.150       9788        dhcp-snooping  20    GigabitEthernet2/0/2
```

This example shows how to display the DHCP snooping binding entries on a port:

```
Switch> show ip dhcp snooping binding interface gigabitethernet2/0/2
MacAddress          IpAddress        Lease(sec)  Type           VLAN  Interface
------------------  ---------------  ----------  -------------  ----  --------------------
00:30:94:C2:EF:35   10.1.2.151       290         dhcp-snooping  20    GigabitEthernet2/0/2
```

This example shows how to display the DHCP snooping binding entries on VLAN 20:

```
Switch> show ip dhcp snooping binding vlan 20
MacAddress          IpAddress        Lease(sec)  Type           VLAN  Interface
------------------  ---------------  ----------  -------------  ----  --------------------
01:02:03:04:05:06   10.1.2.150       9747        dhcp-snooping  20    GigabitEthernet2/0/1
00:00:00:00:00:02   10.1.2.151       65          dhcp-snooping  20    GigabitEthernet2/0/2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip dhcp snooping	Displays the DHCP snooping configuration.

show ip igmp profile

Use the **show ip igmp profile** privileged EXEC command to view all configured Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) profiles or a specified IGMP profile.

show ip igmp profile [*profile number*] [**|** {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

profile number	(Optional) The IGMP profile number to be displayed. The range is 1 to 4294967295. If no profile number is entered, all IGMP profiles are displayed.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

Examples

These are examples of output from the **show ip igmp profile** privileged EXEC command, with and without specifying a profile number. If no profile number is entered, the display includes all profiles configured on the switch.

```
Switch# show ip igmp profile 40
IGMP Profile 40
    permit
    range 233.1.1.1 233.255.255.255

Switch# show ip igmp profile
IGMP Profile 3
    range 230.9.9.0 230.9.9.0
IGMP Profile 4
    permit
    range 229.9.9.0 229.255.255.255
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip igmp profile	Configures the specified IGMP profile number.

show ip igmp snooping

Use the **show ip igmp snooping** user EXEC command to display the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping configuration of the switch or the VLAN.

show ip igmp snooping [**groups** | **mrouter** | **querier**] [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

groups	(Optional) See the **show ip igmp snooping groups** command.
mrouter	(Optional) See the **show ip igmp snooping mrouter** command.
querier	(Optional) Display information about the IGMP version that an interface supports.
vlan *vlan-id*	(Optional) Specify a VLAN; the range is 1 to 4094 (available only in privileged EXEC mode).
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

The **vlan** *vlan-id* keyword is available only in privileged EXEC mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(19)EA1	The **querier** keyword was added.
12.2(18)SE	The **groups** keyword was added. The **show ip igmp snooping groups** command replaced the **show ip igmp snooping multicast** command.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display snooping configuration for the switch or for a specific VLAN.

Although visible in the output display, output lines related to Topology change notification (TCN) and source-only learning are not supported.

Use the **show ip igmp snooping querier** command to display the IGMP version and ports that are associated with a multicast IP address.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping vlan 1** command. It shows snooping characteristics for a specific VLAN.

```
Switch# show ip igmp snooping vlan 1
Global IGMP Snooping configuration:
-----------------------------------
IGMP snooping             :Enabled
IGMPv3 snooping (minimal) :Enabled
Report suppression        :Enabled
TCN solicit query         :Disabled
TCN flood query count     :2

Vlan 1:
--------
IGMP snooping                       :Enabled
Immediate leave                     :Disabled
Multicast router learning mode      :pim-dvmrp
Source only learning age timer      :10
CGMP interoperability mode          :IGMP_ONLY
```

Note TCN and source-only learning are not supported, and information displayed about these features is not valid.

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping** command. It displays snooping characteristics for all VLANs on the switch.

```
Switch> show ip igmp snooping
Global IGMP Snooping configuration:
-----------------------------------
IGMP snooping             : Enabled
IGMPv3 snooping (minimal) : Enabled
Report suppression        : Enabled
TCN solicit query         : Disabled
TCN flood query count     : 2

Vlan 1:
--------
IGMP snooping                       :Enabled
Immediate leave                     :Disabled
Multicast router learning mode      :pim-dvmrp
Source only learning age timer      :10
CGMP interoperability mode          :IGMP_ONLY

Vlan 2:
--------
IGMP snooping                       :Enabled
Immediate leave                     :Disabled
Multicast router learning mode      :pim-dvmrp
Source only learning age timer      :10
CGMP interoperability mode          :IGMP_ONLY

<output truncated>
```

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping querier** command:

```
Switch> show ip igmp snooping querier
Vlan      IP Address     IGMP Version        Port
--------------------------------------------------
1         172.20.50.11   v3                  Gi1/0/1
2         172.20.40.20   v2                  Router
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip igmp snooping	Enables and configures IGMP snooping on the switch or on a VLAN.
show ip igmp snooping mrouter	Displays IGMP snooping multicast router ports for the switch or for the specified multicast VLAN.
show ip igmp snooping groups	Displays IGMP snooping multicast information for the switch or for the specified parameter.

show ip igmp snooping mrouter

Use the **show ip igmp snooping mrouter** privileged EXEC command to display the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping dynamically learned and manually configured multicast router ports for the switch or for the specified multicast VLAN.

show ip igmp snooping mrouter [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [**|** {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

vlan *vlan-id*	(Optional) Specify a VLAN; the range is 1 to 4094.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display multicast router ports on the switch or for a specific VLAN.

When multicast VLAN registration (MVR) is enabled, the **show ip igmp snooping mrouter** command displays MVR multicast router information and IGMP snooping information.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping mrouter** command. It shows how to display multicast router ports on the switch.

```
Switch# show ip igmp snooping mrouter
Vlan    ports
----    -----
   1    Gi2/0/1(dynamic)
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip igmp snooping	Enables and configures IGMP snooping on the switch or on a VLAN.
show ip igmp snooping	Displays the IGMP snooping configuration of the switch or the VLAN
show ip igmp snooping groups	Displays IGMP snooping multicast information for the switch or for the specified parameter.

show ip igmp snooping groups

Use the **show ip igmp snooping groups** privileged EXEC command to display the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping multicast table for the switch or the multicast information. Use with the **vlan** keyword to display the multicast table for a specified multicast VLAN or specific multicast information.

show ip igmp snooping groups [**count** | **dynamic** [**count**] | **user** [**count**]] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

show ip igmp snooping groups vlan *vlan-id* [*ip_address* | **count** | **dynamic** [**count**] | **user** [**count**]] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

count	(Optional) Display the total number of entries for the specified command options instead of the actual entries.
dynamic	(Optional) Display entries learned by IGMP snooping.
user	Optional) Display only the user-configured multicast entries.
ip_address	(Optional) Display characteristics of the multicast group with the specified group IP address.
vlan-id	(Optional) Specify a VLAN; the range is 1 to 4094.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(18)SE	This command was introduced. It replaced the **show ip igmp snooping multicast** command.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display multicast information or the multicast table.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping groups** command without any keywords. It displays the multicast table for the switch.

```
Switch# show ip igmp snooping groups

Vlan      Group           Type        Version     Port List
------------------------------------------------------------
1         224.1.4.4       igmp                    Fa1/0/11
1         224.1.4.5       igmp                    Fa1/0/11
2         224.0.1.40      igmp        v2          Fa1/0/15
```

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping groups count** command. It displays the total number of multicast groups on the switch.

```
Switch# show ip igmp snooping groups count
Total number of multicast groups: 2
```

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping groups dynamic** command. It shows only the entries learned by IGMP snooping.

```
Switch# show ip igmp snooping groups vlan 1 dynamic
Vlan      Group           Type        Version     Port List
------------------------------------------------------------
104       224.1.4.2       igmp        v2          Gi2/0/1, Fa1/0/15
104       224.1.4.3       igmp        v2          Gi2/0/1, Fa1/0/15
```

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping groups vlan** *vlan-id ip-address* command. It shows the entries for the group with the specified IP address.

```
Switch# show ip igmp snooping groups vlan 104 224.1.4.2
Vlan      Group           Type        Version     Port List
------------------------------------------------------------
104       224.1.4.2       igmp        v2          Gi2/0/1, Fa1/0/15
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip igmp snooping	Enables and configures IGMP snooping on the switch or on a VLAN.
show ip igmp snooping	Displays the IGMP snooping configuration of the switch or the VLAN
show ip igmp snooping mrouter	Displays IGMP snooping multicast router ports for the switch or for the specified multicast VLAN.

show ipc

Use the **show ipc** user EXEC command to display Interprocess Communications Protocol (IPC) configuration, status, and statistics on a switch stack or a standalone switch.

show ipc {**mcast** {**appclass** | **groups** | **status**} | **nodes** | **ports** [**open**] | **queue** | **rpc** | **session** {**all** | **rx** | **tx**} [**verbose**] | **status** [**cumlulative**]} [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

mcast	Display the IPC multicast routing information.
appclass	Display the IPC multicast application classes.
groups	Display the IPC multicast groups.
status	Display the IPC multicast routing status.
nodes	Display participating nodes.
ports	Display local IPC ports.
open	(Optional) Display only the open ports.
queue	Display the contents of the IPC transmission queue.
rpc	Display the IPC remote-procedure statistics.
session	Display the IPC session statistics (available only in privileged EXEC mode).
all	Display all the session statistics (available only in privileged EXEC mode).
rx	Display the sessions statistics for traffic that the switch receives (available only in privileged EXEC mode).
tx	Display the sessions statistics for traffic that the switch forwards (available only in privileged EXEC mode).
verbose	(Optional) Display detailed statistics (available only in privileged EXEC mode).
status	Display the status of the local IPC server.
cumulative	(Optional) Display the status of the local IPC server since the switch was started or restarted.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

The **session** {**all** | **rx** | **tx**} [**verbose**] keywords are available only in privileged EXEC mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.2(18)SE	The **mcast** {**appclass** | **groups** | **status**}, **rpc**, **session** {**all** | **rx** | **tx**} [**verbose**], and **cumulative** keywords were added.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This example shows how to display the IPC routing status:

```
Switch> show ipc mcast status
                          IPC Mcast Status
                                                              Tx         Rx

 Total Frames                                                 0          0
 Total control Frames                                         0          0
 Total Frames dropped                                         0          0
 Total control Frames dropped                                 0          0

 Total Reliable messages                                      0          0
 Total Reliable messages acknowledged                         0          0
 Total Out of Band Messages                                   0          0
 Total Out of Band messages acknowledged                      0          0

 Total No Mcast groups                                        0          0

 Total Retries                    0  Total Timeouts                      0
 Total OOB Retries                0  Total OOB Timeouts                  0
 Total flushes                    0  Total No ports                      0
```

This example shows how to display the participating nodes:

```
Switch> show ipc nodes
There is 1 node in this IPC realm.
   ID    Type       Name           Last  Last
                                   Sent  Heard
   10000 Local      IPC Master     0      0
```

This example shows how to display the local IPC ports:

```
Switch> show ipc ports
There are 8 ports defined.

Port ID        Type       Name                    (current/peak/total)
There are 8 ports defined.
   10000.1     unicast    IPC Master:Zone
   10000.2     unicast    IPC Master:Echo
   10000.3     unicast    IPC Master:Control
   10000.4     unicast    IPC Master:Init
   10000.5     unicast    FIB Master:DFS.process_level.msgs
   10000.6     unicast    FIB Master:DFS.interrupt.msgs
   10000.7     unicast    MDFS RP:Statistics
     port_index = 0  seat_id = 0x10000    last sent = 0     last heard = 0
  0/2/159
```

```
   10000.8     unicast    Slot 1 :MDFS.control.RIL
     port_index = 0  seat_id = 0x10000    last sent = 0     last heard = 0
  0/0/0

RPC packets:current/peak/total
                                                                  0/1/4
```

This example shows how to display the contents of the IPC retransmission queue:

```
Switch> show ipc queue
There are 0 IPC messages waiting for acknowledgement in the transmit queue.
There are 0 IPC messages waiting for a response.
There are 0 IPC messages waiting for additional fragments.
There are 0 IPC messages currently on the IPC inboundQ.
Messages currently in use                    :         3
Message cache size                           :      1000
Maximum message cache usage                  :      1000

0  times message cache crossed       5000 [max]

Emergency messages currently in use          :         0

There are 2 messages currently reserved for reply msg.

Inbound message queue depth 0
Zone inbound message queue depth 0
```

This example shows how to display all the IPC session statistics:

```
Switch# show ipc session all
Tx Sessions:
Port ID        Type       Name
   10000.7     Unicast    MDFS RP:Statistics
     port_index = 0  type = Unreliable      last sent = 0     last heard = 0
     Msgs requested = 180  Msgs returned = 180

   10000.8     Unicast    Slot 1 :MDFS.control.RIL
     port_index = 0  type = Reliable        last sent = 0     last heard = 0
     Msgs requested = 0    Msgs returned = 0

Rx Sessions:
Port ID        Type       Name
   10000.7     Unicast    MDFS RP:Statistics
     port_index = 0  seat_id = 0x10000    last sent = 0     last heard = 0
     No of msgs requested = 180   Msgs returned = 180

   10000.8     Unicast    Slot 1 :MDFS.control.RIL
     port_index = 0  seat_id = 0x10000    last sent = 0     last heard = 0
     No of msgs requested = 0     Msgs returned = 0
```

This example shows how to display the status of the local IPC server:

```
Switch> show ipc status cumulative
                        IPC System Status

 Time last IPC stat cleared :never

 This processor is the IPC master server.
 Do not drop output of IPC frames for test purposes.

 1000 IPC Message Headers Cached.
```

```
                                                    Rx Side     Tx Side

 Total Frames                                         12916         608
     0          0
 Total from Local Ports                               13080         574
 Total Protocol Control Frames                          116          17
 Total Frames Dropped                                     0           0

                             Service Usage

 Total via Unreliable Connection-Less Service         12783         171
 Total via Unreliable Sequenced Connection-Less Svc       0           0
 Total via Reliable Connection-Oriented Service          17         116

<output truncated>
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear ipc	Clears the IPC multicast routing statistics.

show lacp

Use the **show lacp** user EXEC command to display Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) channel-group information.

show lacp [*channel-group-number*] {**counters** | **internal** | **neighbor** | **sys-id**} [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

channel-group-number	(Optional) Number of the channel group. The range is 1 to 12.
counters	Display traffic information.
internal	Display internal information.
neighbor	Display neighbor information.
sys-id	Display the system identifier that is being used by LACP. The system identifier is made up of the LACP system priority and the switch MAC address.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(14)EA1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can enter any **show lacp** command to display the active channel-group information. To display specific channel information, enter the **show lacp** command with a channel-group number.

If you do not specify a channel group, information for all channel groups appears.

You can enter the *channel-group-number* option to specify a channel group for all keywords except **sys-id**.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show lacp counters** user EXEC command. Table 2-22 describes the fields in the display.

```
Switch> show lacp counters
               LACPDUs          Marker      Marker Response    LACPDUs
Port          Sent   Recv     Sent   Recv     Sent   Recv      Pkts Err
--------------------------------------------------------------------
Channel group:1
Gi2/0/1       19     10       0      0        0      0         0
Gi2/0/2       14     6        0      0        0      0         0
```

Table 2-22 show lacp counters Field Descriptions

Field	Description
LACPDUs Sent and Recv	The number of LACP packets sent and received by a port.
Marker Sent and Recv	The number of LACP marker packets sent and received by a port.
Marker Response Sent and Recv	The number of LACP marker response packets sent and received by a port.
LACPDUs Pkts and Err	The number of unknown and illegal packets received by LACP for a port.

This is an example of output from the **show lacp internal** command:

```
Switch> show lacp 1 internal
Flags:  S - Device is requesting Slow LACPDUs
        F - Device is requesting Fast LACPDUs
        A - Device is in Active mode       P - Device is in Passive mode

Channel group 1
                            LACP port     Admin     Oper    Port     Port
Port        Flags   State   Priority      Key       Key     Number   State
Gi2/0/1     SA      bndl    32768         0x3       0x3     0x4      0x3D
Gi2/0/2     SA      bndl    32768         0x3       0x3     0x5      0x3D
```

Table 2-23 describes the fields in the display:

Table 2-23 show lacp internal Field Descriptions

Field	Description
State	State of the specific port. These are the allowed values: • – —Port is in an unknown state. • **bndl**—Port is attached to an aggregator and bundled with other ports. • **susp**—Port is in a suspended state; it is not attached to any aggregator. • **hot-sby**—Port is in a hot-standby state. • **indiv**—Port is incapable of bundling with any other port. • **indep**—Port is in an independent state (not bundled but able to switch data traffic. In this case, LACP is not running on the partner port). • **down**—Port is down.
LACP Port Priority	Port priority setting. LACP uses the port priority to put ports s in standby mode when there is a hardware limitation that prevents all compatible ports from aggregating.
Admin Key	Administrative key assigned to this port. LACP automatically generates an administrative key value as a hexadecimal number. The administrative key defines the ability of a port to aggregate with other ports. A port's ability to aggregate with other ports is determined by the port physical characteristics (for example, data rate and duplex capability) and configuration restrictions that you establish.
Oper Key	Runtime operational key that is being used by this port. LACP automatically generates this value as a hexadecimal number.
Port Number	Port number.
Port State	State variables for the port, encoded as individual bits within a single octet with these meanings: • bit0: LACP_Activity • bit1: LACP_Timeout • bit2: Aggregation • bit3: Synchronization • bit4: Collecting • bit5: Distributing • bit6: Defaulted • bit7: Expired

This is an example of output from the **show lacp neighbor** command:

```
Switch> show lacp neighbor
Flags:  S - Device is sending Slow LACPDUs F - Device is sending Fast LACPDUs
        A - Device is in Active mode       P - Device is in Passive mode

Channel group 3 neighbors

Partner's information:

          Partner               Partner                     Partner
Port      System ID             Port Number     Age         Flags
Gi2/0/1   32768,0007.eb49.5e80  0xC               19s       SP

          LACP Partner         Partner         Partner
          Port Priority        Oper Key        Port State
          32768                0x3             0x3C

Partner's information:

          Partner               Partner                     Partner
Port      System ID             Port Number     Age         Flags
Gi2/0/2   32768,0007.eb49.5e80  0xD               15s       SP

          LACP Partner         Partner         Partner
          Port Priority        Oper Key        Port State
          32768                0x3             0x3C
```

This is an example of output from the **show lacp sys-id** command:

```
Switch> show lacp sys-id
32765,0002.4b29.3a00
```

The system identification is made up of the system priority and the system MAC address. The first two bytes are the system priority, and the last six bytes are the globally administered individual MAC address associated to the system.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear lacp	Clears the LACP channel-group information.
lacp port-priority	Configures the LACP port priority.
lacp system-priority	Configures the LACP system priority.

show mac access-group

Use the **show mac access-group** user EXEC command to display the MAC access control lists (ACLs) configured for an interface or a switch.

show mac access-group [**interface** *interface-id*] [**|** {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

interface *interface-id*	(Optional) Display the MAC ACLs configured on a specific interface. Valid interfaces are physical ports and port channels; the port channel range is 1 to 64.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC; the **interface** keyword is available only in privileged EXEC mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(14)EA1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mac-access group** user EXEC command. In this display, Gigabit Ethernet interface 1/0/1 has the MAC access list *macl_e1* applied; no MAC ACLs are applied to other interfaces.

```
Switch> show mac access-group
Interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1:
   Inbound access-list is not set
Interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2:
   Inbound access-list is macl_e1
Interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3:
   Inbound access-list is not set
Interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4:
   Inbound access-list is not set

<output truncated>
```

This is an example of output from the **show mac access-group interface gigabitethernet1/0/1** command:

```
Switch# show mac access-group interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1
Interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1:
   Inbound access-list is macl_e1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
mac access-group	Applies a MAC access group to an interface.

show mac address-table

Use the **show mac address-table** user EXEC command to display a specific MAC address table static and dynamic entry or the MAC address table static and dynamic entries on a specific interface or VLAN.

show mac address-table [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Note Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.1(19)EA1, the **show mac address-table** command replaces the **show mac-address-table** command (with the hyphen).

Syntax Description

| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(19)EA1	The **show mac-address-table** command was replaced by the **show mac address-table** command.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mac address-table** command:

```
Switch> show mac address-table
          Mac Address Table
-------------------------------------------
Vlan    Mac Address       Type       Ports
----    -----------       ----       -----
 All    0000.0000.0001    STATIC     CPU
 All    0000.0000.0002    STATIC     CPU
 All    0000.0000.0003    STATIC     CPU
 All    0000.0000.0009    STATIC     CPU
 All    0000.0000.0012    STATIC     CPU
 All    0180.c200.000b    STATIC     CPU
 All    0180.c200.000c    STATIC     CPU
 All    0180.c200.000d    STATIC     CPU
 All    0180.c200.000e    STATIC     CPU
 All    0180.c200.000f    STATIC     CPU
 All    0180.c200.0010    STATIC     CPU
   1    0030.9441.6327    DYNAMIC    Gi6/0/4
Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 12
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear mac address-table dynamic	Deletes from the MAC address table a specific dynamic address, all dynamic addresses on a particular interface, or all dynamic addresses on a particular VLAN.
show mac address-table aging-time	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table count	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table dynamic	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table interface	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
show mac address-table multicast	Displays the Layer 2 multicast entries for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table notification	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
show mac address-table static	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table vlan	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

show mac address-table address

Use the **show mac address-table address** user EXEC command to display MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.

show mac address-table address *mac-address* [**interface** *interface-id*] [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [**|** {**begin | exclude | include**} *expression*]

Note Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.1(19)EA1, the **show mac address-table address** command replaces the **show mac-address-table address** command (with the hyphen).

Syntax Description

mac-address	Specify the 48-bit MAC address; the valid format is H.H.H.
interface *interface-id*	(Optional) Display information for a specific interface. Valid interfaces include physical ports and port channels.
vlan *vlan-id*	(Optional) Display entries for the specific VLAN only. The range is 1 to 4094.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(19)EA1	The **show mac-address-table address** command was replaced by the **show mac address-table address** command.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mac address-table address** command:

```
Switch# show mac address-table address 0002.4b28.c482
          Mac Address Table
-------------------------------------------

Vlan    Mac Address     Type    Ports
----    -----------     ----    -----
 All    0002.4b28.c482  STATIC  CPU
Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac address-table aging-time	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table count	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table dynamic	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table interface	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
show mac address-table multicast	Displays the Layer 2 multicast entries for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table notification	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
show mac address-table static	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table vlan	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

show mac address-table aging-time

Use the **show mac address-table aging-time** user EXEC command to display the aging time of a specific address table instance, all address table instances on a specified VLAN or, if a specific VLAN is not specified, on all VLANs.

show mac address-table aging-time [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [**|** {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Note Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.1(19)EA1, the **show mac address-table aging-time** command replaces the **show mac-address-table aging-time** command (with the hyphen).

Syntax Description

vlan *vlan-id*	(Optional) Display aging time information for a specific VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(19)EA1	The **show mac-address-table aging-time** command was replaced by the **show mac address-table aging-time** command.

Usage Guidelines

If no VLAN number is specified, the aging time for all VLANs appears.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mac address-table aging-time** command:

```
Switch> show mac address-table aging-time
Vlan    Aging Time
----    ----------
   1     300
```

This is an example of output from the **show mac address-table aging-time vlan 10** command:

```
Switch> show mac address-table aging-time vlan 10
Vlan    Aging Time
----    ----------
  10     300
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
mac address-table aging-time	Sets the length of time that a dynamic entry remains in the MAC address table after the entry is used or updated.
show mac address-table address	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
show mac address-table count	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table dynamic	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table interface	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
show mac address-table multicast	Displays the Layer 2 multicast entries for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table notification	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
show mac address-table static	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table vlan	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

show mac address-table count

Use the **show mac address-table count** user EXEC command to display the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.

show mac address-table count [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [**|** {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Note Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.1(19)EA1, the **show mac address-table count** command replaces the **show mac-address-table count** command (with the hyphen).

Syntax Description

vlan *vlan-id*	(Optional) Display the number of addresses for a specific VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(19)EA1	The **show mac-address-table count** command was replaced by the **show mac address-table count** command.

Usage Guidelines

If no VLAN number is specified, the address count for all VLANs appears.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mac address-table count** command:

```
Switch# show mac address-table count
Mac Entries for Vlan   : 1
---------------------------
Dynamic Address Count  : 2
Static  Address Count  : 0
Total Mac Addresses    : 2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac address-table address	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
show mac address-table aging-time	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table dynamic	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table interface	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
show mac address-table multicast	Displays the Layer 2 multicast entries for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table notification	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
show mac address-table static	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table vlan	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

show mac address-table dynamic

Use the **show mac address-table dynamic** user EXEC command to display only dynamic MAC address table entries.

show mac address-table dynamic [**address** *mac-address*] [**interface** *interface-id*] [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Note Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.1(19)EA1, the **show mac address-table dynamic** command replaces the **show mac-address-table dynamic** command (with the hyphen).

Syntax Description

address *mac-address*	(Optional) Specify a 48-bit MAC address; the valid format is H.H.H (available in privileged EXEC mode only).
interface *interface-id*	(Optional) Specify an interface to match; valid interfaces include physical ports and port channels.
vlan *vlan-id*	(Optional) Display entries for a specific VLAN; the range is 1 to 4094.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC; **address** keyword available only in privileged EXEC mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(19)EA1	The **show mac-address-table dynamic** command was replaced by the **show mac address-table dynamic** command.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mac address-table dynamic** command:

```
Switch> show mac address-table dynamic
          Mac Address Table
-------------------------------------------

Vlan    Mac Address     Type    Ports
----    -----------     ----    -----
   1    0030.b635.7862  DYNAMIC Gi6/0/2
   1    00b0.6496.2741  DYNAMIC Gi6/0/2
Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear mac address-table dynamic	Deletes from the MAC address table a specific dynamic address, all dynamic addresses on a particular interface, or all dynamic addresses on a particular VLAN.
show mac address-table address	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
show mac address-table aging-time	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table count	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table interface	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
show mac address-table multicast	Displays the Layer 2 multicast entries for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table static	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table vlan	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

show mac address-table interface

Use the **show mac address-table interface** user command to display the MAC address table information for the specified interface in the specified VLAN.

show mac address-table interface *interface-id* [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [**|** {**begin | exclude | include**} *expression*]

Note Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.1(19)EA1, the **show mac address-table interface** command replaces the **show mac-address-table interface** command (with the hyphen).

Syntax Description

interface-id	Specify an interface type; valid interfaces include physical ports and port channels.
vlan *vlan-id*	(Optional) Display entries for a specific VLAN; the range is 1 to 4094.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(19)EA1	The **show mac-address-table interface** command was replaced by the **show mac address-table interface** command.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mac address-table interface** command:

```
Switch> show mac address-table interface gigabitethernet6/0/2
          Mac Address Table
-------------------------------------------

Vlan    Mac Address     Type    Ports
----    -----------     ----    -----
   1    0030.b635.7862  DYNAMIC Gi6/0/2
   1    00b0.6496.2741  DYNAMIC Gi6/0/2
Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac address-table address	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
show mac address-table aging-time	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table count	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table dynamic	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table multicast	Displays the Layer 2 multicast entries for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table notification	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
show mac address-table static	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table vlan	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

show mac address-table multicast

Use the **show mac address-table multicast** user EXEC command to display the Layer 2 multicast entries for all VLANs. Use the command in privileged EXEC mode to display specific multicast entries.

show mac address-table multicast [*vlan-id*] [**count** | **user** [**count**]] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Note The **show mac address-table multicast** command only shows non-IP multicast addresses. Use the **show ip igmp snooping multicast** user EXEC command to display IP multicast addresses.

Note Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.1(19)EA1, the **show mac address-table multicast** command replaces the **show mac-address-table multicast** command (with the hyphen).

Syntax Description

vlan *vlan-id*	(Optional) Display addresses for a specific VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
count	(Optional) Display the total number of entries for the specified command options instead of the actual entries.
user	(Optional) Display only the user-configured multicast entries.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Note Though visible in the command-line help string, the **igmp-snooping** keyword is not supported. Use the **show ip igmp snooping groups** privileged EXEC command to display the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping multicast table.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(19)EA1	The **show mac-address-table multicast** command was replaced by the **show mac address-table multicast** command.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mac address-table multicast** command. It shows how to display all multicast entries for the switch.

```
Switch> show mac address-table multicast
Vlan    Mac Address       Type    Ports
----    -----------       ----    -----
1001    090c.cccc.1234      USER    Gi1/0/1
```

This is an example of output from the **show mac address-table multicast count** command. It shows how to display a total count of MAC address entries for the switch.

```
Switch> show mac address-table multicast count
Multicast MAC Entries for all vlans:    10
```

This is an example of output from the **show mac address-table multicast vlan 1 count** command. It shows how to display a total count of MAC address entries for a VLAN.

```
Switch> show mac address-table multicast vlan 1 count
Multicast MAC Entries for vlan 1:    4
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac address-table address	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
show mac address-table aging-time	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table count	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table dynamic	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table interface	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
show mac address-table notification	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
show mac address-table static	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table vlan	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

show mac address-table notification

Use the **show mac address-table notification** user EXEC command to display the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.

show mac address-table notification [**interface** [*interface-id*]] [**|** {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Note Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.1(19)EA1, the **show mac address-table notification** command replaces the **show mac-address-table notification** command (with the hyphen).

Syntax Description

interface	(Optional) Display information for all interfaces. Valid interfaces include physical ports and port channels.
interface-id	(Optional) Display information for the specified interface. Valid interfaces include physical ports and port channels.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(19)EA1	The **show mac-address-table notification** command was replaced by the **show mac address-table notification** command.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show mac address-table notification** command without any keywords to display whether the feature is enabled or disabled, the MAC notification interval, the maximum number of entries allowed in the history table, and the history table contents.

Use the **interface** keyword to display the flags for all interfaces. If the *interface-id* is included, only the flags for that interface appear.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mac address-table notification** command:

```
Switch> show mac address-table notification
MAC Notification Feature is Enabled on the switch
Interval between Notification Traps : 60 secs
Number of MAC Addresses Added : 4
Number of MAC Addresses Removed : 4
Number of Notifications sent to NMS : 3
Maximum Number of entries configured in History Table : 100
Current History Table Length : 3
MAC Notification Traps are Enabled
History Table contents
----------------------
History Index 0, Entry Timestamp 1032254, Despatch Timestamp 1032254
MAC Changed Message :
Operation: Added   Vlan: 2     MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0001 Module: 0   Port: 1

History Index 1, Entry Timestamp 1038254, Despatch Timestamp 1038254
MAC Changed Message :
Operation: Added   Vlan: 2     MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0000 Module: 0   Port: 1
Operation: Added   Vlan: 2     MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0002 Module: 0   Port: 1
Operation: Added   Vlan: 2     MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0003 Module: 0   Port: 1

History Index 2, Entry Timestamp 1074254, Despatch Timestamp 1074254
MAC Changed Message :
Operation: Deleted Vlan: 2     MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0000 Module: 0   Port: 1
Operation: Deleted Vlan: 2     MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0001 Module: 0   Port: 1
Operation: Deleted Vlan: 2     MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0002 Module: 0   Port: 1
Operation: Deleted Vlan: 2     MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0003 Module: 0   Port: 1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear mac address-table notification	Clears the MAC address notification global counters.
show mac address-table address	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
show mac address-table aging-time	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table count	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table dynamic	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table interface	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
show mac address-table multicast	Displays the Layer 2 multicast entries for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table static	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table vlan	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

show mac address-table static

Use the **show mac address-table static** user EXEC command to display only static MAC address table entries.

show mac address-table static [**address** *mac-address*] [**interface** *interface-id*] [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Note Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.1(19)EA1, the **show mac address-table static** command replaces the **show mac-address-table static** command (with the hyphen).

Syntax Description

address *mac-address*	(Optional) Specify a 48-bit MAC address; the valid format is H.H.H (available in privileged EXEC mode only).
interface *interface-id*	(Optional) Specify an interface to match; valid interfaces include physical ports and port channels.
vlan *vlan-id*	(Optional) Display addresses for a specific VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

The **address** keyword is available only in privileged EXEC mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(19)EA1	The **show mac-address-table static** command was replaced by the **show mac address-table static** command.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mac address-table static** command:

```
Switch> show mac address-table static
          Mac Address Table
-------------------------------------------

Vlan    Mac Address     Type    Ports
----    -----------     ----    -----
 All    0100.0ccc.cccc  STATIC  CPU
 All    0180.c200.0000  STATIC  CPU
 All    0100.0ccc.cccd  STATIC  CPU
 All    0180.c200.0001  STATIC  CPU
 All    0180.c200.0002  STATIC  CPU
 All    0180.c200.0003  STATIC  CPU
 All    0180.c200.0004  STATIC  CPU
 All    0180.c200.0005  STATIC  CPU
   4    0001.0002.0004  STATIC  Drop
   6    0001.0002.0007  STATIC  Drop
Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
mac address-table static	Adds static addresses to the MAC address table.
mac address-table static drop	Enables unicast MAC address filtering and configures the switch to drop traffic with a specific source or destination MAC address.
show mac address-table address	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
show mac address-table aging-time	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table count	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table dynamic	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table interface	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
show mac address-table multicast	Displays the Layer 2 multicast entries for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table notification	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
show mac address-table vlan	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

show mac address-table vlan

Use the **show mac address-table vlan** user EXEC command to display the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

show mac address-table vlan *vlan-id* [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Note Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.1(19)EA1, the **show mac address-table vlan** command replaces the **show mac-address-table vlan** command (with the hyphen).

Syntax Description

vlan-id	(Optional) Display addresses for a specific VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(19)EA1	The **show mac-address-table vlan** command was replaced by the **show mac address-table vlan** command.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mac address-table vlan 1** command:

```
Switch> show mac address-table vlan 1
          Mac Address Table
-------------------------------------------

Vlan    Mac Address     Type    Ports
----    -----------     ----    -----
   1    0100.0ccc.cccc  STATIC  CPU
   1    0180.c200.0000  STATIC  CPU
   1    0100.0ccc.cccd  STATIC  CPU
   1    0180.c200.0001  STATIC  CPU
   1    0180.c200.0002  STATIC  CPU
   1    0180.c200.0003  STATIC  CPU
   1    0180.c200.0005  STATIC  CPU
   1    0180.c200.0006  STATIC  CPU
   1    0180.c200.0007  STATIC  CPU
Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 9
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac address-table address	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
show mac address-table aging-time	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table count	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table dynamic	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table interface	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
show mac address-table multicast	Displays the Layer 2 multicast entries for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table notification	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
show mac address-table static	Displays static MAC address table entries only.

show mls qos

Use the **show mls qos** user EXEC command to display global quality of service (QoS) configuration information.

show mls qos [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mls qos** command:

```
Switch> show mls qos
Qos is enabled
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
mls qos	Enables quality of service (QoS) for the entire switch.

show mls qos aggregate-policer

Use the **show mls qos aggregate-policer** user EXEC command to display the quality of service (QoS) aggregate policer configuration. A policer defines a maximum permissible rate of transmission, a maximum burst size for transmissions, and an action to take if either maximum is exceeded.

show mls qos aggregate-policer [*aggregate-policer-name*] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

aggregate-policer-name	(Optional) Display the policer configuration for the specified name.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mls qos aggregate-policer** command:

```
Switch> show mls qos aggregate-policer policer1
aggregate-policer policer1 88000 2000000 exceed-action drop
Not used by any policy map
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
mls qos aggregate-policer	Defines policer parameters that can be shared by multiple classes within a policy map.

show mls qos input-queue

Use the **show mls qos input-queue** user EXEC command to display quality of service (QoS) settings for the ingress queues.

show mls qos input-queue [**|** {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mls qos input-queue** command:

```
Switch> show mls qos input-queue
Queue     :       1       2
-------------------------------------------
buffers   :       90      10
bandwidth :       4       4
priority  :       0       10
threshold1:       100     100
threshold2:       100     100
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth	Assigns shaped round robin (SRR) weights to an ingress queue.
mls qos srr-queue input buffers	Allocates the buffers between the ingress queues.
mls qos srr-queue input cos-map	Maps assigned class of service (CoS) values to an ingress queue and assigns CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map	Maps assigned Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values to an ingress queue and assigns DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue	Configures the ingress priority queue and guarantees bandwidth.
mls qos srr-queue input threshold	Assigns weighted tail-drop (WTD) threshold percentages to an ingress queue.

show mls qos interface

Use the **show mls qos interface** user EXEC command to display quality of service (QoS) information at the port level.

show mls qos interface [*interface-id*] [**buffers** | **queueing** | **statistics**]
[| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

interface-id	(Optional) Display QoS information for the specified port. Valid interfaces include physical ports.
buffers	(Optional) Display the buffer allocation among the queues.
queueing	(Optional) Display the queueing strategy (shared or shaped) and the weights corresponding to the queues.
statistics	(Optional) Display statistics for sent and received Differentiated Services Code Points (DSCPs) and class of service (CoS) values, the number of packets enqueued or dropped per egress queue, and the number of in-profile and out-of-profile packets for each policer.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Note Though visible in the command-line help string, the **policers** keyword is not supported.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mls qos interface** *interface-id* command:

```
Switch# show mls qos interface gigabitethernet1/0/2
GigabitEthernet1/0/2
Attached policy-map for Ingress: videowizard_policy
trust state: not trusted
COS override: dis
default COS: 0
DSCP Mutation Map: Default DSCP Mutation Map
```

This is an example of output from the **show mls qos interface** *interface-id* **buffers** command:

```
Switch> show mls qos interface gigabitethernet1/0/2 buffers
GigabitEthernet1/0/2
The port is mapped to qset : 1
The allocations between the queues are : 25 25 25 25
```

This is an example of output from the **show mls qos interface** *interface-id* **queueing** command. The egress expedite queue overrides the configured shaped round robin (SRR) weights.

```
Switch> show mls qos interface gigabitethernet1/0/2 queueing
GigabitEthernet1/0/2
Egress Priority Queue :enabled
Shaped queue weights (absolute) :  25 0 0 0
Shared queue weights  :  25 25 25 25
The port bandwidth is limited to: 100%
The port is mapped to qset : 1
```

This is an example of output from the **show mls qos interface** *interface-id* **statistics** command. Table 2-24 describes the fields in this display.

```
Switch> show mls qos interface gigabitethernet1/0/2 statistics
GigabitEthernet1/0/2

  dscp: incoming
-------------------------------

  0 -  4 :       4213          0          0          0          0
  5 -  9 :          0          0          0          0          0
 10 - 14 :          0          0          0          0          0
 15 - 19 :          0          0          0          0          0
 20 - 24 :          0          0          0          0          0
 25 - 29 :          0          0          0          0          0
 30 - 34 :          0          0          0          0          0
 35 - 39 :          0          0          0          0          0
 40 - 44 :          0          0          0          0          0
 45 - 49 :          0          0          0          6          0
 50 - 54 :          0          0          0          0          0
 55 - 59 :          0          0          0          0          0
 60 - 64 :          0          0          0          0
  dscp: outgoing
-------------------------------

  0 -  4 :     363949          0          0          0          0
  5 -  9 :          0          0          0          0          0
 10 - 14 :          0          0          0          0          0
 15 - 19 :          0          0          0          0          0
 20 - 24 :          0          0          0          0          0
 25 - 29 :          0          0          0          0          0
 30 - 34 :          0          0          0          0          0
 35 - 39 :          0          0          0          0          0
 40 - 44 :          0          0          0          0          0
 45 - 49 :          0          0          0          0          0
 50 - 54 :          0          0          0          0          0
 55 - 59 :          0          0          0          0          0
 60 - 64 :          0          0          0          0
  cos: incoming
-------------------------------

  0 -  4 :     132067          0          0          0          0
  5 -  9 :          0          0          0
```

```
  cos: outgoing
-------------------------------

  0 -  4 :    739155          0          0          0          0
  5 -  9 :        90          0          0

Policer: Inprofile:        0 OutofProfile:        0
```

Table 2-24 show mls qos interface statistics Field Descriptions

Field		Description
DSCP	incoming	Number of packets received for each DSCP value.
	outgoing	Number of packets sent for each DSCP value.
CoS	incoming	Number of packets received for each CoS value.
	outgoing	Number of packets sent for each CoS value.
Policer	Inprofile	Number of in profile packets for each policer.
	Outofprofile	Number of out-of-profile packets for each policer.

Related Commands

Command	Description
mls qos queue-set output buffers	Allocates buffers to a queue-set.
mls qos queue-set output threshold	Configures the weighted tail-drop (WTD) thresholds, guarantees the availability of buffers, and configures the maximum memory allocation to a queue-set.
mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth	Assigns SRR weights to an ingress queue.
mls qos srr-queue input buffers	Allocates the buffers between the ingress queues.
mls qos srr-queue input cos-map	Maps CoS values to an ingress queue or maps CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map	Maps DSCP values to an ingress queue or maps DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue	Configures the ingress priority queue and guarantees bandwidth.
mls qos srr-queue input threshold	Assigns WTD threshold percentages to an ingress queue.
mls qos srr-queue output cos-map	Maps CoS values to an egress queue or maps CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map	Maps DSCP values to an egress queue or maps DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
policy-map	Creates or modifies a policy map.
priority-queue	Enables the egress expedite queue on a port.
queue-set	Maps a port to a queue-set.
srr-queue bandwidth limit	Limits the maximum output on a port.
srr-queue bandwidth shape	Assigns the shaped weights and enables bandwidth shaping on the four egress queues mapped to a port.
srr-queue bandwidth share	Assigns the shared weights and enables bandwidth sharing on the four egress queues mapped to a port.

show mls qos maps

Use the **show mls qos maps** user EXEC command to display quality of service (QoS) mapping information. During classification, QoS uses the mapping tables to represent the priority of the traffic and to derive a corresponding class of service (CoS) or Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value from the received CoS, DSCP, or IP precedence value.

show mls qos maps [**cos-dscp** | **cos-input-q** | **cos-output-q** | **dscp-cos** | **dscp-input-q** | **dscp-mutation** *dscp-mutation-name* | **dscp-output-q** | **ip-prec-dscp** | **policed-dscp**] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

cos-dscp	(Optional) Display class of service (CoS)-to-DSCP map.
cos-input-q	(Optional) Display the CoS input queue threshold map.
cos-output-q	(Optional) Display the CoS output queue threshold map.
dscp-cos	(Optional) Display DSCP-to-CoS map.
dscp-input-q	(Optional) Display the DSCP input queue threshold map.
dscp-mutation *dscp-mutation-name*	(Optional) Display the specified DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation map.
dscp-output-q	(Optional) Display the DSCP output queue threshold map.
ip-prec-dscp	(Optional) Display the IP-precedence-to-DSCP map.
policed-dscp	(Optional) Display the policed-DSCP map.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

The policed-DSCP, DSCP-to-CoS, and the DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation maps appear as a matrix. The d1 column specifies the most-significant digit in the DSCP. The d2 row specifies the least-significant digit in the DSCP. The intersection of the d1 and d2 values provides the policed-DSCP, the CoS, or the mutated-DSCP value. For example, in the DSCP-to-CoS map, a DSCP value of 43 corresponds to a CoS value of 5.

The DSCP input queue threshold and the DSCP output queue threshold maps appear as a matrix. The d1 column specifies the most-significant digit of the DSCP number. The d2 row specifies the least-significant digit in the DSCP number. The intersection of the d1 and the d2 values provides the queue ID and threshold ID. For example, in the DSCP input queue threshold map, a DSCP value of 43 corresponds to queue 2 and threshold 1 (02-01).

The CoS input queue threshold and the CoS output queue threshold maps show the CoS value in the top row and the corresponding queue ID and threshold ID in the second row. For example, in the CoS input queue threshold map, a CoS value of 5 corresponds to queue 2 and threshold 1 (2-1).

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mls qos maps** command:

```
Switch> show mls qos maps
Policed-dscp map:
     d1 :  d2 0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9
     ---------------------------------------
      0 :    00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
      1 :    10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
      2 :    20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
      3 :    30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
      4 :    40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49
      5 :    50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59
      6 :    60 61 62 63

Dscp-cos map:
     d1 :  d2 0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9
     ---------------------------------------
      0 :    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 01
      1 :    01 01 01 01 01 01 02 02 02 02
      2 :    02 02 02 02 03 03 03 03 03 03
      3 :    03 03 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04
      4 :    05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 06 06
      5 :    06 06 06 06 06 06 07 07 07 07
      6 :    07 07 07 07

Cos-dscp map:
     cos:   0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7
  --------------------------------
    dscp:   0  8 16 24 32 40 48 56

IpPrecedence-dscp map:
     ipprec:   0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7
     --------------------------------
       dscp:   0  8 16 24 32 40 48 56

Dscp-outputq-threshold map:
  d1 :d2    0     1     2     3     4     5     6     7     8     9
  ------------------------------------------------------------------------
   0 :    02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01
   1 :    02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 03-01 03-01 03-01 03-01
   2 :    03-01 03-01 03-01 03-01 03-01 03-01 03-01 03-01 03-01 03-01
   3 :    03-01 03-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01
   4 :    01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 04-01 04-01
   5 :    04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01
   6 :    04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01
```

```
Dscp-inputq-threshold map:
    d1 :d2    0     1     2     3     4     5     6     7     8     9
    ------------------------------------------------------------------
     0 :    01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01
     1 :    01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01
     2 :    01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01
     3 :    01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01
     4 :    02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 01-01 01-01
     5 :    01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01
     6 :    01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01

Cos-outputq-threshold map:
              cos:  0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7
              ------------------------------------
  queue-threshold: 2-1 2-1 3-1 3-1 4-1 1-1 4-1 4-1

   Cos-inputq-threshold map:
              cos:  0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7
              ------------------------------------
  queue-threshold: 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 2-1 1-1 1-1

Dscp-dscp mutation map:
   Default DSCP Mutation Map:
     d1 :  d2 0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9
     ---------------------------------------
      0 :    00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
      1 :    10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
      2 :    20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
      3 :    30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
      4 :    40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49
      5 :    50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59
      6 :    60 61 62 63
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
mls qos map	Defines the CoS-to-DSCP map, DSCP-to-CoS map, DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation map, IP-precedence-to-DSCP map, and the policed-DSCP map.
mls qos srr-queue input cos-map	Maps CoS values to an ingress queue or maps CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map	Maps DSCP values to an ingress queue or maps DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
mls qos srr-queue output cos-map	Maps CoS values to an egress queue or maps CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map	Maps DSCP values to an egress queue or maps DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID.

show mls qos queue-set

Use the **show mls qos queue-set** user EXEC command to display quality of service (QoS) settings for the egress queues.

show mls qos queue-set [*qset-id*] [**|** {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

qset-id	(Optional) ID of the queue-set. Each port belongs to a queue-set, which defines all the characteristics of the four egress queues per port. The range is 1 to 2.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mls qos queue-set** command:

```
Switch> show mls qos queue-set
Queueset: 1
Queue   :        1       2       3       4
----------------------------------------------
buffers   :      25      25      25      25
threshold1:      100     50      100     100
threshold2:      100     50      100     100
reserved  :      50      100     50      50
maximum   :      400     400     400     400
Queueset: 2
Queue   :        1       2       3       4
----------------------------------------------
buffers   :      25      25      25      25
threshold1:      100     50      100     100
threshold2:      100     50      100     100
reserved  :      50      100     50      50
maximum   :      400     400     400     400
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
mls qos queue-set output buffers	Allocates buffers to the queue-set.
mls qos queue-set output threshold	Configures the weighted tail-drop (WTD) thresholds, guarantees the availability of buffers, and configures the maximum memory allocation of the queue-set.

show monitor

Use the **show monitor** user EXEC command to display information about all Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) and Remote SPAN (RSPAN) sessions on the switch. Use the command with keywords to show a specific session, all sessions, all local sessions, or all remote sessions.

show monitor [**session** {*session_number* | **all** | **local** | **range** *list* | **remote**} [**detail**]] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

session	(Optional) Display information about specified SPAN sessions.
session_number	Specify the number of the SPAN or RSPAN session. The range is 1 to 66.
all	Display all SPAN sessions.
local	Display only local SPAN sessions.
range *list*	Display a range of SPAN sessions, where *list* is the range of valid sessions, either a single session or a range of sessions described by two numbers, the lower one first, separated by a hyphen. Do not enter any spaces between comma-separated parameters or in hyphen-specified ranges. **Note** This keyword is available only in privileged EXEC mode.
remote	Display only remote SPAN sessions.
detail	(Optional) Display detailed information about the specified sessions.
| begin	Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The **range** *list* and **detail** keywords were added.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

The output is the same for the **show monitor** command and the **show monitor session all** command.

Examples

This is an example of output for the **show monitor** user EXEC command:

```
Switch# show monitor
Session 1
---------
 Type       :Local Session
Source Ports:
    RX Only:      Fa4/0/24
    TX Only:      None
    Both:         Fa2/0/1-2,Fa4/0/1-5
Source VLANs:
    RX Only:      None
    TX Only:      None
    Both:         None
Source RSPAN VLAN:None
Destination Ports:Fa2/0/18
    Encapsulation:Replicate
Filter VLANs:     None
Dest RSPAN VLAN:  None

Session 2
---------
 Type       :Remote Source Session
Source Ports:
    RX Only:      None
    TX Only:      None
    Both:         None
Source VLANs:
    RX Only:      None
    TX Only:      10
    Both:         1-9
Source RSPAN VLAN:None
Destination Ports:None
Filter VLANs:     None
Dest RSPAN VLAN:  105
```

This is an example of output for the **show monitor** user EXEC command for RSPAN source session 1:

```
Switch# show monitor session 1
Session 1
---------
 Type       :Local Session
Source Ports:
    RX Only:      Fa4/0/24
    TX Only:      None
    Both:         Fa2/0/1-2,Fa4/0/1-5
Source VLANs:
    RX Only:      None
    TX Only:      None
    Both:         None
Source RSPAN VLAN:None
Destination Ports:Fa2/0/18
    Encapsulation:Replicate
Filter VLANs:     None
Dest RSPAN VLAN:  None
```

This is an example of output for the **show monitor session all** user EXEC command when ingress traffic forwarding is enabled:

```
Switch# show monitor session all
Session 1
---------
Type               :Local Session
Source Ports       :
    Both           :Fa1/0/2
Destination Ports :Fa2/0/2
    Encapsulation :Replicate
          Ingress:Enabled, default VLAN = 5
    Ingress encapsulation:DOT1Q

Session 2
---------
Type               :Local Session
Source Ports       :
    Both           :Fa3/0/2
Destination Ports :Fa3/0/4
    Encapsulation :Replicate
          Ingress:Enabled
    Ingress encapsulation:ISL
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
monitor session	Starts or modifies a SPAN or RSPAN session.

show mvr

Use the **show mvr** privileged EXEC command without keywords to display the current Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR) global parameter values, including whether or not MVR is enabled, the MVR multicast VLAN, the maximum query response time, the number of multicast groups, and the MVR mode (dynamic or compatible).

show mvr [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mvr** command:

```
Switch# show mvr
MVR Running: TRUE
MVR multicast VLAN: 1
MVR Max Multicast Groups: 256
MVR Current multicast groups: 0
MVR Global query response time: 5 (tenths of sec)
MVR Mode: compatible
```

In the preceding display, the maximum number of multicast groups is fixed at 256. The MVR mode is either compatible (for interoperability with Catalyst 2900 XL and Catalyst 3500 XL switches) or dynamic (where operation is consistent with IGMP snooping operation and dynamic MVR membership on source ports is supported).

Related Commands

Command	Description
mvr (global configuration)	Enables and configures multicast VLAN registration on the switch.
mvr (interface configuration)	Configures MVR ports.
show mvr interface	Displays the configured MVR interfaces, status of the specified interface, or all multicast groups to which the interface belongs when the **interface** and **members** keywords are appended to the command.
show mvr members	Displays all ports that are members of an MVR multicast group or, if there are no members, means the group is inactive.

show mvr interface

Use the **show mvr interface** privileged EXEC command without keywords to display the Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR) receiver and source ports. Use the command with keywords to display MVR parameters for a specific receiver port.

show mvr interface [*interface-id* [**members** [**vlan** *vlan-id*]]] [**|** {**begin | exclude | include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

interface-id	(Optional) Display MVR type, status, and Immediate Leave setting for the interface. Valid interfaces include physical ports (including type, stack member, module, and port number.
members	(Optional) Display all MVR groups to which the specified interface belongs.
vlan *vlan-id*	(Optional) Display all MVR group members on this VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If the entered port identification is a non-MVR port or a source port, the command returns an error message. For receiver ports, it displays the port type, per port status, and Immediate-Leave setting.

If you enter the **members** keyword, all MVR group members on the interface appear. If you enter a VLAN ID, all MVR group members in the VLAN appear.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mvr interface** command:

```
Switch# show mvr interface
Port        Type            Status          Immediate Leave
----        ----            -------         ---------------
Gi1/0/1   SOURCE          ACTIVE/UP       DISABLED
Gi1/0/2   RECEIVER        ACTIVE/DOWN     DISABLED
```

In the preceding display, Status is defined as follows:

- Active means the port is part of a VLAN.
- Up/Down means that the port is forwarding/nonforwarding.
- Inactive means that the port is not yet part of any VLAN.

This is an example of output from the **show mvr interface** command for a specified port:

```
Switch# show mvr interface gigabitethernet1/0/2
Type: RECEIVER Status: ACTIVE Immediate Leave: DISABLED
```

This is an example of output from the **show mvr interface** *interface-id* **members** command:

```
Switch# show mvr interface gigabitethernet1/0/2 members
239.255.0.0     DYNAMIC ACTIVE
239.255.0.1     DYNAMIC ACTIVE
239.255.0.2     DYNAMIC ACTIVE
239.255.0.3     DYNAMIC ACTIVE
239.255.0.4     DYNAMIC ACTIVE
239.255.0.5     DYNAMIC ACTIVE
239.255.0.6     DYNAMIC ACTIVE
239.255.0.7     DYNAMIC ACTIVE
239.255.0.8     DYNAMIC ACTIVE
239.255.0.9     DYNAMIC ACTIVE
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
mvr (global configuration)	Enables and configures multicast VLAN registration on the switch.
mvr (interface configuration)	Configures MVR ports.
show mvr	Displays the global MVR configuration on the switch.
show mvr members	Displays all receiver ports that are members of an MVR multicast group.

show mvr members

Use the **show mvr members** privileged EXEC command to display all receiver and source ports that are currently members of an IP multicast group.

show mvr members [*ip-address*] [**|** {**begin | exclude | include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

ip-address	(Optional) The IP multicast address. If the address is entered, all receiver and source ports that are members of the multicast group appear. If no address is entered, all members of all Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR) groups are listed. If a group has no members, the group is listed as Inactive.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **show mvr members** command applies to receiver and source ports. For MVR-compatible mode, all source ports are members of all multicast groups.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mvr members** command:

```
Switch# show mvr members
MVR Group IP    Status          Members
------------    ------          -------
239.255.0.1     ACTIVE          Gi1/0/1(d), Gi1/0/5(s)
239.255.0.2     INACTIVE        None
239.255.0.3     INACTIVE        None
239.255.0.4     INACTIVE        None
239.255.0.5     INACTIVE        None
239.255.0.6     INACTIVE        None
239.255.0.7     INACTIVE        None
239.255.0.8     INACTIVE        None
239.255.0.9     INACTIVE        None
239.255.0.10    INACTIVE        None

<output truncated>
```

This is an example of output from the **show mvr members** *ip-address* command. It displays the members of the IP multicast group with that address:

```
Switch# show mvr members 239.255.0.2
239.255.003.--22     ACTIVE          Gi1/0/1(d), Gi1/0/2(d), Gi1/0/3(d),
                                     Gi1/0/4(d), Gi1/0/5(s)
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
mvr (global configuration)	Enables and configures multicast VLAN registration on the switch.
mvr (interface configuration)	Configures MVR ports.
show mvr	Displays the global MVR configuration on the switch.
show mvr interface	Displays the configured MVR interfaces, status of the specified interface, or all multicast groups to which the interface belongs when the **members** keyword is appended to the command.

show pagp

Use the **show pagp** user EXEC command to display Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) channel-group information.

show pagp [*channel-group-number*] {**counters** | **internal** | **neighbor**} [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]]

Syntax Description

channel-group-number	(Optional) Number of the channel group. The range is 1 to 12.
counters	Display traffic information.
internal	Display internal information.
neighbor	Display neighbor information.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can enter any **show pagp** command to display the active channel-group information. To display the nonactive information, enter the **show pagp** command with a channel-group number.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* are appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show pagp 1 counters** command:

```
Switch> show pagp 1 counters
             Information        Flush
Port         Sent   Recv     Sent   Recv
---------------------------------------
Channel group: 1
  Gi1/0/1    45     42       0      0
  Gi1/0/2    45     41       0      0
```

This is an example of output from the **show pagp 1 internal** command:

```
Switch> show pagp 1 internal
Flags:  S - Device is sending Slow hello.  C - Device is in Consistent state.
        A - Device is in Auto mode.
Timers: H - Hello timer is running.        Q - Quit timer is running.
        S - Switching timer is running.    I - Interface timer is running.

Channel group 1
                                Hello    Partner  PAgP     Learning  Group
Port        Flags State   Timers  Interval Count   Priority   Method  Ifindex
Gi1/0/1     SC    U6/S7   H       30s      1         128        Any      16
Gi1/0/2     SC    U6/S7   H       30s      1         128        Any      16
```

This is an example of output from the **show pagp 1 neighbor** command:

```
Switch> show pagp 1 neighbor
    Flags:  S - Device is sending Slow hello.  C - Device is in Consistent state.
            A - Device is in Auto mode.        P - Device learns on physical port.

    Channel group 1 neighbors
                Partner             Partner          Partner           Partner Group
    Port        Name                Device ID        Port         Age  Flags   Cap.
    Gi1/0/1     switch-p2           0002.4b29.4600   Gi01//1        9s SC      10001
    Gi1/0/2     switch-p2           0002.4b29.4600   Gi1/0/2       24s SC      10001
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear pagp	Clears PAgP channel-group information.

show parser macro

Use the **show parser macro** user EXEC command to display the parameters for all configured macros or for one macro on the switch.

show parser macro [{**brief** | **description** [**interface** *interface-id*] | **name** *macro-name*}] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

brief	(Optional) Display the name of each macro.
description [**interface** *interface-id*]	(Optional) Display all macro descriptions or the description of a specific interface.
name *macro-name*	(Optional) Display information about a single macro identified by the macro name.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(19)EA1	The command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show parser macro** command:

```
Switch# show parser macro
Total number of macros = 2
------------------------------------------------------------------
Macro name : standard-switch10
Macro type : customizable

macro description standard-switch10
# Trust QoS settings on VOIP packets
auto qos voip trust
# Allow port channels to be automatically formed
channel-protocol pagp
------------------------------------------------------------------
Macro name : testm
Macro type : customizable

macro description this is test macro
speed 100
------------------------------------------------------------------
```

This is an example of output from the **show parser macro name** command:

```
Switch# show parser macro name standard-switch10
Macro name : standard-switch10
Macro type : customizable

macro description standard-switch10
# Trust QoS settings on VOIP packets
auto qos voip trust
# Allow port channels to be automatically formed
channel-protocol pagp
```

This is an example of output from the **show parser brief** command:

```
Switch# show parser macro brief
    standard-switch10
    testm
```

This is an example of output from the **show parser description** command:

```
Switch# show parser macro description
Interface    Macro Description
---------------------------------------------------------------
Gi1/0/1        standard-switch10
Gi1/0/2       this is test macro
---------------------------------------------------------------
```

This is an example of output from the **show parser description interface** command:

```
Switch# show parser macro description interface gigabitethernet1/0/2
Interface    Macro Description
---------------------------------------------------------------
Gi1/0/2      this is test macro
---------------------------------------------------------------
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
macro apply	Applies a macro on an interface or applies and traces a macro on an interface.
macro description	Adds a description about the macros that are applied to an interface.
macro name	Creates a macro.

show policy-map

Use the **show policy-map** user EXEC command to display quality of service (QoS) policy maps, which define classification criteria for incoming traffic. Policy maps can include policers that specify the bandwidth limitations and the action to take if the limits are exceeded.

show policy-map [*policy-map-name* [**class** *class-map-name*]] [**|** {**begin | exclude | include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

policy-map-name	(Optional) Display the specified policy-map name.
class *class-map-name*	(Optional) Display QoS policy actions for a individual class.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Note Though visible in the command-line help string, the **interface** keyword is not supported, and the statistics shown in the display should be ignored.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show policy-map** command:

```
Switch> show policy-map
Policy Map videowizard_policy2
  class  videowizard_10-10-10-10
   set ip dscp 34
   police 100000000 2000000 exceed-action drop

 Policy Map mypolicy
  class  dscp5
   set ip dscp 6
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
policy-map	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to multiple ports to specify a service policy.

show port-security

Use the **show port-security** privileged EXEC command to display port-security settings for an interface or for the switch.

show port-security [**interface** *interface-id*] [**address** | **vlan**] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

interface *interface-id*	(Optional) Display port security settings for the specified interface. Valid interfaces include physical ports (including type, stack member, module, and port number).
address	(Optional) Display all secure MAC addresses on all ports or a specified port.
vlan	(Optional) Display port security settings for all VLANs on the specified interface. This keyword is visible only on interfaces that have the switchport mode set to **trunk**.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The **vlan** keyword was added (visible only on trunk ports).

Usage Guidelines

If you enter the command without keywords, the output includes the administrative and operational status of all secure ports on the switch.

If you enter an *interface-id*, the command displays port security settings for the interface.

If you enter the **address** keyword, the command displays the secure MAC addresses for all interfaces and the aging information for each secure address.

If you enter an *interface-id* and the **address** keyword, the command displays all the MAC addresses for the interface with aging information for each secure address. You can also use this command to display all the MAC addresses for an interface even if you have not enabled port security on it.

If you enter the **vlan** keyword, the command displays the configured maximum and the current number of secure MAC addresses for all VLANs on the interface. This option is visible only on interfaces that have the switchport mode set to **trunk**.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of the output from the **show port-security** command:

```
Switch# show port-security
Secure Port      MaxSecureAddr  CurrentAddr  SecurityViolation  Security Action
                    (Count)        (Count)      (Count)
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
     Gi1/0/1         1             0             0             Shutdown
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
Total Addresses in System (excluding one mac per port)     : 1
Max Addresses limit in System (excluding one mac per port) : 6272
```

This is an example of output from the **show port-security interface** *interface-id* command:

```
Switch# show port-security interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
Port Security : Enabled
Port status : SecureUp
Violation mode : Shutdown
Maximum MAC Addresses : 1
Total MAC Addresses : 0
Configured MAC Addresses : 0
Aging time : 0 mins
Aging type : Absolute
SecureStatic address aging : Disabled
Security Violation count : 0
```

This is an example of output from the **show port-security address** command:

```
Switch# show port-security address

Secure Mac Address Table
------------------------------------------------------------------
Vlan    Mac Address       Type                Ports   Remaining Age
                                                         (mins)
----    -----------       ----                -----   -------------
   1    0006.0700.0800    SecureConfigured    Gi1/0/2     1
------------------------------------------------------------------
Total Addresses in System (excluding one mac per port)     : 1
Max Addresses limit in System (excluding one mac per port) : 6272
```

This is an example of output from the **show port-security interface gigabitethernet1/0/2 address** command:

```
Switch# show port-security interface gigabitethernet1/0/2 address
          Secure Mac Address Table
------------------------------------------------------------------
Vlan    Mac Address       Type                Ports   Remaining Age
                                                         (mins)
----    -----------       ----                -----   -------------
   1    0006.0700.0800    SecureConfigured    Gi1/0/2     1
------------------------------------------------------------------
Total Addresses: 1
```

This is an example of output from the **show port-security interface** *interface-id* **vlan** command:

```
Switch# show port-security interface gigabitethernet1/0/2 vlan
Default maximum:not set, using 5120
VLAN  Maximum    Current
    5    default          1
   10    default         54
   11    default        101
   12    default        101
   13    default        201
   14    default        501
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
switchport port-security	Enables port security on a port, restricts the use of the port to a user-defined group of stations, and configures secure MAC addresses.

show power inline

Use the **show power inline** user EXEC command to show whether the Power over Ethernet (PoE) feature is enabled on the switch.

show power inline [*interface-id*] | [**module** *switch-number*] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

interface-id	(Optional) Display all PoE-related power management information: interface port number, administration (configuration) status, current (actual) status, power consumption, and device type information.
module *switch-number*	(Optional) Limit the display to ports on the specified stack member. The switch number can be from 1 to 9.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(19)EA1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain output do not appear, but the lines that contain Output appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show power inline** command:

```
Switch> show power inline
Module   Available     Used     Remaining
          (Watts)     (Watts)    (Watts)
------   ---------   --------   ---------
1           370.0       56.7       313.3
2           370.0       94.5       275.5

Interface  Admin    Oper     Power        Device           Class
                           (Watts)
---------- ----- ---------- ------- ------------------  ----------
Fa1/0/1    auto  on            6.3  Cisco IP Phone 7960  Class 2
Fa1/0/2    auto  on            6.3  Cisco IP Phone 7960  Class 2
Fa1/0/3    auto  on            6.3  Cisco IP Phone 7940  n/a
Fa1/0/4    auto  on            6.3  Cisco IP Phone 7910  n/a
Fa1/0/5    auto  on            6.3  Cisco IP Phone 7910  n/a
Fa1/0/6    auto  on            6.3  Cisco IP Phone 7910  n/a
Fa1/0/7    auto  on            6.3  Cisco IP Phone 7960  n/a
Fa1/0/8    auto  on            6.3  Cisco IP Phone 7940  n/a
Fa1/0/9    auto  on            6.3  Cisco IP Phone 7940  n/a
```

```
Fa1/0/10   auto  off           0.0  n/a                 n/a
Fa1/0/11   auto  off           0.0  n/a                 n/a
Fa1/0/12   auto  off           0.0  n/a                 n/a
Fa1/0/13   auto  off           0.0  n/a                 n/a
<output truncated>
```

This is an example of output from the **show power inline** command on a Fast Ethernet port:

```
Switch> show power inline fastethernet2/0/27
Interface  Admin    Oper     Power        Device           Class
                            (Watts)
---------- ----- ---------- ------- -------------------  ----------
Fa2/0/27   auto  on            6.3  Cisco IP Phone 7960  Class 2
```

This is an example of output from the **show power inline module** *switch-number* command on stack member 2:

```
Switch> show power inline module 2
Module   Available     Used     Remaining
          (Watts)     (Watts)    (Watts)
------   ---------   --------   ---------
2           370.0       94.5       275.5

Interface  Admin    Oper     Power        Device           Class
                            (Watts)
---------- ----- ---------- ------- -------------------  ----------
Fa2/0/1    auto  off           0.0  n/a                 n/a
Fa2/0/2    auto  off           0.0  n/a                 n/a
Fa2/0/3    auto  off           0.0  n/a                 n/a
Fa2/0/4    auto  on            6.3  Cisco IP Phone 7960  n/a
Fa2/0/5    auto  off           0.0  n/a                 n/a
Fa2/0/6    auto  on            6.3  Cisco IP Phone 7910  n/a
Fa2/0/7    auto  on            6.3  Cisco IP Phone 7910  n/a
Fa2/0/8    auto  on            6.3  Cisco IP Phone 7960  n/a
Fa2/0/9    auto  off           0.0  n/a                 n/a
Fa2/0/10   auto  on            6.3  Cisco IP Phone 7960  n/a
Fa2/0/11   auto  on            6.3  Cisco IP Phone 7960  n/a
Fa2/0/12   auto  on            6.3  Cisco IP Phone 7960  n/a
Fa2/0/13   auto  on            6.3  Cisco IP Phone 7960  n/a
Fa2/0/14   auto  off           0.0  n/a                 n/a
<output truncated>
```

Table 2-25 show power inline interface Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Admin	Administration mode: auto | off
Oper	Operating mode: on | off | faulty | power-deny • on means power device is detected and inline power applied. • off means no PoE is applied. • faulty means either detection or a power device in a aulty state. • power-deny means a power device is detected but no PoE is available.
Power	The supplied PoE in watts
Device	The device type detected: n/a | unknown | Cisco PD | IEEE PD | <name from CDP>
Class	The IEEE classification: n/a | Class <0-4>
Available	The total amount of PoE in the system

Table 2-25 show power inline interface Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Used	The amount of PoE allocated to ports
Remaining	The amount of PoE not allocated to ports in the system. (Available - Used = Remaining)

Related Commands

Command	Description
logging event power-inline-status	Enables or disables logging of PoE events for all PoE ports.
power inline	Enables or disables power for the specified PoE port or for all PoE ports.
show controllers power inline	Displays the values in the registers of the specified PoE controller.

show sdm prefer

Use the **show sdm prefer** privileged EXEC command to display information about the Switch Database Management (SDM) templates that can be used to maximize system resources for a particular feature, or use the command without a keyword to display the template in use.

show sdm prefer [**default | routing | vlan** [**desktop**]] [**|** {**begin | exclude | include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

default	(Optional) Display the template that balances system resources among features.
routing	(Optional) Display the template that maximizes system resources for routing.
vlan	(Optional) Display the template that maximizes system resources for Layer 2 VLANs.
desktop	(Optional) For Catalyst 3750-12S aggregator switches only, display the desktop templates. For this switch, when you do not enter the **desktop** keyword, the aggregator templates appear.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The **desktop** keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines

When you change the SDM template by using the **sdm prefer** global configuration command, you must reload the switch for the configuration to take effect. If you enter the **show sdm prefer** command before you enter the **reload** privileged EXEC command, the **show sdm prefer** command shows the template currently in use and the template that will become active after a reload.

The numbers displayed for each template represent an approximate maximum number for each feature resource. The actual number might vary, depending on the actual number of other features configured.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show sdm prefer** command, displaying the template in use:

```
Switch# show sdm prefer
 The current template is "desktop default" template.
 The selected template optimizes the resources in
 the switch to support this level of features for
 8 routed interfaces and 1024 VLANs.

  number of unicast mac addresses:            6K
  number of igmp groups + multicast routes:   1K
  number of unicast routes:                   8K
    number of directly connected hosts:       6K
    number of indirect routes:                2K
  number of policy based routing aces:        0
  number of qos aces:                         512
  number of security aces:                    1K
```

This is an example of output from the **show sdm prefer routing** command entered on an aggregator switch:

```
Switch# show sdm prefer routing
"aggregate routing" template:
 The selected template optimizes the resources in
 the switch to support this level of features for
 8 routed interfaces and 1024 VLANs.

  number of unicast mac addresses:            6K
  number of igmp groups + multicast routes:   1K
  number of unicast routes:                   20K
    number of directly connected hosts:       6K
    number of indirect routes:                14K
  number of policy based routing aces:        512
  number of qos aces:                         512
  number of security aces:                    1K
```

This is an example of output from the **show sdm prefer routing** command entered on a desktop switch:

```
Switch# show sdm prefer routing
"desktop routing" template:
 The selected template optimizes the resources in
 the switch to support this level of features for
 8 routed interfaces and 1024 VLANs.

  number of unicast mac addresses:            3K
  number of igmp groups + multicast routes:   1K
  number of unicast routes:                   11K
    number of directly connected hosts:       3K
    number of indirect routes:                8K
  number of policy based routing aces:        512
  number of qos aces:                         512
  number of security aces:                    1K
```

This is an example of output from the **show sdm prefer** command when you have configured a new template but have not reloaded the switch:

```
Switch# show sdm prefer
 The current template is "desktop routing" template.
 The selected template optimizes the resources in
 the switch to support this level of features for
 8 routed interfaces and 1024 VLANs.

  number of unicast mac addresses:            3K
  number of igmp groups + multicast routes:   1K
  number of unicast routes:                   11K
    number of directly connected hosts:       3K
    number of indirect routes:                8K
  number of qos aces:                         512
  number of security aces:                    1K

 On next reload, template will be "desktop vlan" template.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
sdm prefer	Sets the SDM template to maximize resources for routing or VLANs or to the default template, or to select the desktop or aggregator templates.

show setup express

Use the **show setup express** privileged EXEC command to display if Express Setup mode is active on the switch.

show setup express [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Defaults

No default is defined.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(14)EA1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show setup express** command:

```
Switch# show setup express
express setup mode is active
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear setup express	Exits Express Setup mode.
setup express	Enables Express Setup mode.

show spanning-tree

Use the **show spanning-tree** user EXEC command to display spanning-tree state information.

show spanning-tree [*bridge-group* | **active** [**detail**] | **backbonefast** | **blockedports** | **bridge** | **detail** [**active**] | **inconsistentports** | **interface** *interface-id* | **mst** | **pathcost method** | **root** | **summary** [**totals**] | **uplinkfast** | **vlan** *vlan-id*] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

show spanning-tree *bridge-group* [**active** [**detail**] | **blockedports** | **bridge** | **detail** [**active**] | **inconsistentports** | **interface** *interface-id* | **root** | **summary**] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

show spanning-tree vlan *vlan-id* [**active** [**detail**] | **blockedports** | **bridge** | **detail** [**active**] | **inconsistentports** | **interface** *interface-id* | **root** | **summary**] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

show spanning-tree {**vlan** *vlan-id* | *bridge-group*} **bridge** [**address** | **detail** | **forward-time** | **hello-time** | **id** | **max-age** | **priority** [**system-id**] | **protocol**] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

show spanning-tree {**vlan** *vlan-id* | *bridge-group*} **root** [**address** | **cost** | **detail** | **forward-time** | **hello-time** | **id** | **max-age** | **port** | **priority** [**system-id**] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

show spanning-tree interface *interface-id* [**active** [**detail**] | **cost** | **detail** [**active**] | **inconsistency** | **portfast** | **priority** | **rootcost** | **state**] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

show spanning-tree mst [**configuration**] | [*instance-id* [**detail** | **interface** *interface-id* [**detail**]] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

bridge-group	(Optional) Specify the bridge group number. The range is 1 to 255.
active [**detail**]	(Optional) Display spanning-tree information only on active interfaces (available only in privileged EXEC mode).
backbonefast	(Optional) Display spanning-tree BackboneFast status.
blockedports	(Optional) Display blocked port information (available only in privileged EXEC mode).
bridge [**address** | **detail** | **forward-time** | **hello-time** | **id** | **max-age** | **priority** [**system-id**] | **protocol**]	(Optional) Display status and configuration of this switch (optional keywords available only in privileged EXEC mode).
detail [**active**]	(Optional) Display a detailed summary of interface information (**active** keyword available only in privileged EXEC mode).
inconsistentports	(Optional) Display inconsistent port information (available only in privileged EXEC mode).
interface *interface-id* [**active** [**detail**] | **cost** | **detail** [**active**] | **inconsistency** | **portfast** | **priority** | **rootcost** | **state**]	(Optional) Display spanning-tree information for the specified interface (all options except **portfast** and **state** available only in privileged EXEC mode). Enter each interface separated by a space. Ranges are not supported. Valid interfaces include physical ports, VLANs, and port channels. The VLAN range is 1 to 4094. The port-channel range is 1 to 12.

mst [**configuration** | [*instance-id* [**detail** | **interface** *interface-id* [**detail**]]	(Optional) Display the multiple spanning-tree (MST) region configuration and status (available only in privileged EXEC mode). You can specify a single instance ID, a range of IDs separated by a hyphen, or a series of IDs separated by a comma. The range is 1 to 15. Valid interfaces include physical ports, VLANs, and port channels. The VLAN range is 1 to 4094. The port-channel range is 1 to 64.
pathcost method	(Optional) Display the default path cost method (available only in privileged EXEC mode).
root [**address** | **cost** | **detail** | **forward-time** | **hello-time** | **id** | **max-age** | **port** | **priority** [**system-id**]]	(Optional) Display root switch status and configuration (all keywords available only in privileged EXEC mode).
summary [**totals**]	(Optional) Display a summary of port states or the total lines of the spanning-tree state section.
uplinkfast	(Optional) Display spanning-tree UplinkFast status.
vlan *vlan-id* [**active** [**detail**] | **backbonefast** | **blockedports** | **bridge** [**address** | **detail** | **forward-time** | **hello-time** | **id** | **max-age** | **priority** [**system-id**] | **protocol**]	(Optional) Display spanning-tree information for the specified VLAN (some keywords available only in privileged EXEC mode). You can specify a single VLAN identified by VLAN ID number, a range of VLANs separated by a hyphen, or a series of VLANs separated by a comma. The range is 1 to 4094.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC; indicated keywords available only in privileged EXEC mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The **mst** keyword and options were added.

Usage Guidelines

If the *vlan-id* variable is omitted, the command applies to the spanning-tree instance for all VLANs.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show spanning-tree active** command:

```
Switch# show spanning-tree active
VLAN0001
  Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee
  Root ID    Priority    32768
             Address     0001.42e2.cdd0
             Cost        3038
             Port        24 (GigabitEthernet2/0/1)
             Hello Time   2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

  Bridge ID  Priority    49153  (priority 49152 sys-id-ext 1)
             Address     0003.fd63.9580
             Hello Time   2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
             Aging Time 300
  Uplinkfast enabled

Interface        Role Sts Cost      Prio.Nbr Type
---------------- ---- --- --------- -------- --------------------------------
Gi2/0/1          Root FWD 3019      128.24   P2p
<output truncated>
```

This is an example of output from the **show spanning-tree detail** command:

```
Switch# show spanning-tree detail
VLAN0001 is executing the ieee compatible Spanning Tree protocol
  Bridge Identifier has priority 49152, sysid 1, address 0003.fd63.9580
  Configured hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15
  Current root has priority 32768, address 0001.42e2.cdd0
  Root port is 24 (GigabitEthernet2/0/1), cost of root path is 3038
  Topology change flag not set, detected flag not set
  Number of topology changes 0 last change occurred 1d16h ago
  Times:  hold 1, topology change 35, notification 2
          hello 2, max age 20, forward delay 15
  Timers: hello 0, topology change 0, notification 0, aging 300
  Uplinkfast enabled

 Port 1 (GigabitEthernet2/0/1) of VLAN0001 is forwarding
   Port path cost 3019, Port priority 128, Port Identifier 128.24.
   Designated root has priority 32768, address 0001.42e2.cdd0
   Designated bridge has priority 32768, address 00d0.bbf5.c680
   Designated port id is 128.25, designated path cost 19
   Timers: message age 2, forward delay 0, hold 0
   Number of transitions to forwarding state: 1
   Link type is point-to-point by default
   BPDU: sent 0, received 72364
<output truncated>
```

This is an example of output from the **show spanning-tree interface** *interface-id* command:

```
Switch# show spanning-tree interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
Vlan             Role Sts Cost      Prio.Nbr Type
---------------- ---- --- --------- -------- --------------------------------
VLAN0001         Root FWD 3019      128.24   P2p

Switch# show spanning-tree summary
Switch is in pvst mode
Root bridge for: none
EtherChannel misconfiguration guard is enabled
Extended system ID   is enabled
Portfast             is disabled by default
PortFast BPDU Guard  is disabled by default
Portfast BPDU Filter is disabled by default
Loopguard            is disabled by default
UplinkFast           is enabled
BackboneFast         is enabled
Pathcost method used is short

Name                   Blocking Listening Learning Forwarding STP Active
---------------------- -------- --------- -------- ---------- ----------
VLAN0001                  1        0         0        11         12
VLAN0002                  3        0         0        1          4
VLAN0004                  3        0         0        1          4
VLAN0006                  3        0         0        1          4
VLAN0031                  3        0         0        1          4
VLAN0032                  3        0         0        1          4
<output truncated>
---------------------- -------- --------- -------- ---------- ----------
37 vlans                  109      0         0        47         156
Station update rate set to 150 packets/sec.

UplinkFast statistics
-----------------------
Number of transitions via uplinkFast (all VLANs)            : 0
Number of proxy multicast addresses transmitted (all VLANs) : 0

BackboneFast statistics
-----------------------
Number of transition via backboneFast (all VLANs)           : 0
Number of inferior BPDUs received (all VLANs)               : 0
Number of RLQ request PDUs received (all VLANs)             : 0
Number of RLQ response PDUs received (all VLANs)            : 0
Number of RLQ request PDUs sent (all VLANs)                 : 0
Number of RLQ response PDUs sent (all VLANs)                : 0
```

This is an example of output from the **show spanning-tree mst configuration** command:

```
Switch# show spanning-tree mst configuration
Name      [region1]
Revision  1
Instance  Vlans Mapped
--------  ------------------
0         1-9,21-4094
1         10-20
-----------------------------
```

This is an example of output from the **show spanning-tree mst interface** *interface-id* command:

```
Switch# show spanning-tree mst interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
GigabitEthernet2/0/1 of MST00 is root forwarding
Edge port: no             (default)        port guard : none        (default)
Link type: point-to-point (auto)           bpdu filter: disable     (default)
Boundary : boundary       (STP)            bpdu guard : disable     (default)
Bpdus sent 5, received 74

Instance role state cost      prio vlans mapped
0        root FWD   200000    128  1,12,14-4094
```

This is an example of output from the **show spanning-tree mst 0** command:

```
Switch# show spanning-tree mst 0
###### MST00        vlans mapped: 1-9,21-4094
Bridge      address 0002.4b29.7a00  priority  32768 (32768 sysid 0)
Root        address 0001.4297.e000  priority  32768 (32768 sysid 0)
            port    Gi1/0/1         path cost 200038
          IST master *this switch
Operational hello time 2, forward delay 15, max age 20, max hops 20
Configured  hello time 2, forward delay 15, max age 20, max hops 20

Interface              role state cost      prio type
---------------------  ---- ----- --------- ---- --------------------------------
GigabitEthernet2/0/1   root FWD   200000    128  P2P bound(STP)
GigabitEthernet2/0/2   desg FWD   200000    128  P2P bound(STP)
Port-channel1          desg FWD   200000    128  P2P bound(STP)
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear spanning-tree counters	Clears the spanning-tree counters.
clear spanning-tree detected-protocols	Restarts the protocol migration process.
spanning-tree backbonefast	Enables the BackboneFast feature.
spanning-tree bpdufilter	Prevents an interface from sending or receiving bridge protocol data units (BPDUs).
spanning-tree bpduguard	Puts an interface in the error-disabled state when it receives a BPDU.
spanning-tree cost	Sets the path cost for spanning-tree calculations.
spanning-tree extend system-id	Enables the extended system ID feature.
spanning-tree guard	Enables the root guard or the loop guard feature for all the VLANs associated with the selected interface.
spanning-tree link-type	Overrides the default link-type setting for rapid spanning-tree transitions to the forwarding state.
spanning-tree loopguard default	Prevents alternate or root ports from becoming the designated port because of a failure that leads to a unidirectional link.
spanning-tree mst configuration	Enters multiple spanning-tree (MST) configuration mode through which the MST region configuration occurs.
spanning-tree mst cost	Sets the path cost for MST calculations.
spanning-tree mst forward-time	Sets the forward-delay time for all MST instances.
spanning-tree mst hello-time	Sets the interval between hello BPDUs sent by root switch configuration messages.

Command	Description
spanning-tree mst max-age	Sets the interval between messages that the spanning tree receives from the root switch.
spanning-tree mst max-hops	Sets the number of hops in an MST region before the BPDU is discarded and the information held for an interface is aged.
spanning-tree mst port-priority	Configures an interface priority.
spanning-tree mst priority	Configures the switch priority for the specified spanning-tree instance.
spanning-tree mst root	Configures the MST root switch priority and timers based on the network diameter.
spanning-tree port-priority	Configures an interface priority.
spanning-tree portfast (global configuration)	Globally enables the BPDU filtering or the BPDU guard feature on Port Fast-enabled interfaces or enables the Port Fast feature on all nontrunking interfaces.
spanning-tree portfast (interface configuration)	Enables the Port Fast feature on an interface and all its associated VLANs.
spanning-tree uplinkfast	Accelerates the choice of a new root port when a link or switch fails or when the spanning tree reconfigures itself.
spanning-tree vlan	Configures spanning tree on a per-VLAN basis.

show storm-control

Use the **show storm-control** user EXEC command to display broadcast, multicast, or unicast storm control settings on the switch or on the specified interface or to display storm-control history.

show storm-control [*interface-id*] [**broadcast | multicast | unicast**] [**|** {**begin | exclude | include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

interface-id	(Optional) Interface ID for the physical port (including type, stack member, module, and port number).
broadcast	(Optional) Display broadcast storm threshold setting.
multicast	(Optional) Display multicast storm threshold setting.
unicast	(Optional) Display unicast storm threshold setting.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you enter an *interface-id*, the storm control thresholds appear for the specified interface.

If you do not enter an *interface-id*, settings appear for one traffic type for all ports on the switch.

If you do not enter a traffic type, settings appear for broadcast storm control.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of a partial output from the **show storm-control** command when no keywords are entered. Because no traffic type keyword was entered, the broadcast storm control settings appear.

```
Switch> show storm-control
Interface  Filter State   Level    Current
---------  -------------  -------  -------
Gi1/0/1    inactive       100.00%  N/A
Gi1/0/2    inactive       100.00%  N/A

<output truncated>
```

This is an example of output from the **show storm-control** command for a specified interface. Because no traffic type keyword was entered, the broadcast storm control settings appear.

```
Switch> show storm-control gigabitethernet 2/0/1
Interface  Filter State   Level    Current
---------  -------------  -------  -------
Gi2/0/1    inactive       100.00%  N/A
```

This is an example of output from the **show storm-control** command for a specified interface and traffic type when no storm control threshold has been set for that traffic type on the specified interface.

```
Switch> show storm-control gigabitethernet1/0/5 multicast
Interface  Filter State   Level    Current
---------  -------------  -------  -------
Gi1/0/5    inactive       100.00%  N/A
```

Table 2-26 describes the fields in the **show storm-control** display.

Table 2-26 show storm-control Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Interface	Displays the ID of the interface.
Filter State	Displays the status of the filter: • Blocking—Storm control is enabled, and a storm has occurred. • Forwarding—Storm control is enabled, and no storms have occurred. • Inactive—Storm control is disabled.
Level	Displays the threshold level set on the interface for broadcast traffic or the specified traffic type (broadcast, multicast, or unicast).
Current	Displays the bandwidth usage of broadcast traffic or the specified traffic type (broadcast, multicast, or unicast) as a percentage of total available bandwidth. This field is only valid when storm control is enabled.

Related Commands

Command	Description
storm-control	Sets the broadcast, multicast, or unicast storm control levels for the switch.

show switch

Use the **show switch** user EXEC command to display information related to the stack member or the switch stack.

show switch [*stack-member-number* | **detail** | **neighbors** | **stack-ports**] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*

Syntax Description

stack-member-number	(Optional) Display information for the specified stack member. The range is 1 to 9.
detail	(Optional) Display detailed information about the stack ring.
neighbors	(Optional) Display the neighbors for the entire switch stack.
stack-ports	(Optional) Display port information for the entire switch stack.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The output for this command was expanded to include Switch Database Management (SDM) mismatch.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

These are the states displayed from this command:

- Waiting—The stage when a switch is booting up and waiting for communication from other switches in the stack. The switch has not yet determined whether it is a stack master or not.

  Stack members not participating in a stack master election remain in the waiting state until the stack master is elected and ready.
- Initializing—The stage when a switch has determined whether it is the stack master or not. If the switch is not the stack master, it is receiving its system- and interface-level configuration from the stack master and loading it.
- Ready—The stage when the stack member has completed loading the system- and interface-level configuration and is ready to forward traffic.
- Master Re-Init—The stage immediately after a stack master re-election and a different stack member is elected stack master. The new stack master is re-initializing its configuration. This state applies only to the new stack master.

- Ver Mismatch—The stage of a switch in version mismatch (VM) mode. VM mode is when a switch joining the switch stack has a different stack protocol minor version number from the stack master.
- SDM Mismatch—The stage of a switch in Switch Database Management (SDM) mismatch mode. SDM mismatch is when a stack member does not support the SDM template running on the stack master.

A typical state transition for a stack member (including a stack master) booting up is Waiting -> Initializing -> Ready.

A typical state transition for a stack member becoming a stack master after a stack master election is Ready -> Master Re-Init -> Ready.

A typical state transition for a stack member in version mismatch (VM) mode is Waiting -> Ver Mismatch.

The word *slave* in the output refers to a stack member other than the stack master.

Examples

This example shows how to display summary information about stack member 6:

```
Switch(config)# show switch 6
                                                     Current
Switch#  Role      Mac Address     Priority     State
-----------------------------------------------------------
 6       Slave     0003.e31a.1e00     1         Ready
```

This example shows how to display summary information about a switch stack:

```
Switch(config)# show switch
                                                     Current
Switch#  Role      Mac Address     Priority     State
-----------------------------------------------------------
 6       Slave     0003.e31a.1e00     1         Ready
*8       Master    0003.e31a.1200     1         Ready
```

This example shows detailed information about a switch stack:

```
Switch(config)# show switch detail
                                                     Current
Switch#  Role      Mac Address     Priority     State
-----------------------------------------------------------
 6       Slave     0003.e31a.1e00     1         Ready
*8       Master    0003.e31a.1200     1         Ready

         Stack Port Status             Neighbors
Switch#  Port A     Port B           Port A   Port B
-----------------------------------------------------------
  6       Down        Ok              None       8
  8        Ok        Down               6      None
```

This example shows how to display neighbor information for a switch stack:

```
Switch(config)# show switch neighbors
  Switch #    Port A       Port B
  --------    ------       ------
      6         None          8
      8          6           None
```

This example shows how to display stack-port information for a switch stack:

```
Switch(config)# show switch stack-ports
  Switch #    Port A       Port B
  --------    ------       ------
    6           Down         Ok
    8           Ok           Down
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
reload	Saves the configuration change and restarts the stack member.
remote command	Monitors all or specified stack members.
session	Accesses a specific stack member.
switch priority	Changes the stack member priority value.
switch renumber	Changes the stack member number.

show system mtu

Use the **show system mtu** privileged EXEC command to display the global maximum transmission unit (MTU) or maximum packet size set for the switch.

show system mtu [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If you have used the **system mtu** or **system mtu jumbo** global configuration command to change the MTU setting, the new setting does not take effect until you reset the switch.

The system MTU refers to ports operating at 10/100 Mbps; the system jumbo MTU refers to Gigabit ports.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show system mtu** command:

```
Switch# show system mtu
System MTU size is 1500 bytes
System Jumbo MTU size is 1500 bytes
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
system mtu	Sets the MTU size for the Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet ports.

show udld

Use the **show udld** user EXEC command to display UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD) administrative and operational status for all ports or the specified port.

show udld [*interface-id*] [**|** {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

interface-id	(Optional) ID of the interface and port number. Valid interfaces include physical ports and VLANs. The VLAN range is 1 to 4094.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If you do not enter an *interface-id*, administrative and operational UDLD status for all interfaces appear.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show udld** *interface-id* command. For this display, UDLD is enabled on both ends of the link, and UDLD detects that the link is bidirectional. Table 2-27 describes the fields in this display.

```
Switch> show udld gigabitethernet2/0/1
Interface gi2/0/1
---
Port enable administrative configuration setting: Follows device default
Port enable operational state: Enabled
Current bidirectional state: Bidirectional
Current operational state: Advertisement - Single Neighbor detected
Message interval: 60
Time out interval: 5
    Entry 1
    Expiration time: 146
    Device ID: 1
    Current neighbor state: Bidirectional
    Device name: Switch-A
    Port ID: Gi2/0/1
    Neighbor echo 1 device: Switch-B
    Neighbor echo 1 port: Gi2/0/2
    Message interval: 5
    CDP Device name: Switch-A
```

Table 2-27 show udld Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Interface	The interface on the local device configured for UDLD.
Port enable administrative configuration setting	How UDLD is configured on the port. If UDLD is enabled or disabled, the port enable configuration setting is the same as the operational enable state. Otherwise, the enable operational setting depends on the global enable setting.
Port enable operational state	Operational state that shows whether UDLD is actually running on this port.
Current bidirectional state	The bidirectional state of the link. An unknown state appears if the link is down or if it is connected to an UDLD-incapable device. A bidirectional state appears if the link is a normal two-way connection to a UDLD-capable device. All other values mean miswiring.
Current operational state	The current phase of the UDLD state machine. For a normal bidirectional link, the state machine is most often in the Advertisement phase.
Message interval	How often advertisement messages are sent from the local device. Measured in seconds.
Time out interval	The time period, in seconds, that UDLD waits for echoes from a neighbor device during the detection window.
Entry 1	Information from the first cache entry, which contains a copy of echo information received from the neighbor.
Expiration time	The amount of time in seconds remaining before this cache entry is aged out.
Device ID	The neighbor device identification.
Current neighbor state	The neighbor's current state. If both the local and neighbor devices are running UDLD normally, the neighbor state and local state should be bidirectional. If the link is down or the neighbor is not UDLD-capable, no cache entries appear.
Device name	The device name or the system serial number of the neighbor. The system serial number appears if the device name is not set or is set to the default (Switch).
Port ID	The neighbor port ID enabled for UDLD.
Neighbor echo 1 device	The device name of the neighbors' neighbor from which the echo originated.
Neighbor echo 1 port	The port number ID of the neighbor from which the echo originated.
Message interval	The rate, in seconds, at which the neighbor is sending advertisement messages.
CDP device name	The CDP device name or the system serial number. The system serial number appears if the device name is not set or is set to the default (Switch).

Related Commands

Command	Description
udld	Enables aggressive or normal mode in UDLD or sets the configurable message timer time.
udld port	Enables UDLD on an individual interface or prevents a fiber-optic interface from being enabled by the **udld** global configuration command.
udld reset	Resets all interfaces shutdown by UDLD and permits traffic to begin passing through them again.

show version

Use the **show version** user EXEC command to display version information for the hardware and firmware.

show version [**|** {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show version** command:

```
Switch> show version
Cisco Internetwork Operating System Software
IOS (tm) C3750 Software (C3750-I5-M), Version 12.1(0.0.709)EA1, CISCO DEVELOPMENT TEST
VERSION
Copyright (c) 1986-2003 by cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Fri 02-May-03 21:09 by antonino
Image text-base: 0x00003000, data-base: 0x008E36A4

ROM: Bootstrap program is C3750 boot loader
BOOTLDR: C3750 Boot Loader (C3750-HBOOT-M) Version 12.1(0.0.130)EA1, CISCO DEVELOPMENT
TEST VERSION

Switch uptime is 2 days, 11 hours, 16 minutes
System returned to ROM by power-on
System image file is "flash:i5.709"

cisco WS-C3750-48TS (PowerPC405) processor with 120822K/10240K bytes of memory.
Last reset from power-on
Bridging software.
Target IOS Version 12.1(14)EA1
1 Virtual Ethernet/IEEE 802.3  interface(s)
48 FastEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
32 Gigabit Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
The password-recovery mechanism is enabled.

512K bytes of flash-simulated non-volatile configuration memory.
Base ethernet MAC Address       : 00:09:43:A7:F2:00
```

```
Motherboard assembly number     : 73-7056-05
Motherboard serial number       : CSJ0638004U
Motherboard revision number     : 05
Model number                    : 73-7056-05


Switch   Ports  Model              SW Version              SW Image
------   -----  -----              ----------              ----------
     1   28     WS-C3750G-24TS     12.1(0.0.709)EA1        C3750-I5-M
*    8   52     WS-C3750-48TS      12.1(0.0.709)EA1        C3750-I5-M


Switch 01
---------

Switch Uptime                   : 2 days, 11 hours, 17 minutes
Base ethernet MAC Address       : 00:0B:46:2E:35:80
Motherboard assembly number     : 73-7058-04
Power supply part number        : 341-0045-01
Motherboard serial number       : CSJ0640010L
Model number                    : WS-C3750-24TS-SMI
System serial number            : CSJ0642U00A

Configuration register is 0xF

<output truncated>
```

show vlan

Use the **show vlan** user EXEC command to display the parameters for all configured VLANs or one VLAN (if the VLAN ID or name is specified) on the switch.

show vlan [**brief** | **id** *vlan-id* | **internal usage** | **name** *vlan-name* | **remote-span** | **summary**]
[| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

brief	(Optional) Display one line for each VLAN with the VLAN name, status, and its ports.
id *vlan-id*	(Optional) Display information about a single VLAN identified by VLAN ID number. For *vlan-id*, the range is 1 to 4094.
internal usage	(Optional) Display list of VLANs being used internally by the switch. These VLANs are always from the extended range (VLAN IDs 1006 to 4094), and you cannot create VLANs with these IDS by using the **vlan** global configuration command until you remove them from internal use.
name *vlan-name*	(Optional) Display information about a single VLAN identified by VLAN name. The VLAN name is an ASCII string from 1 to 32 characters.
remote-span	(Optional) Display information about Remote SPAN (RSPAN) VLANs.
summary	(Optional) Display VLAN summary information.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Note Though visible in the command-line help string, the **ifindex** and **private-vlan** keywords are not supported.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show vlan** command. Table 2-28 describes the fields in the display.

```
Switch> show vlan
VLAN Name                              Status    Ports
---- --------------------------------- --------- -------------------------------
1    default                           active    Fa1/0/1, Fa1/0/2, Fa1/0/3
                                                 Fa1/0/4, Fa1/0/5, Fa1/0/6
                                                 Fa1/0/7, Fa1/0/8, Fa1/0/9
                                                 Fa1/0/10, Fa1/0/11, Fa1/0/12
                                                 Fa1/0/13, Fa1/0/14, Fa1/0/15
                                                 Fa1/0/16, Fa1/0/17, Fa1/0/18
                                                 Fa1/0/19, Fa1/0/20, Fa1/0/21
                                                 Fa1/0/24, Gi1/0/1, Gi1/0/2

<output truncated>

2    VLAN0002                          active
3    VLAN0003                          active

<output truncated>

1000 VLAN1000                          active
1002 fddi-default                      active
1003 token-ring-default                active
1004 fddinet-default                   active
1005 trnet-default                     active

VLAN Type  SAID       MTU   Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp  BrdgMode Trans1 Trans2
---- ----- ---------- ----- ------ ------ -------- ---- -------- ------ ------
1    enet  100001     1500  -      -      -        -    -        1002   1003
2    enet  100002     1500  -      -      -        -    -        0      0
3    enet  100003     1500  -      -      -        -    -        0      0

<output truncated>

1005 trnet 101005     1500  -      -      -        ibm  -        0      0

Remote SPAN VLANs
------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Primary Secondary Type              Ports
------- --------- ----------------- ------------------------------------------
```

Table 2-28 show vlan Command Output Fields

Field	Description
VLAN	VLAN number.
Name	Name, if configured, of the VLAN.
Status	Status of the VLAN (active or suspend).
Ports	Ports that belong to the VLAN.
Type	Media type of the VLAN.
SAID	Security association ID value for the VLAN.
MTU	Maximum transmission unit size for the VLAN.
Parent	Parent VLAN, if one exists.
RingNo	Ring number for the VLAN, if applicable.

Table 2-28 show vlan Command Output Fields (continued)

Field	Description
BrdgNo	Bridge number for the VLAN, if applicable.
Stp	Spanning Tree Protocol type used on the VLAN.
BrdgMode	Bridging mode for this VLAN—possible values are source-route bridging (SRB) and source-route transparent (SRT); the default is SRB.
Trans1	Translation bridge 1.
Trans2	Translation bridge 2.
Remote SPAN VLANs	Identifies any RSPAN VLANs that have been configured.
Primary/Secondary/ Type/Ports	Not applicable to this release.

This is an example of output from the **show vlan summary** command:

```
Switch> show vlan summary
Number of existing VLANs           : 45
 Number of existing VTP VLANs      : 45
 Number of existing extended VLANs : 0
```

This is an example of output from the **show vlan id** command.

```
Switch# show vlan id 2

VLAN Name                             Status    Ports
---- -------------------------------- --------- -------------------------------
2    VLAN0200                         active    Fa1/0/7, Fa1/0/8
                                                Gi3/0/1, Gi3/0/2

VLAN Type  SAID       MTU   Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp  BrdgMode Trans1 Trans2
---- ----- ---------- ----- ------ ------ -------- ---- -------- ------ ------
2    enet  100002     1500  -      -      -        -    -        0      0

Remote SPAN VLAN
----------------
Disabled
```

This is an example of output from the **show vlan internal usage** command. It shows that VLANs 1025 and 1026 are being used as internal VLANs for Fast Ethernet routed ports 23 and 24 on stack member 1. If you want to use one of these VLAN IDs, you must first shut down the routed port, which releases the internal VLAN, and then create the extended-range VLAN. When you start up the routed port, another internal VLAN number is assigned to it.

```
Switch> show vlan internal usage

VLAN Usage
---- -------------
1025 FastEthernet1/0/23
1026 FastEthernet1/0/24
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
switchport mode	Configures the VLAN membership mode of a port.
vlan (global configuration)	Enables config-vlan mode where you can configure VLANs 1 to 4094.
vlan (VLAN configuration)	Configures VLAN characteristics in the VLAN database. Only available for normal-range VLANs (VLAN IDs 1 to 1005). Do not enter leading zeros.

show vlan access-map

Use the **show vlan access-map** privileged EXEC command to display information about a particular VLAN access map or for all VLAN access maps.

show vlan access-map [*mapname*] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

mapname	(Optional) Name of a specific VLAN access map.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show vlan access-map** command:

```
Switch# show vlan access-map
Vlan access-map "SecWiz"  10
  Match clauses:
    ip  address: SecWiz_Fa1_0_3_in_ip
  Action:
    forward
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vlan filter	Displays information about all VLAN filters or about a particular VLAN or VLAN access map.
vlan access-map	Creates a VLAN map entry for VLAN packet filtering.
vlan filter	Applies a VLAN map to one or more VLANs.

show vlan filter

Use the **show vlan filter** privileged EXEC command to display information about all VLAN filters or about a particular VLAN or VLAN access map.

show vlan filter [**access-map** *name* | **vlan** *vlan-id*] [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

access-map *name*	(Optional) Display filtering information for the specified VLAN access map.
vlan *vlan-id*	(Optional) Display filtering information for the specified VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show vlan filter** command:

```
Switch# show vlan filter
VLAN Map map_1 is filtering VLANs:
  20-22
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vlan access-map	Displays information about a particular VLAN access map or for all VLAN access maps.
vlan access-map	Creates a VLAN map entry for VLAN packet filtering.
vlan filter	Applies a VLAN map to one or more VLANs.

show vmps

Use the **show vmps** user EXEC command without keywords to display the VLAN Query Protocol (VQP) version, reconfirmation interval, retry count, VLAN Membership Policy Server (VMPS) IP addresses, and the current and primary servers, or use the **statistics** keyword to display client-side statistics.

show vmps [**statistics**] [**|** {**begin | exclude | include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

statistics	(Optional) Display VQP client-side statistics and counters.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show vmps** command:

```
Switch> show vmps
VQP Client Status:
--------------------
VMPS VQP Version:   1
Reconfirm Interval: 60 min
Server Retry Count: 3
VMPS domain server:

Reconfirmation status
---------------------
VMPS Action:         other
```

This is an example of output from the **show vmps statistics** command. Table 2-29 describes each field in the display.

```
Switch> show vmps statistics
VMPS Client Statistics
----------------------
VQP  Queries:               0
VQP  Responses:             0
VMPS Changes:               0
VQP  Shutdowns:             0
VQP  Denied:                0
VQP  Wrong Domain:          0
VQP  Wrong Version:         0
VQP  Insufficient Resource: 0
```

Table 2-29 show vmps statistics Field Descriptions

Field	Description
VQP Queries	Number of queries sent by the client to the VMPS.
VQP Responses	Number of responses sent to the client from the VMPS.
VMPS Changes	Number of times that the VMPS changed from one server to another.
VQP Shutdowns	Number of times the VMPS sent a response to shut down the port. The client disables the port and removes all dynamic addresses on this port from the address table. You must administratively re-enable the port to restore connectivity.
VQP Denied	Number of times the VMPS denied the client request for security reasons. When the VMPS response denies an address, no frame is forwarded to or from the workstation with that address (broadcast or multicast frames are delivered to the workstation if the port has been assigned to a VLAN). The client keeps the denied address in the address table as a blocked address to prevent more queries from being sent to the VMPS for each new packet received from this workstation. The client ages the address if no new packets are received from this workstation on this port within the aging time period.
VQP Wrong Domain	Number of times the management domain in the request does not match the one for the VMPS. Any previous VLAN assignments of the port are not changed. This response means that the server and the client have not been configured with the same VTP management domain.
VQP Wrong Version	Number of times the version field in the query packet contains a value that is higher than the version supported by the VMPS. The VLAN assignment of the port is not changed. The switches send only VMPS Version 1 requests.
VQP Insufficient Resource	Number of times the VMPS is unable to answer the request because of a resource availability problem. If the retry limit has not yet been reached, the client repeats the request with the same server or with the next alternate server, depending on whether the per-server retry count has been reached.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear vmps statistics	Clears the statistics maintained by the VQP client.
vmps reconfirm (privileged EXEC)	Sends VQP queries to reconfirm all dynamic VLAN assignments with the VMPS.
vmps retry	Configures the per-server retry count for the VQP client.
vmps server	Configures the primary VMPS and up to three secondary servers.

show vtp

Use the **show vtp** user EXEC command to display general information about the VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) management domain, status, and counters.

show vtp {**counters** | **password** | **status**} [| {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

counters	Display the VTP statistics for the switch.
password	Display the configured VTP password.
status	Display general information about the VTP management domain status.
| begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the *expression*.
| exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the *expression*.
| include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified *expression*.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The **password** keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show vtp counters** command. Table 2-30 describes each field in the display.

```
Switch> show vtp counters

VTP statistics:
Summary advertisements received    : 0
Subset advertisements received     : 0
Request advertisements received    : 0
Summary advertisements transmitted : 0
Subset advertisements transmitted  : 0
Request advertisements transmitted : 0
Number of config revision errors   : 0
Number of config digest errors     : 0
Number of V1 summary errors        : 0
```

```
VTP pruning statistics:

Trunk            Join Transmitted Join Received    Summary advts received from
                                                   non-pruning-capable device
---------------- ---------------- ---------------- --------------------------
Fa1/0/47           0                0                0
Fa1/0/48           0                0                0
Gi2/0/1          0                0                0
Gi3/0/2          0                0                0
```

Table 2-30 show vtp counters Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Summary advertisements received	Number of summary advertisements received by this switch on its trunk ports. Summary advertisements contain the management domain name, the configuration revision number, the update timestamp and identity, the authentication checksum, and the number of subset advertisements to follow.
Subset advertisements received	Number of subset advertisements received by this switch on its trunk ports. Subset advertisements contain all the information for one or more VLANs.
Request advertisements received	Number of advertisement requests received by this switch on its trunk ports. Advertisement requests normally request information on all VLANs. They can also request information on a subset of VLANs.
Summary advertisements transmitted	Number of summary advertisements sent by this switch on its trunk ports. Summary advertisements contain the management domain name, the configuration revision number, the update timestamp and identity, the authentication checksum, and the number of subset advertisements to follow.
Subset advertisements transmitted	Number of subset advertisements sent by this switch on its trunk ports. Subset advertisements contain all the information for one or more VLANs.
Request advertisements transmitted	Number of advertisement requests sent by this switch on its trunk ports. Advertisement requests normally request information on all VLANs. They can also request information on a subset of VLANs.
Number of configuration revision errors	Number of revision errors. Whenever you define a new VLAN, delete an existing one, suspend or resume an existing VLAN, or modify the parameters on an existing VLAN, the configuration revision number of the switch increments. Revision errors increment whenever the switch receives an advertisement whose revision number matches the revision number of the switch, but the MD5 digest values do not match. This error means that the VTP password in the two switches is different or that the switches have different configurations. These errors means that the switch is filtering incoming advertisements, which causes the VTP database to become unsynchronized across the network.

Table 2-30 show vtp counters Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Number of configuration digest errors	Number of MD5 digest errors. Digest errors increment whenever the MD5 digest in the summary packet and the MD5 digest of the received advertisement calculated by the switch do not match. This error usually means that the VTP password in the two switches is different. To solve this problem, make sure the VTP password on all switches is the same. These errors mean that the switch is filtering incoming advertisements, which causes the VTP database to become unsynchronized across the network.
Number of V1 summary errors	Number of Version 1 errors. Version 1 summary errors increment whenever a switch in VTP V2 mode receives a VTP Version 1 frame. These errors mean that at least one neighboring switch is either running VTP Version 1 or VTP Version 2 with V2-mode disabled. To solve this problem, change the configuration of the switches in VTP V2-mode to disabled.
Join Transmitted	Number of VTP pruning messages sent on the trunk.
Join Received	Number of VTP pruning messages received on the trunk.
Summary Advts Received from non-pruning-capable device	Number of VTP summary messages received on the trunk from devices that do not support pruning.

This is an example of output from the **show vtp status** command. Table 2-31 describes each field in the display.

```
Switch> show vtp status
VTP Version                     : 2
Configuration Revision          : 0
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 1005
Number of existing VLANs        : 45
VTP Operating Mode              : Transparent
VTP Domain Name                 : shared_testbed1
VTP Pruning Mode                : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode                     : Disabled
VTP Traps Generation            : Enabled
MD5 digest                      : 0x3A 0x29 0x86 0x39 0xB4 0x5D 0x58 0xD7
```

Table 2-31 show vtp status Field Descriptions

Field	Description
VTP Version	Displays the VTP version operating on the switch. By default, the switch implements Version 1 but can be set to Version 2.
Configuration Revision	Current configuration revision number on this switch.
Maximum VLANs Supported Locally	Maximum number of VLANs supported locally.
Number of Existing VLANs	Number of existing VLANs.

Table 2-31 show vtp status Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
VTP Operating Mode	Displays the VTP operating mode, which can be server, client, or transparent. Server: a switch in VTP server mode is enabled for VTP and sends advertisements. You can configure VLANs on it. The switch guarantees that it can recover all the VLAN information in the current VTP database from nonvolatile RAM (NVRAM) after reboot. By default, every switch is a VTP server. **Note** The switch automatically changes from VTP server mode to VTP client mode if it detects a failure while writing the configuration to NVRAM and cannot return to server mode until the NVRAM is functioning. Client: a switch in VTP client mode is enabled for VTP, can send advertisements, but does not have enough nonvolatile storage to store VLAN configurations. You cannot configure VLANs on it. When a VTP client starts up, it does not send VTP advertisements until it receives advertisements to initialize its VLAN database. Transparent: a switch in VTP transparent mode is disabled for VTP, does not send or learn from advertisements sent by other devices, and cannot affect VLAN configurations on other devices in the network. The switch receives VTP advertisements and forwards them on all trunk ports except the one on which the advertisement was received.
VTP Domain Name	Name that identifies the administrative domain for the switch.
VTP Pruning Mode	Displays whether pruning is enabled or disabled. Enabling pruning on a VTP server enables pruning for the entire management domain. Pruning restricts flooded traffic to those trunk links that the traffic must use to access the appropriate network devices.
VTP V2 Mode	Displays if VTP Version 2 mode is enabled. All VTP Version 2 switches operate in Version 1 mode by default. Each VTP switch automatically detects the capabilities of all the other VTP devices. A network of VTP devices should be configured to Version 2 only if all VTP switches in the network can operate in Version 2 mode.
VTP Traps Generation	Displays whether VTP traps are sent to a network management station.
MD5 Digest	A 16-byte checksum of the VTP configuration.
Configuration Last Modified	Displays the date and time of the last configuration modification. Displays the IP address of the switch that caused the configuration change to the database.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear vtp counters	Clears the VTP and pruning counters.
vtp (global configuration)	Configures the VTP filename, interface name, domain name, and mode.
vtp (VLAN configuration)	Configures the VTP domain name, password, pruning, and mode.