



Network Management Commands

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destination (ERSPAN)

To configure an Encapsulated Remote Switched Port Analyzer (ERSPAN) source session destination and specify destination properties, use the **destination** command in ERSPAN monitor source session configuration mode. To remove a destination session, use the **no** form of this command.

destination
no destination

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.				
Command Default	A source session destination is not configured.				
Command Modes	ERSPAN monitor source session configuration mode (config-mon-erspan-src)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Denali 16.3.1</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Denali 16.3.1	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Denali 16.3.1	This command was introduced.				

Usage Guidelines ERSPAN traffic is GRE-encapsulated SPAN traffic that can only be processed by an ERSPAN destination session.

All ERSPAN source session (maximum 8) destination IP address need not be same. Enter the **ip address** command to configure the IP address for the ERSPAN destination sessions.

The ERSPAN source session destination IP address, which is configured on an interface on the destination switch, is the source of traffic that an ERSPAN destination session sends to destination ports. Configure the same address in both the source and destination sessions with the **ip address** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an ERSPAN source session destination and enter the ERSPAN monitor destination session configuration mode to specify the destination properties:

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 2 type erspan-source
Switch(config-mon-erspan-src)# destination
Switch(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)# ip address 10.1.1.1
Switch(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#
```

The following sample output from the **show monitor session all** displays different IP addresses for source session destinations:

```
Switch# show monitor session all

Session 1
-----
Type : ERSPAN Source Session
Status : Admin Disabled
Description : session1
Destination IP Address : 10.1.1.1

Session 2
-----
Type : ERSPAN Source Session
```

```
Status : Admin Disabled
Description : session2
Destination IP Address : 192.0.2.1
```

```
Session 3
-----
Type : ERSPAN Source Session
Status : Admin Disabled
Description : session3
Destination IP Address : 198.51.100.1
```

```
Session 4
-----
Type : ERSPAN Source Session
Status : Admin Disabled
Description : session4
Destination IP Address : 203.0.113.1
```

```
Session 5
-----
Type : ERSPAN Source Session
Status : Admin Disabled
Description : session5
Destination IP Address : 209.165.200.225
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
erspan-id	Configures the ID used by the destination session to identify the ERSPAN traffic.
ip ttl	Configures TTL values for packets in the ERSPAN traffic.
monitor session type erspan-source	Configures a local ERSPAN source session.
origin	Configures an IP address used as the source of the ERSPAN traffic.

event manager applet

To register an applet with the Embedded Event Manager (EEM) and to enter applet configuration mode, use the **event manager applet** command in global configuration mode. To unregister the applet, use the **no** form of this command.

```
event manager applet applet-name [authorization bypass] [class class-options] [trap]
no event manager applet applet-name [authorization bypass] [class class-options] [trap]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>applet-name</i>	Name of the applet file.
authorization	(Optional) Specifies AAA authorization type for applet.
bypass	(Optional) Specifies EEM AAA authorization type bypass.
class	(Optional) Specifies the EEM policy class.
<i>class-options</i>	(Optional) The EEM policy class. You can specify either one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>class-letter</i>-- Letter from A to Z that identifies each policy class. You can specify any one <i>class-letter</i>. • default --Specifies the policies registered with the default class.
trap	(Optional) Generates a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap when the policy is triggered.

Command Default No EEM applets are registered.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines An EEM applet is a concise method for defining event screening criteria and the actions to be taken when that event occurs.

Only one event configuration command is allowed within an applet configuration. When applet configuration submode is exited and no event command is present, a warning is displayed stating that no event is associated with this applet. If no event is specified, this applet is not considered registered and the applet is not displayed. When no action is associated with this applet, events are still triggered but no actions are performed. Multiple action applet configuration commands are allowed within an applet configuration. Use the **show event manager policy registered** command to display a list of registered applets.

Before modifying an EEM applet, use the **no** form of this command to unregister the applet because the existing applet is not replaced until you exit applet configuration mode. While you are in applet configuration mode modifying the applet, the existing applet may be executing. When you exit applet configuration mode, the old applet is unregistered and the new version is registered.



Note Do not attempt making any partial modification. EEM does not support partial changes to already registered policies. EEM policy has to be always unregistered before registering again with changes.

Action configuration commands are uniquely identified using the *label* argument, which can be any string value. Actions are sorted in ascending alphanumeric key sequence using the *label* argument as the sort key and are run using this sequence.

The EEM schedules and runs policies on the basis of an event specification that is contained within the policy itself. When applet configuration mode is exited, EEM examines the event and action commands that are entered and registers the applet to be run when a specified event occurs.

The EEM policies will be assigned a class when **class** *class-letter* is specified when they are registered. EEM policies registered without a class will be assigned to the **default** class. Threads that have **default** as the class will service the default class when the thread is available for work. Threads that are assigned specific class letters will service any policy with a matching class letter when the thread is available for work.

If there is no EEM execution thread available to run the policy in the specified class and a scheduler rule for the class is configured, the policy will wait until a thread of that class is available for execution. Synchronous policies that are triggered from the same input event should be scheduled in the same execution thread. Policies will be queued in a separate queue for each class using the `queue_priority` as the queuing order.

When a policy is triggered and if AAA is configured it will contact the AAA server for authorization. Using the **authorization bypass** keyword combination, you can skip to contact the AAA server and run the policy immediately. EEM stores AAA bypassed policy names in a list. This list is checked when policies are triggered. If a match is found, AAA authorization is bypassed.

To avoid authorization for commands configured through the EEM policy, EEM will use named method lists, which AAA provides. These named method lists can be configured to have no command authorization.

The following is a sample AAA configuration.

This configuration assumes a TACACS+ server at 192.168.10.1 port 10000. If the TACACS+ server is not enabled, configuration commands are permitted on the console; however, EEM policy and applet CLI interactions will fail.

```
enable password lab
aaa new-model
tacacs-server host 128.107.164.152 port 10000
tacacs-server key cisco
aaa authentication login consoleline none
aaa authorization exec consoleline none
aaa authorization commands 1 consoleline none
aaa authorization commands 15 consoleline none
line con 0
  exec-timeout 0 0
  login authentication consoleline
aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ enable
aaa authorization exec default group tacacs+
aaa authorization commands 1 default group tacacs+
aaa authorization commands 15 default group tacacs+
```

The **authorization**, **class** and **trap** keywords can be used in any combination.

Examples

The following example shows an EEM applet called IPSLAping1 being registered to run when there is an exact match on the value of a specified SNMP object ID that represents a successful IP SLA

ICMP echo operation (this is equivalent to a **ping** command). Four actions are triggered when the echo operation fails, and event monitoring is disabled until after the second failure. A message that the ICMP echo operation to a server failed is sent to syslog, an SNMP trap is generated, EEM publishes an application-specific event, and a counter called IPSLA1F is incremented by a value of one.

```
Router(config)# event manager applet IPSLAping1
Router(config-applet)# event snmp oid 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.42.1.2.9.1.6.4 get-type exact
entry-op eq entry-val 1 exit-op eq exit-val 2 poll-interval 5
Router(config-applet)# action 1.0 syslog priority critical msg "Server IP echo failed:
OID=$_snmp_oid_val"
Router(config-applet)# action 1.1 snmp-trap strdata "EEM detected server reachability
failure to 10.1.88.9"
Router(config-applet)# action 1.2 publish-event sub-system 88000101 type 1 arg1 10.1.88.9
arg2 IPSLAEcho arg3 fail
Router(config-applet)# action 1.3 counter name _IPSLA1F value 1 op inc
```

The following example shows how to register an applet with the name one and class A and enter applet configuration mode where the timer event detector is set to trigger an event every 10 seconds. When the event is triggered, the **action syslog** command writes the message “hello world” to syslog.

```
Router(config)# event manager applet one class A
Router(config-applet)# event timer watchdog time 10
Router(config-applet)# action syslog syslog msg "hello world"
Router(config-applet)# exit
```

The following example shows how to bypass the AAA authorization when registering an applet with the name one and class A.

```
Router(config)# event manager applet one class A authorization bypass
Router(config-applet)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show event manager policy registered	Displays registered EEM policies.

filter (ERSPAN)

To configure the Encapsulated Remote Switched Port Analyzer (ERSPAN) source VLAN filtering when the ERSPAN source is a trunk port, use the **filter** command in ERSPAN monitor source session configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
filter {ip access-group {standard-access-list extended-access-list acl-name} | ipv6 access-group acl-name
| mac access-group acl-name | vlan vlan-id [{,}] [-]}
no filter {ip [{access-group | [{standard-access-list extended-access-list acl-name}]}] | ipv6
[{{access-group}] | mac [{{access-group}] | vlan vlan-id [{,}] [-]}
```

Syntax Description		
ip		Specifies the IP access control rules.
access-group		Specifies an access control group.
<i>standard-access-list</i>		Standard IP access list.
<i>extended-access-list</i>		Extended IP access list.
<i>acl-name</i>		Access list name.
ipv6		Specifies the IPv6 access control rules.
mac		Specifies the media access control (MAC) rules.
vlan <i>vlan-ID</i>		Specifies the ERSPAN source VLAN. Valid values are from 1 to 4094.
,		(Optional) Specifies another VLAN.
-		(Optional) Specifies a range of VLANs.

Command Default Source VLAN filtering is not configured.

Command Modes ERSPAN monitor source session configuration mode (config-mon-erspan-src)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Denali 16.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You cannot include source VLANs and filter VLANs in the same session.

When you configure the **filter** command on a monitored trunk interface, only traffic on that set of specified VLANs is monitored.

Examples The following example shows how to configure source VLAN filtering:

```
Device(config)# monitor session 2 type erspan-source
Device(config-mon-erspan-src)# filter vlan 3
```


Related Commands

Command	Description
monitor session type erspan-source	Configures a local ERSPAN source session.

ip wccp

To enable the web cache service, and specify the service number that corresponds to a dynamic service that is defined by the application engine, use the **ip wccp** global configuration command on the device. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the service.

```
ip wccp {web-cache | service-number} [group-address groupaddress] [group-list access-list]
[redirect-list access-list] [password encryption-number password]
no ip wccp {web-cache | service-number} [group-address groupaddress] [group-list access-list]
[redirect-list access-list] [password encryption-number password]
```

Syntax Description		
web-cache		Specifies the web-cache service (WCCP Version 1 and Version 2).
<i>service-number</i>		Dynamic service identifier, which means the service definition is dictated by the cache. The dynamic service number can be from 0 to 254. The maximum number of services is 256, which includes the web-cache service specified with the web-cache keyword.
group-address <i>groupaddress</i>		(Optional) Specifies the multicast group address used by the devices and the application engines to participate in the service group.
group-list <i>access-list</i>		(Optional) If a multicast group address is not used, specifies a list of valid IP addresses that correspond to the application engines that are participating in the service group.
redirect-list <i>access-list</i>		(Optional) Specifies the redirect service for specific hosts or specific packets from hosts.
password <i>encryption-number</i> <i>password</i>		(Optional) Specifies an encryption number. The range is 0 to 7. Use 0 for not encrypted, and use 7 for proprietary. Also, specifies a password name up to seven characters in length. The device combines the password with the MD5 authentication value to create security for the connection between the device and the application engine. By default, no password is configured, and no authentication is performed.

Command Default WCCP services are not enabled on the device.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

WCCP transparent caching bypasses Network Address Translation (NAT) when Cisco Express Forwarding switching is enabled. To work around this situation, configure WCCP transparent caching in the outgoing direction, enable Cisco Express Forwarding switching on the content engine interface, and specify the **ip wccp web-cache redirect out** command. Configure WCCP in the incoming direction on the inside interface by

specifying the **ip wccp redirect exclude in** command on the router interface facing the cache. This configuration prevents the redirection of any packets arriving on that interface.

You can also include a redirect list when configuring a service group. The specified redirect list will deny packets with a NAT (source) IP address and prevent redirection.

This command instructs a device to enable or disable support for the specified service number or the web-cache service name. A service number can be from 0 to 254. Once the service number or name is enabled, the router can participate in the establishment of a service group.

When the **no ip wccp** command is entered, the device terminates participation in the service group, deallocates space if none of the interfaces still have the service configured, and terminates the WCCP task if no other services are configured.

The keywords following the **web-cache** keyword and the *service-number* argument are optional and may be specified in any order, but only may be specified once.

Example

The following example configures a web cache, the interface connected to the application engine or the server, and the interface connected to the client:

```
Device(config)# ip wccp web-cache
Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
Device(config-if)# no switchport
Device(config-if)# ip address 172.20.10.30 255.255.255.0
Device(config-if)# no shutdown
Device(config-if)# exit
Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/2
Device(config-if)# no switchport
Device(config-if)#
*Dec 6 13:11:29.507: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3, changed state to down

Device(config-if)# ip address 175.20.20.10 255.255.255.0
Device(config-if)# no shutdown
Device(config-if)# ip wccp web-cache redirect in
Device(config-if)# ip wccp web-cache group-listen
Device(config-if)# exit
```

monitor session

To create a new Ethernet Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) or a Remote Switched Port Analyzer (RSPAN) session configuration for analyzing traffic between ports or add to an existing session configuration, use the **monitor session** global configuration command. To clear SPAN or RSPAN sessions, use the **no** form of this command.

```
monitor session session-number {destination | filter | source}
no monitor session {session-number [destination | filter | source] | all | local | range
session-range | remote}
```

Syntax Description	
	<i>session-number</i>
all	Clears all monitor sessions.
local	Clears all local monitor sessions.
range <i>session-range</i>	Clears monitor sessions in the specified range.
remote	Clears all remote monitor sessions.

Command Default No monitor sessions are configured.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You can verify your settings by entering the **show monitor** privileged EXEC command. You can display SPAN, RSPAN, FSPAN, and FRSPAN configuration on the switch by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command. SPAN information appears near the end of the output.

Example

This example shows how to create a local SPAN session 1 to monitor traffic on Po13 (an EtherChannel port) and limit SPAN traffic in the session only to VLAN 1281. Egress traffic replicates the source; ingress forwarding is not enabled.

```
Device(config)# monitor session 1 source interface Po13
Device(config)# monitor session 1 filter vlan 1281
Device(config)# monitor session 1 destination interface GigabitEthernet2/0/36 encapsulation
replicate
Device(config)# monitor session 1 destination interface GigabitEthernet3/0/36 encapsulation
replicate
```

The following is the output of a **show monitor session all** command after completing these setup instructions:

```
Device# show monitor session all

Session 1
-----
Type                : Local Session
Source Ports        :
  Both              : Po13
Destination Ports   : Gi2/0/36,Gi3/0/36
  Encapsulation     : Replicate
    Ingress         : Disabled
Filter VLANs       : 1281
...
```

monitor session

To create a new Ethernet Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) or a Remote Switched Port Analyzer (RSPAN) or Encapsulated Remote Switched Port Analyzer (ERSPAN) session configuration for analyzing traffic between ports or add to an existing session configuration, use the **monitor session** global configuration command. To clear sessions, use the **no** form of this command.

```
monitor session session-number {destination | filter | source | type {erspan-destination | erspan-source } }
no monitor session [session-number [destination | filter | source | type {erspan-destination | erspan-source } ] | all | local | range session-range | remote }
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>session-number</i>	The session number identified with the session.
	all	Clears all monitor sessions.
	local	Clears all local monitor sessions.
	range <i>session-range</i>	Clears monitor sessions in the specified range.
	remote	Clears all remote monitor sessions.

Command Default No monitor sessions are configured.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.
	Cisco IOS XE Gibraltar 16.11.1	The type { erspan-destination erspan-source } keywords were introduced.

Usage Guidelines You can set a combined maximum of two local SPAN sessions and RSPAN source sessions. You can have a total of 66 SPAN, RSPAN, and ERSPAN sessions on a switch or switch stack.

You can verify your settings by entering the **show monitor** privileged EXEC command. You can display SPAN, RSPAN, FSPAN, FRSPAN, and ERSPAN configuration on the switch by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command. SPAN information appears near the end of the output.

Example

This example shows how to create a local SPAN session 1 to monitor traffic on Po13 (an EtherChannel port) and limit SPAN traffic in the session only to VLAN 1281. Egress traffic replicates the source; ingress forwarding is not enabled.

```
Device(config)# monitor session 1 source interface Po13
Device(config)# monitor session 1 filter vlan 1281
Device(config)# monitor session 1 destination interface GigabitEthernet2/0/36 encapsulation
```

```
replicate
```

```
Device(config)# monitor session 1 destination interface GigabitEthernet3/0/36 encapsulation  
replicate
```

The following is the output of a **show monitor session all** command after completing these setup instructions:

```
Device# show monitor session all  
  
Session 1  
-----  
Type                : Local Session  
Source Ports        :  
  Both              : Po13  
Destination Ports   : Gi2/0/36,Gi3/0/36  
  Encapsulation     : Replicate  
  Ingress           : Disabled  
Filter VLANs        : 1281  
...
```

monitor session destination

To start a new Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) session or Remote SPAN (RSPAN) destination session, to enable ingress traffic on the destination port for a network security device (such as a Cisco IDS Sensor Appliance), and to add or delete interfaces or VLANs to or from an existing SPAN or RSPAN session, use the **monitor session destination** global configuration command. To remove the SPAN or RSPAN session or to remove destination interfaces from the SPAN or RSPAN session, use the **no** form of this command.

```
monitor session session-number destination {interface interface-id [, | -] [encapsulation
{replicate | dot1q} ] {ingress [dot1q | untagged] } | {remote} vlan vlan-id
no monitor session session-number destination {interface interface-id [, | -] [encapsulation
{replicate | dot1q} ] {ingress [dot1q | untagged] } | {remote} vlan vlan-id
```

Syntax Description

session-number

interface *interface-id*

Specifies the destination or source interface for the session. Valid interface types include physical ports (including type, stack member, and channel), VLANs, and EtherChannels. A channel is also a valid interface type, and the

,

(Optional) Specifies a series of interfaces or VLANs from a previous range. Enter a space before a

-

(Optional) Specifies a range of interfaces or VLANs

encapsulation replicate

(Optional) Specifies that the destination interface replicates traffic. If not selected, the default is to send packets to the

These keywords are valid only for local SPAN sessions. They preserve the original VLAN ID; therefore, packets are always sent to the original VLAN. Ignored with the **no** form of the command.

encapsulation dot1q

(Optional) Specifies that the destination interface uses IEEE 802.1Q encapsulation.

These keywords are valid only for local SPAN sessions. They preserve the original VLAN ID; therefore, packets are always sent to the original VLAN. Ignored with the **no** form of the command.

ingress

Enables ingress traffic forwarding.

dot1q

(Optional) Accepts incoming packets with IEEE 802.1Q encapsulation on the default VLAN.

untagged

(Optional) Accepts incoming packets with untagged frames on the default VLAN.

isl

Specifies ingress forwarding using ISL encapsulation.

remote

Specifies the remote VLAN for an RSPAN session. The remote VLAN must be in the range 1006 to 4094.

The RSPAN VLAN cannot be VLAN 1 (the default for Token Ring and FDDI VLANs).

vlan *vlan-id* Sets the default VLAN for ingress traffic

Command Default

No monitor sessions are configured.

If **encapsulation replicate** is not specified on a local SPAN destination port, packets are sent in native form with no encapsulation tag.

Ingress forwarding is disabled on destination ports.

You can specify **all**, **local**, **range** *session-range*, or **remote** with the **no monitor session** command to clear all SPAN and RSPAN, all local SPAN, a range, or all RSPAN sessions.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A SPAN or RSPAN destination must be a physical port.

You can have a maximum of 64 destination ports on a switch or a switch stack.

Each session can include multiple ingress or egress source ports or VLANs, but you cannot combine source ports and source VLANs in a single session. Each session can include multiple destination ports.

When you use VLAN-based SPAN (VSPAN) to analyze network traffic in a VLAN or set of VLANs, all active ports in the source VLANs become source ports for the SPAN or RSPAN session. Trunk ports are included as source ports for VSPAN, and only packets with the monitored VLAN ID are sent to the destination port.

You can monitor traffic on a single port or VLAN or on a series or range of ports or VLANs. You select a series or range of interfaces or VLANs by using the [, | -] options.

If you specify a series of VLANs or interfaces, you must enter a space before and after the comma. If you specify a range of VLANs or interfaces, you must enter a space before and after the hyphen (-).

EtherChannel ports can be configured as SPAN or RSPAN destination ports. A physical port that is a member of an EtherChannel group can be used as a destination port, but it cannot participate in the EtherChannel group while it is as a SPAN destination.

A port used as a destination port cannot be a SPAN or RSPAN source, nor can a port be a destination port for more than one session at a time.

You can enable IEEE 802.1x authentication on a port that is a SPAN or RSPAN destination port; however, IEEE 802.1x authentication is disabled until the port is removed as a SPAN destination. If IEEE 802.1x authentication is not available on the port, the switch returns an error message. You can enable IEEE 802.1x authentication on a SPAN or RSPAN source port.

If ingress traffic forwarding is enabled for a network security device, the destination port forwards traffic at Layer 2.

Destination ports can be configured to function in these ways:

- When you enter **monitor session** *session_number* **destination interface** *interface-id* with no other keywords, egress encapsulation is untagged, and ingress forwarding is not enabled.

- When you enter **monitor session** *session_number* **destination interface** *interface-id* **ingress**, egress encapsulation is untagged; ingress encapsulation depends on the keywords that follow—**dot1q** or **untagged**.
- When you enter **monitor session** *session_number* **destination interface** *interface-id* **encapsulation replicate** with no other keywords, egress encapsulation replicates the source interface encapsulation; ingress forwarding is not enabled. (This applies to local SPAN only; RSPAN does not support encapsulation replication.)
- When you enter **monitor session** *session_number* **destination interface** *interface-id* **encapsulation replicate ingress**, egress encapsulation replicates the source interface encapsulation; ingress encapsulation depends on the keywords that follow—**dot1q** or **untagged**. (This applies to local SPAN only; RSPAN does not support encapsulation replication.)

You can verify your settings by entering the **show monitor** privileged EXEC command. You can display SPAN, RSPAN, FSPAN, and FRSPAN configuration on the switch by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command. SPAN information appears near the end of the output.

Examples

This example shows how to create a local SPAN session 1 to monitor both sent and received traffic on source port 1 on stack member 1 to destination port 2 on stack member 2:

```
Device(config)# monitor session 1 source interface gigabitethernet1/0/1 both
Device(config)# monitor session 1 destination interface gigabitethernet1/0/2
```

This example shows how to delete a destination port from an existing local SPAN session:

```
Device(config)# no monitor session 2 destination interface gigabitethernet1/0/2
```

This example shows how to configure RSPAN source session 1 to monitor a source interface and to configure the destination RSPAN VLAN 900:

```
Device(config)# monitor session 1 source interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
Device(config)# monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 900
Device(config)# end
```

This example shows how to configure an RSPAN destination session 10 in the switch receiving the monitored traffic:

```
Device(config)# monitor session 10 source remote vlan 900
Device(config)# monitor session 10 destination interface gigabitethernet1/0/2
```

This example shows how to configure the destination port for ingress traffic on VLAN 5 by using a security device that supports IEEE 802.1Q encapsulation. Egress traffic replicates the source; ingress traffic uses IEEE 802.1Q encapsulation.

```
Device(config)# monitor session 2 destination interface gigabitethernet1/0/2 encapsulation
dot1q ingress dot1q vlan 5
```

This example shows how to configure the destination port for ingress traffic on VLAN 5 by using a security device that does not support encapsulation. Egress traffic and ingress traffic are untagged.

```
Device(config)# monitor session 2 destination interface gigabitethernet1/0/2 ingress untagged  
vlan 5
```

monitor session filter

To start a new flow-based SPAN (FSPAN) session or flow-based RSPAN (FRSPAN) source or destination session, or to limit (filter) SPAN source traffic to specific VLANs, use the **monitor session filter** global configuration command. To remove filters from the SPAN or RSPAN session, use the **no** form of this command.

```
monitor session session-number filter {vlan vlan-id [, | -] }
no monitor session session-number filter {vlan vlan-id [, | -] }
```

Syntax Description

session-number

vlan *vlan-id*

Specifies a list of VLANs as filters on trunk source ports to limit SPAN traffic to specific VLANs. The *vlan-id* range is 1 to 4094.

,

(Optional) Specifies a series of VLANs, or separates a range of VLANs. Enter a space before and after the comma.

-

(Optional) Specifies a range of VLANs. Enter a space before and after the hyphen.

Command Default

No monitor sessions are configured.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release

Modification

Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2

This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can monitor traffic on a single VLAN or on a series or range of ports or VLANs. You select a series or range of VLANs by using the [, | -] options.

If you specify a series of VLANs, you must enter a space before and after the comma. If you specify a range of VLANs, you must enter a space before and after the hyphen (-).

VLAN filtering refers to analyzing network traffic on a selected set of VLANs on trunk source ports. By default, all VLANs are monitored on trunk source ports. You can use the **monitor session *session-number* filter vlan *vlan-id*** command to limit SPAN traffic on trunk source ports to only the specified VLANs.

VLAN monitoring and VLAN filtering are mutually exclusive. If a VLAN is a source, VLAN filtering cannot be enabled. If VLAN filtering is configured, a VLAN cannot become a source.

You can verify your settings by entering the **show monitor** privileged EXEC command. You can display SPAN, RSPAN, FSPAN, and FRSPAN configuration on the switch by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command. SPAN information appears near the end of the output.

Examples

This example shows how to limit SPAN traffic in an existing session only to specific VLANs:

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 filter vlan 100 - 110
```

This example shows how to create a local SPAN session 1 to monitor both sent and received traffic on source port 1 on stack member 1 to destination port 2 on stack member 2 and to filter IPv4 traffic using access list number 122 in an FSPAN session:

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 source interface gigabitethernet1/0/1 both
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 destination interface gigabitethernet1/0/2
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 filter ip access-group 122
```

monitor session source

To start a new Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) session or Remote SPAN (RSPAN) source session, or to add or delete interfaces or VLANs to or from an existing SPAN or RSPAN session, use the **monitor session source** global configuration command. To remove the SPAN or RSPAN session or to remove source interfaces from the SPAN or RSPAN session, use the **no** form of this command.

```
monitor session session_number source {interface interface-id [, | -] [both | rx | tx] |
[remote] vlan vlan-id [, | -] [both | rx | tx] }
no monitor session session_number source {interface interface-id [, | -] [both | rx | tx] |
[remote] vlan vlan-id [, | -] [both | rx | tx] }
```

Syntax Description

<i>session_number</i>	
interface <i>interface-id</i>	Specifies the source interface for a SPAN or RSPAN session. Valid interfaces are physical ports (including type, stack member, module, and port number). For source interface, port channel is also a valid interface type, and the valid range is 1 to 48.
,	(Optional) Specifies a series of interfaces or VLANs, or separates a range of interfaces or VLANs from a previous range. Enter a space before and after the comma.
-	(Optional) Specifies a range of interfaces or VLANs. Enter a space before and after the hyphen.
both rx tx	(Optional) Specifies the traffic direction to monitor. If you do not specify a traffic direction, the source interface sends both transmitted and received traffic.
remote	(Optional) Specifies the remote VLAN for an RSPAN source or destination session. The range is 2 to 1001 and 1006 to 4094. The RSPAN VLAN cannot be VLAN 1 (the default VLAN) or VLAN IDs 1002 to 1005 (reserved for Token Ring and FDDI VLANs).
vlan <i>vlan-id</i>	When used with only the ingress keyword, sets default VLAN for ingress traffic.

Command Default

No monitor sessions are configured.

On a source interface, the default is to monitor both received and transmitted traffic.

On a trunk interface used as a source port, all VLANs are monitored.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Traffic that enters or leaves source ports or source VLANs can be monitored by using SPAN or RSPAN. Traffic routed to source ports or source VLANs cannot be monitored.

A source can be a physical port, a port channel, or a VLAN.

Each session can include multiple ingress or egress source ports or VLANs, but you cannot combine source ports and source VLANs in a single session. Each session can include multiple destination ports.

When you use VLAN-based SPAN (VSPAN) to analyze network traffic in a VLAN or set of VLANs, all active ports in the source VLANs become source ports for the SPAN or RSPAN session. Trunk ports are included as source ports for VSPAN, and only packets with the monitored VLAN ID are sent to the destination port.

You can monitor traffic on a single port or VLAN or on a series or range of ports or VLANs. You select a series or range of interfaces or VLANs by using the [, | -] options.

If you specify a series of VLANs or interfaces, you must enter a space before and after the comma. If you specify a range of VLANs or interfaces, you must enter a space before and after the hyphen (-).

You can monitor individual ports while they participate in an EtherChannel, or you can monitor the entire EtherChannel bundle by specifying the **port-channel** number as the RSPAN source interface.

A port used as a destination port cannot be a SPAN or RSPAN source, nor can a port be a destination port for more than one session at a time.

You can enable IEEE 802.1x authentication on a SPAN or RSPAN source port.

You can verify your settings by entering the **show monitor** privileged EXEC command. You can display SPAN, RSPAN, FSPAN, and FRSPAN configuration on the switch by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command. SPAN information appears near the end of the output.

Examples

This example shows how to create a local SPAN session 1 to monitor both sent and received traffic on source port 1 on stack member 1 to destination port 2 on stack member 2:

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 source interface gigabitethernet1/0/1 both
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 destination interface gigabitethernet1/0/2
```

This example shows how to configure RSPAN source session 1 to monitor multiple source interfaces and to configure the destination RSPAN VLAN 900.

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 source interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 source interface port-channel 2 tx
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 900
Switch(config)# end
```

monitor session type erspan-source

To configure a local Encapsulated Remote Switched Port Analyzer (ERSPAN) source session, use the **monitor session type erspan-source** command in global configuration mode. To remove the ERSPAN configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor session *span-session-number* **type erspan-source**
no monitor session *span-session-number* **type erspan-source**

Syntax Description

<i>span-session-number</i>	Number of the local ERSPAN session. Valid values are from 1 to 66.
----------------------------	--

Command Default

ERSPAN source session is not configured.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Denali 16.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The *span-session-number* and the session type (configured by the *erspan-source* keyword) cannot be changed once configured. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the session and then re-create the session with a new session ID or a new session type.

The ERSPAN source session destination IP address, which must be configured on an interface on the destination switch, is the source of traffic that an ERSPAN destination session sends to the destination ports. You can configure the same address in both the source and destination sessions with the **ip address** command in ERSPAN monitor destination session configuration mode.

The ERSPAN ID differentiates the ERSPAN traffic arriving at the same destination IP address from different ERSPAN source sessions.

The maximum local ERSPAN source session limit is 8.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an ERSPAN source session number:

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 55 type erspan-source
Switch(config-mon-erspan-src)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
monitor session type	Creates an ERSPAN source session number or enters the ERSPAN session configuration mode for the session.
show capability feature monitor	Displays information about monitor features.
show monitor session	Displays information about the ERSPAN, SPAN, and RSPAN sessions.

show ip sla statistics

To display current or aggregated operational status and statistics of all Cisco IOS IP Service Level Agreement (SLA) operations or a specified operation, use the **show ip sla statistics** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show ip sla statistics [*operation-number* [**details**] | **aggregated** [*operation-number* | **details**] | **details**]

Syntax Description	<i>operation-number</i>	(Optional) Number of the operation for which operational status and statistics are displayed. Accepted values are from 1 to 2147483647.
	details	(Optional) Specifies detailed output.
	aggregated	(Optional) Specifies the IP SLA aggregated statistics.

Command Default Displays output for all running IP SLA operations.

Command Modes User EXEC
Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use the **show ip sla statistics** to display the current state of IP SLA operations, including how much life the operation has left, whether the operation is active, and the completion time. The output also includes the monitoring data returned for the last (most recently completed) operation. This generated operation ID is displayed when you use the **show ip sla** configuration command for the base multicast operation, and as part of the summary statistics for the entire operation.

Enter the **show** command for a specific operation ID to display details for that one responder.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip sla statistics** command:

```
Device# show ip sla statistics

Current Operational State
Entry Number: 3
Modification Time: *22:15:43.000 UTC Sun Feb 11 2001
Diagnostics Text:
Last Time this Entry was Reset: Never
Number of Octets in use by this Entry: 1332
Number of Operations Attempted: 2
Current Seconds Left in Life: 3511
Operational State of Entry: active
Latest Completion Time (milliseconds): 544
Latest Operation Start Time: *22:16:43.000 UTC Sun Feb 11 2001
Latest Oper Sense: ok
Latest Sense Description: 200 OK
```

```
Total RTT: 544
DNS RTT: 12
TCP Connection RTT: 28
HTTP Transaction RTT: 504
HTTP Message Size: 9707
```

show monitor

To display information about all Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) and Remote SPAN (RSPAN) sessions, use the **show monitor** command in EXEC mode.

show monitor [**session** {*session_number* | **all** | **local** | **range** *list* | **remote**} [**detail**]]

Syntax Description	
session	(Optional) Displays information about specified SPAN sessions.
<i>session_number</i>	
all	(Optional) Displays all SPAN sessions.
local	(Optional) Displays only local SPAN sessions.
range <i>list</i>	(Optional) Displays a range of SPAN sessions, where <i>list</i> is the range of valid sessions. The range is 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	(Optional) Displays only remote SPAN sessions.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the specified sessions.

Command Modes	
	User EXEC
	Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines 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:

```
Device# show monitor
Session 1
-----
Type : Local Session
Source Ports :
```

```

RX Only : Gi4/0/1
Both : Gi4/0/2-3,Gi4/0/5-6
Destination Ports : Gi4/0/20
Encapsulation : Replicate
Ingress : Disabled
Session 2
-----
Type : Remote Source Session
Source VLANs :
TX Only : 10
Both : 1-9
Dest RSPAN VLAN : 105

```

This is an example of output for the **show monitor** user EXEC command for local SPAN source session 1:

```

Device# show monitor session 1
Session 1
-----
Type : Local Session
Source Ports :
RX Only : Gi4/0/1
Both : Gi4/0/2-3,Gi4/0/5-6
Destination Ports : Gi4/0/20
Encapsulation : Replicate
Ingress : Disabled

```

This is an example of output for the **show monitor session all** user EXEC command when ingress traffic forwarding is enabled:

```

Device# show monitor session all
Session 1
-----
Type : Local Session
Source Ports :
Both : Gi4/0/2
Destination Ports : Gi4/0/3
Encapsulation : Native
Ingress : Enabled, default VLAN = 5
Ingress encap : DOT1Q
Session 2
-----
Type : Local Session
Source Ports :
Both : Gi4/0/8
Destination Ports : Gi4/0/12
Encapsulation : Replicate
Ingress : Enabled, default VLAN = 4
Ingress encap : Untagged

```

show monitor session

To display information about all Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) and Remote SPAN (RSPAN) sessions, use the **show monitor session** command in EXEC mode.

```
show monitor session {session_number | all | erspan-source | local | range list | remote}
[detail]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>session_number</i>		The session number identified with Catalyst 2960-S switches, your sessions, and the range is 1 to 66.
all		Displays all SPAN sessions.
erspan-source		Displays only source ERSPAN sessions.
local		Displays only local SPAN sessions.
range list		Displays a range of SPAN sessions of sessions described by two number, comma-separated parameters or in Note This keyword is available
remote		Displays only remote SPAN sessions.
detail		(Optional) Displays detailed information.

Command Modes	
	User EXEC (>)
	Privileged EXEC(#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The maximum local ERSPAN source session limit is 8.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show monitor session** command for local SPAN source session 1:

```
Device# show monitor session 1
Session 1
-----
Type : Local Session
Source Ports :
RX Only : Gi4/0/1
Both : Gi4/0/2-3,Gi4/0/5-6
Destination Ports : Gi4/0/20
```

```
Encapsulation : Replicate  
Ingress : Disabled
```

The following is sample output from the **show monitor session all** command when ingress traffic forwarding is enabled:

```
Device# show monitor session all  
Session 1  
-----  
Type : Local Session  
Source Ports :  
Both : Gi4/0/2  
Destination Ports : Gi4/0/3  
Encapsulation : Native  
Ingress : Enabled, default VLAN = 5  
Ingress encap : DOT1Q  
Session 2  
-----  
Type : Local Session  
Source Ports :  
Both : Gi4/0/8  
Destination Ports : Gi4/0/12  
Encapsulation : Replicate  
Ingress : Enabled, default VLAN = 4  
Ingress encap : Untagged
```

The following is sample output from the **show monitor session erspan-source** command:

```
Switch# show monitor session erspan-source  
  
Type : ERSPAN Source Session  
Status : Admin Enabled  
Source Ports :  
RX Only : Gi1/4/33  
Destination IP Address : 20.20.163.20  
Destination ERSPAN ID : 110  
Origin IP Address : 10.10.10.216  
IPv6 Flow Label : None
```

show platform software fed switch ip wccp

To display platform-dependent Web Cache Communication Protocol (WCCP) information, use the **show platform software fed switch ip wccp** privileged EXEC command.

```
show platform software fed switch{switch-number|active|standby}ip
wccp{cache-engines |interfaces |service-groups}
```

Syntax Description

switch{*switch_num* | **active** | **standby**} The device for which you want to display information.

- *switch_num*—Enter the switch ID. Displays information for the specified switch.
- **active**—Displays information for the active switch.
- **standby**—Displays information for the standby switch, if available.

cache-engines Displays WCCP cache engines.

interfaces Displays WCCP interfaces.

service-groups Displays WCCP service groups.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release

Modification

This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

This command is available only if your device is running the IP Services feature set.

The following example displays WCCP interfaces:

```
Device# show platform software fed switch 1 ip wccp interfaces
```

```
WCCP Interface Info
```

```
=====
```

```
**** WCCP Interface: Port-channel13 iif_id: 000000000000007c (#SG:3), VRF: 0 Ingress WCCP
****
```

```
port_handle:0x20000f9
```

```
List of Service Groups on this interface:
```

```
* Service group id:90 vrf_id:0 (ref count:24)
```

```
type: Dynamic      Open service      prot: PROT_TCP      l4_type: Dest ports      priority: 35
Promiscuous mode (no ports).
```

show platform software fed switch ip wccp

```
* Service group id:70 vrf_id:0 (ref count:24)
type: Dynamic      Open service      prot: PROT_TCP    l4_type: Dest ports    priority: 35
Promiscuous mode (no ports).

* Service group id:60 vrf_id:0 (ref count:24)
type: Dynamic      Open service      prot: PROT_TCP    l4_type: Dest ports    priority: 35
Promiscuous mode (no ports).

**** WCCP Interface: Port-channel14 iif_id: 000000000000007e (#SG:3), VRF: 0 Ingress WCCP
****
port_handle:0x880000fa

List of Service Groups on this interface:
* Service group id:90 vrf_id:0 (ref count:24)
type: Dynamic      Open service      prot: PROT_TCP    l4_type: Dest ports    priority: 35
Promiscuous mode (no ports).

* Service group id:70 vrf_id:0 (ref count:24)
type: Dynamic      Open service      prot: PROT_TCP    l4_type: Dest ports    priority: 35
Promiscuous mode (no ports).
<output truncated>
```


show platform software swspan

To display switched port analyzer (SPAN) information, use the **show platform software swspan** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show platform software swspan {switch} {{{F0 | FP active} counters} | R0 | RP active} {destination sess-id *session-ID* | source sess-id *session-ID*}

Syntax Description		
switch		Displays information about the switch.
F0		Displays information about the Embedded Service Processor (ESP) slot 0.
FP		Displays information about the ESP.
active		Displays information about the active instance of the ESP or the Route Processor (RP).
counters		Displays the SWSPAN message counters.
R0		Displays information about the RP slot 0.
RP		Displays information the RP.
destination sess-id <i>session-ID</i>		Displays information about the specified destination session.
source sess-id <i>session-ID</i>		Displays information about the specified source session.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Denali 16.1.1	This command was introduced in a release prior to Cisco IOS XE Denali 16.1.1.

Usage Guidelines If the session number does not exist or if the SPAN session is a remote destination session, the command output will display the following message "% Error: No Information Available."

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show platform software swspan FP active source** command:

```
Switch# show platform software swspan FP active source sess-id 0

Showing SPAN source detail info

Session ID : 0
Intf Type : PORT
Port dpidx : 30
PD Sess ID : 1
Session Type : Local
Direction : Ingress
Filter Enabled : No
ACL Configured : No
AOM Object id : 579
AOM Object Status : Done
```

```
Parent AOM object Id : 118
Parent AOM object Status : Done
```

```
Session ID : 9
Intf Type : PORT
Port dpidx : 8
PD Sess ID : 0
Session Type : Local
Direction : Ingress
Filter Enabled : No
ACL Configured : No
AOM Object id : 578
AOM Object Status : Done
Parent AOM object Id : 70
Parent AOM object Status : Done
```

The following is sample output from the **show platform software swspan RP active destination** command:

```
Switch# show platform software swspan RP active destination
```

```
Showing SPAN destination table summary info
```

```
Sess-id IF-type IF-id Sess-type
-----
1 PORT 19 Remote
```

snmp ifmib ifindex persist

To globally enable ifIndex values to persist, which will remain constant across reboots, for use by the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), use the **snmp ifmib ifindex persist** command in global configuration mode. To globally disable ifIndex persistence, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp ifmib ifindex persist
no snmp ifmib ifindex persist

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default The ifIndex persistence on a device is disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Usage Guidelines The **snmp ifmib ifindex persist** command does not override an interface-specific configuration. The interface-specific configuration of ifIndex persistence is configured with the **snmp ifindex persist** and **snmp ifindex clear** commands in interface configuration mode.

The **snmp ifmib ifindex persist** command enables ifIndex persistence for all interfaces on a routing device by using the ifDescr and ifIndex entries in the ifIndex table of interface MIB (IF-MIB).

ifIndex persistence means that the ifIndex values in the IF-MIB persist across reboots, allowing for the consistent identification of specific interfaces that use SNMP.

If ifIndex persistence was previously disabled for a specific interface by using the **no snmp ifindex persist** command, ifIndex persistence will remain disabled for that interface.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable ifIndex persistence for all interfaces:

```
Device(config)# snmp ifmib ifindex persist
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	snmp ifindex clear	Clears any previously configured snmp ifindex commands issued in interface configuration mode for a specific interface.
	snmp ifindex persist	Enables ifIndex values that persist across reboots (ifIndex persistence) in the IF-MIB.

snmp-server enable traps

To enable the device to send Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications for various traps or inform requests to the network management system (NMS), use the **snmp-server enable traps** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
snmp-server enable traps [ auth-framework [ sec-violation ] | bridge | call-home |
config | config-copy | config-ctid | copy-config | cpu | dot1x | energywise | entity
| envmon | errdisable | event-manager | flash | fru-ctrl | license | mac-notification
| port-security | power-ethernet | rep | snmp | stackwise | storm-control | stpx
| syslog | transceiver | tty | vlan-membership | vlancreate | vlandelete | vstack
| vtp ]
```

```
no snmp-server enable traps [ auth-framework [ sec-violation ] | bridge | call-home
| config | config-copy | config-ctid | copy-config | cpu | dot1x | energywise |
entity | envmon | errdisable | event-manager | flash | fru-ctrl | license |
mac-notification | port-security | power-ethernet | rep | snmp | stackwise |
storm-control | stpx | syslog | transceiver | tty | vlan-membership | vlancreate |
vlandelete | vstack | vtp ]
```

Syntax Description

auth-framework	(Optional) Enables SNMP CISCO-AUTH-FRAMEWORK-MIB traps.
sec-violation	(Optional) Enables SNMP camSecurityViolationNotif notifications.
bridge	(Optional) Enables SNMP STP Bridge MIB traps.*
call-home	(Optional) Enables SNMP CISCO-CALLHOME-MIB traps.*
config	(Optional) Enables SNMP configuration traps.
config-copy	(Optional) Enables SNMP configuration copy traps.
config-ctid	(Optional) Enables SNMP configuration CTID traps.
copy-config	(Optional) Enables SNMP copy-configuration traps.
cpu	(Optional) Enables CPU notification traps.*
dot1x	(Optional) Enables SNMP dot1x traps.*
energywise	(Optional) Enables SNMP energywise traps.*
entity	(Optional) Enables SNMP entity traps.
envmon	(Optional) Enables SNMP environmental monitor traps.*
errdisable	(Optional) Enables SNMP errdisable notification traps.*
event-manager	(Optional) Enables SNMP Embedded Event Manager traps.
flash	(Optional) Enables SNMP FLASH notification traps.*

fru-ctrl	(Optional) Generates entity field-replaceable unit (FRU) control traps. In a device stack, this trap refers to the insertion or removal of a device in the stack.
license	(Optional) Enables license traps.*
mac-notification	(Optional) Enables SNMP MAC Notification traps.*
port-security	(Optional) Enables SNMP port security traps.*
power-ethernet	(Optional) Enables SNMP power Ethernet traps.*
rep	(Optional) Enables SNMP Resilient Ethernet Protocol traps.
snmp	(Optional) Enables SNMP traps.*
stackwise	(Optional) Enables SNMP stackwise traps.*
storm-control	(Optional) Enables SNMP storm-control trap parameters.*
stpx	(Optional) Enables SNMP STPX MIB traps.*
syslog	(Optional) Enables SNMP syslog traps.
transceiver	(Optional) Enables SNMP transceiver traps.*
tty	(Optional) Sends TCP connection traps. This is enabled by default.
vlan-membership	(Optional) Enables SNMP VLAN membership traps.
vlancreate	(Optional) Enables SNMP VLAN-created traps.
vlandelete	(Optional) Enables SNMP VLAN-deleted traps.
vstack	(Optional) Enables SNMP Smart Install traps.*
vtp	(Optional) Enables VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) traps.

Command Default The sending of SNMP traps is disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The command options marked with an asterisk in the table above have subcommands. For more information on these subcommands, see the Related Commands section below.

Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the **snmp-server host** global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.

When supported, use the **snmp-server enable traps** command to enable sending of traps or informs.



Note Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **fru-ctrl**, **insertion**, and **removal** keywords are not supported on the device. The **snmp-server enable informs** global configuration command is not supported. To enable the sending of SNMP inform notifications, use the **snmp-server enable traps** global configuration command combined with the **snmp-server host *host-addr* informs** global configuration command.



Note Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to enable more than one type of SNMP trap:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps config
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps vtp
```

snmp-server enable traps bridge

To generate STP bridge MIB traps, use the **snmp-server enable traps bridge** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
snmp-server enable traps bridge [newroot] [topologychange]
no snmp-server enable traps bridge [newroot] [topologychange]
```

Syntax Description

newroot (Optional) Enables SNMP STP bridge MIB new root traps.

topologychange (Optional) Enables SNMP STP bridge MIB topology change traps.

Command Default

The sending of bridge SNMP traps is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the **snmp-server host** global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.



Note Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to send bridge new root traps to the NMS:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps bridge newroot
```

snmp-server enable traps bulkstat

To enable data-collection-MIB traps, use the **snmp-server enable traps bulkstat** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
snmp-server enable traps bulkstat [collection | transfer]
no snmp-server enable traps bulkstat [collection | transfer]
```

Syntax Description

collection (Optional) Enables data-collection-MIB collection traps.

transfer (Optional) Enables data-collection-MIB transfer traps.

Command Default

The sending of data-collection-MIB traps is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release

Modification

Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2

This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the **snmp-server host** global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.



Note Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to generate data-collection-MIB collection traps:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps bulkstat collection
```


snmp-server enable traps call-home

To enable SNMP CISCO-CALLHOME-MIB traps, use the **snmp-server enable traps call-home** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
snmp-server enable traps call-home [message-send-fail | server-fail]
no snmp-server enable traps call-home [message-send-fail | server-fail]
```

Syntax Description

message-send-fail (Optional) Enables SNMP message-send-fail traps.

server-fail (Optional) Enables SNMP server-fail traps.

Command Default

The sending of SNMP CISCO-CALLHOME-MIB traps is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the **snmp-server host** global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.



Note Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to generate SNMP message-send-fail traps:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps call-home message-send-fail
```

snmp-server enable traps cef

To enable SNMP Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) traps, use the **snmp-server enable traps cef** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
snmp-server enable traps cef [inconsistency | peer-fib-state-change | peer-state-change |
resource-failure]
no snmp-server enable traps cef [inconsistency | peer-fib-state-change | peer-state-change |
resource-failure]
```

Syntax Description

inconsistency	(Optional) Enables SNMP CEF Inconsistency traps.
peer-fib-state-change	(Optional) Enables SNMP CEF Peer FIB State change traps.
peer-state-change	(Optional) Enables SNMP CEF Peer state change traps.
resource-failure	(Optional) Enables SNMP CEF Resource Failure traps.

Command Default

The sending of SNMP CEF traps is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the **snmp-server host** global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.



Note Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to generate SNMP CEF inconsistency traps:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps cef inconsistency
```

snmp-server enable traps cpu

To enable CPU notifications, use the **snmp-server enable traps cpu** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
snmp-server enable traps cpu [threshold]
no snmp-server enable traps cpu [threshold]
```

Syntax Description	threshold (Optional) Enables CPU threshold notification.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	The sending of CPU notifications is disabled.
------------------------	---

Command Modes	Global configuration
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Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the snmp-server host global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.
-------------------------	--



Note	Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.
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To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to generate CPU threshold notifications:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps cpu threshold
```

snmp-server enable traps envmon

To enable SNMP environmental traps, use the **snmp-server enable traps envmon** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
snmp-server enable traps envmon [ status ]
no snmp-server enable traps envmon [ status ]
```

Syntax Description **status** (Optional) Enables SNMP environmental status-change traps.

Command Default The sending of environmental SNMP traps is disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines In addition to enabling environmental status-change traps, the **snmp-server enable traps envmon status** command also enables traps for fan, power supply and temperature.

Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the **snmp-server host** global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.



Note Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to generate status-change traps:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps envmon status
```

snmp-server enable traps errdisable

To enable SNMP notifications of error-disabling, use the **snmp-server enable traps errdisable** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

snmp-server enable traps errdisable [**notification-rate** *number-of-notifications*]
no snmp-server enable traps errdisable [**notification-rate** *number-of-notifications*]

Syntax Description	notification-rate <i>number-of-notifications</i>	(Optional) Specifies number of notifications per minute as the notification rate. Accepted values are from 0 to 10000.
Command Default	The sending of SNMP notifications of error-disabling is disabled.	
Command Modes	Global configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the **snmp-server host** global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.



Note Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to set the number SNMP notifications of error-disabling to 2:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps errdisable notification-rate 2
```

snmp-server enable traps flash

To enable SNMP flash notifications, use the **snmp-server enable traps flash** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
snmp-server enable traps flash [insertion] [removal]
no snmp-server enable traps flash [insertion] [removal]
```

Syntax Description

insertion (Optional) Enables SNMP flash insertion notifications.

removal (Optional) Enables SNMP flash removal notifications.

Command Default

The sending of SNMP flash notifications is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the **snmp-server host** global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.



Note Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to generate SNMP flash insertion notifications:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps flash insertion
```

snmp-server enable traps isis

To enable intermediate system-to-intermediate system (IS-IS) link-state routing protocol traps, use the **snmp-server enable traps isis** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
snmp-server enable traps isis [errors | state-change]
no snmp-server enable traps isis [errors | state-change]
```

Syntax Description	errors (Optional) Enables IS-IS error traps.
	state-change (Optional) Enables IS-IS state change traps.

Command Default The sending of IS-IS traps is disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the **snmp-server host** global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.



Note Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to generate IS-IS error traps:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps isis errors
```

snmp-server enable traps license

To enable license traps, use the **snmp-server enable traps license** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
snmp-server enable traps license [deploy] [error] [usage]
no snmp-server enable traps license [deploy] [error] [usage]
```

Syntax Description

deploy (Optional) Enables license deployment traps.

error (Optional) Enables license error traps.

usage (Optional) Enables license usage traps.

Command Default

The sending of license traps is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release

Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2

Modification

This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the **snmp-server host** global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.



Note Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to generate license deployment traps:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps license deploy
```


snmp-server enable traps mac-notification

To enable SNMP MAC notification traps, use the **snmp-server enable traps mac-notification** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
snmp-server enable traps mac-notification [change] [move] [threshold]
no snmp-server enable traps mac-notification [change] [move] [threshold]
```

Syntax Description

change (Optional) Enables SNMP MAC change traps.

move (Optional) Enables SNMP MAC move traps.

threshold (Optional) Enables SNMP MAC threshold traps.

Command Default

The sending of SNMP MAC notification traps is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release

Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2

Modification

This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the **snmp-server host** global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.



Note Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to generate SNMP MAC notification change traps:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps mac-notification change
```

snmp-server enable traps ospf

To enable SNMP Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) traps, use the **snmp-server enable traps ospf** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
snmp-server enable traps ospf [cisco-specific | errors | lsa | rate-limit rate-limit-time
max-number-of-traps | retransmit | state-change]
no snmp-server enable traps ospf [cisco-specific | errors | lsa | rate-limit rate-limit-time
max-number-of-traps | retransmit | state-change]
```

Syntax Description

cisco-specific	(Optional) Enables Cisco-specific traps.
errors	(Optional) Enables error traps.
lsa	(Optional) Enables link-state advertisement (LSA) traps.
rate-limit	(Optional) Enables rate-limit traps.
<i>rate-limit-time</i>	(Optional) Specifies window of time in seconds for rate-limit traps. Accepted values are 2 to 60.
<i>max-number-of-traps</i>	(Optional) Specifies maximum number of rate-limit traps to be sent in window time.
retransmit	(Optional) Enables packet-retransmit traps.
state-change	(Optional) Enables state-change traps.

Command Default

The sending of OSPF SNMP traps is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the **snmp-server host** global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.



Note Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to enable LSA traps:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps ospf lsa
```

snmp-server enable traps pim

To enable SNMP Protocol-Independent Multicast (PIM) traps, use the **snmp-server enable traps pim** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
snmp-server enable traps pim [invalid-pim-message] [neighbor-change] [rp-mapping-change]
no snmp-server enable traps pim [invalid-pim-message] [neighbor-change] [rp-mapping-change]
```

Syntax Description

invalid-pim-message (Optional) Enables invalid PIM message traps.

neighbor-change (Optional) Enables PIM neighbor-change traps.

rp-mapping-change (Optional) Enables rendezvous point (RP)-mapping change traps.

Command Default

The sending of PIM SNMP traps is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release

Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2

Modification

This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the **snmp-server host** global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.



Note Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to enable invalid PIM message traps:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps pim invalid-pim-message
```

snmp-server enable traps port-security

To enable SNMP port security traps, use the **snmp-server enable traps port-security** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

snmp-server enable traps port-security [**trap-rate** *value*]
no snmp-server enable traps port-security [**trap-rate** *value*]

Syntax Description	trap-rate <i>value</i>	(Optional) Sets the maximum number of port-security traps sent per second. The range is from 0 to 1000; the default is 0 (no limit imposed; a trap is sent at every occurrence).
Command Default	The sending of port security SNMP traps is disabled.	
Command Modes	Global configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the snmp-server host global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.	



Note Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to enable port-security traps at a rate of 200 per second:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps port-security trap-rate 200
```

snmp-server enable traps power-ethernet

To enable SNMP power-over-Ethernet (PoE) traps, use the **snmp-server enable traps power-ethernet** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
snmp-server enable traps power-ethernet {group number | police}
no snmp-server enable traps power-ethernet {group number | police}
```

Syntax Description	group number	Enables inline power group-based traps for the specified group number. Accepted values are from 1 to 9.
	police	Enables inline power policing traps.
Command Default	The sending of power-over-Ethernet SNMP traps is disabled.	
Command Modes	Global configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the **snmp-server host** global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.



Note Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to enable power-over-Ethernet traps for group 1:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps power-over-ethernet group 1
```

snmp-server enable traps snmp

To enable SNMP traps, use the **snmp-server enable traps snmp** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
snmp-server enable traps snmp [authentication] [coldstart] [linkdown] [linkup] [warmstart]
no snmp-server enable traps snmp [authentication] [coldstart] [linkdown] [linkup]
[ warmstart]
```

Syntax Description

authentication (Optional) Enables authentication traps.

coldstart (Optional) Enables cold start traps.

linkdown (Optional) Enables linkdown traps.

linkup (Optional) Enables linkup traps.

warmstart (Optional) Enables warmstart traps.

Command Default

The sending of SNMP traps is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release

Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2

Modification

This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the **snmp-server host** global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.



Note Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to enable a warmstart SNMP trap:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps snmp warmstart
```

snmp-server enable traps storm-control

To enable SNMP storm-control trap parameters, use the **snmp-server enable traps storm-control** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
snmp-server enable traps storm-control {trap-rate number-of-minutes}
no snmp-server enable traps storm-control {trap-rate}
```

Syntax Description	<p>trap-rate <i>number-of-minutes</i></p> <p>(Optional) Specifies the SNMP storm-control trap rate in minutes. Accepted values are from 0 to 1000. The default is 0.</p> <p>Value 0 indicates that no limit is imposed and a trap is sent at every occurrence. When configured, show run all command output displays <code>no snmp-server enable traps storm-control</code>.</p>
---------------------------	--

Command Default	The sending of SNMP storm-control trap parameters is disabled.
------------------------	--

Command Modes	Global configuration
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Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.				

Usage Guidelines	Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the snmp-server host global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.
-------------------------	--



Note	Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.
-------------	--------------------------------------

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to set the SNMP storm-control trap rate to 10 traps per minute:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps storm-control trap-rate 10
```

snmp-server enable traps stpx

To enable SNMP STPX MIB traps, use the **snmp-server enable traps stpx** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
snmp-server enable traps stpx [inconsistency] [loop-inconsistency] [root-inconsistency]
no snmp-server enable traps stpx [inconsistency] [loop-inconsistency] [root-inconsistency]
```

Syntax Description

inconsistency (Optional) Enables SNMP STPX MIB inconsistency update traps.

loop-inconsistency (Optional) Enables SNMP STPX MIB loop inconsistency update traps.

root-inconsistency (Optional) Enables SNMP STPX MIB root inconsistency update traps.

Command Default

The sending of SNMP STPX MIB traps is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release

Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2

Modification

This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the **snmp-server host** global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.



Note Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to generate SNMP STPX MIB inconsistency update traps:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps stpx inconsistency
```


snmp-server enable traps transceiver

To enable SNMP transceiver traps, use the **snmp-server enable traps transceiver** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
snmp-server enable traps transceiver {all}
no snmp-server enable traps transceiver {all}
```

Syntax Description

a (Optional) Enables all SNMP transceiver traps.

Command Default

The sending of SNMP transceiver traps is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the **snmp-server host** global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.



Note Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to set all SNMP transceiver traps:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps transceiver all
```

snmp-server enable traps vrfmib

To allow SNMP vrfmib traps, use the **snmp-server enable traps vrfmib** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

snmp-server enable traps vrfmib [**vnet-trunk-down** | **vnet-trunk-up** | **vrf-down** | **vrf-up**]
no snmp-server enable traps vrfmib [**vnet-trunk-down** | **vnet-trunk-up** | **vrf-down** | **vrf-up**]

Syntax Description

vnet-trunk-down (Optional) Enables vrfmib trunk down traps.

vnet-trunk-up (Optional) Enables vrfmib trunk up traps.

vrf-down (Optional) Enables vrfmib vrf down traps.

vrf-up (Optional) Enables vrfmib vrf up traps.

Command Default

The sending of SNMP vrfmib traps is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release

Modification

Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2

This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the **snmp-server host** global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.



Note Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to generate vrfmib trunk down traps:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps vrfmib vnet-trunk-down
```

snmp-server enable traps vstack

To enable SNMP smart install traps, use the **snmp-server enable traps vstack** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
snmp-server enable traps vstack [addition] [failure] [lost] [operation]
no snmp-server enable traps vstack [addition] [failure] [lost] [operation]
```

Syntax Description

addition (Optional) Enables client added traps.

failure (Optional) Enables file upload and download failure traps.

lost (Optional) Enables client lost trap.

operation (Optional) Enables operation mode change traps.

Command Default

The sending of SNMP smart install traps is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release

Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2

Modification

This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the **snmp-server host** global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.



Note Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

Examples

This example shows how to generate SNMP Smart Install client-added traps:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps vstack addition
```

snmp-server engineID

To configure a name for either the local or remote copy of SNMP, use the **snmp-server engineID** command in global configuration mode.

```
snmp-server engineID {local engineid-string | remote ip-address [udp-port port-number]
engineid-string}
```

Syntax Description

local <i>engineid-string</i>	Specifies a 24-character ID string with the name of the copy of SNMP. You need not specify the entire 24-character engine ID if it has trailing zeros. Specify only the portion of the engine ID up to the point where only zeros remain in the value.
remote <i>ip-address</i>	Specifies the remote SNMP copy. Specify the <i>ip-address</i> of the device that contains the remote copy of SNMP.
udp-port <i>port-number</i>	(Optional) Specifies the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port on the remote device. The default is 162.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

The following example configures a local engine ID of 123400000000000000000000:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server engineID local 1234
```

snmp-server host

To specify the recipient (host) of a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notification operation, use the **snmp-server host** global configuration command on the device. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified host.

```
snmp-server host {host-addr} [vrf vrf-instance] [informs | traps] [version {1 | 2c | 3
{auth | noauth | priv} } ] {community-string [notification-type] }
no snmp-server host {host-addr} [vrf vrf-instance] [informs | traps] [version {1 | 2c |
3 {auth | noauth | priv} } ] {community-string [notification-type] }
```

Syntax Description

<i>host-addr</i>	Name or Internet address of the host (the targeted recipient).
vrf <i>vrf-instance</i>	(Optional) Specifies the virtual private network (VPN) routing instance and name for this host.
informs traps	(Optional) Sends SNMP traps or informs to this host.
version 1 2c 3	(Optional) Specifies the version of the SNMP used to send the traps. 1 —SNMPv1. This option is not available with informs. 2c —SNMPv2C. 3 —SNMPv3. One of the authorization keywords (see next table row) must follow the Version 3 keyword.
auth noauth priv	auth (Optional)—Enables Message Digest 5 (MD5) and Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) packet authentication. noauth (Default)—The noAuthNoPriv security level. This is the default if the auth noauth priv keyword choice is not specified. priv (Optional)—Enables Data Encryption Standard (DES) packet encryption (also called privacy).
<i>community-string</i>	Password-like community string sent with the notification operation. Though you can set this string by using the snmp-server host command, we recommend that you define this string by using the snmp-server community global configuration command before using the snmp-server host command.
Note	The @ symbol is used for delimiting the context information. Avoid using the @ symbol as part of the SNMP community string when configuring this command.

notification-type (Optional) Type of notification to be sent to the host. If no type is specified, all notifications are sent. The notification type can be one or more of the these keywords:

- **auth-framework**—Sends SNMP CISCO-AUTH-FRAMEWORK-MIB traps.
- **bridge**—Sends SNMP Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) bridge MIB traps.
- **bulkstat**—Sends Data-Collection-MIB Collection notification traps.
- **call-home**—Sends SNMP CISCO-CALLHOME-MIB traps.
- **cef**—Sends SNMP CEF traps.
- **config**—Sends SNMP configuration traps.
- **config-copy**—Sends SNMP config-copy traps.
- **config-ctid**—Sends SNMP config-ctid traps.
- **copy-config**—Sends SNMP copy configuration traps.
- **cpu**—Sends CPU notification traps.
- **cpu threshold**—Sends CPU threshold notification traps.
- **entity**—Sends SNMP entity traps.

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- **envmon**—Sends environmental monitor traps.
 - **errdisable**—Sends SNMP errdisable notification traps.
 - **event-manager**—Sends SNMP Embedded Event Manager traps.
 - **flash**—Sends SNMP FLASH notifications.
 - **flowmon**—Sends SNMP flowmon notification traps.
 - **ipmulticast**—Sends SNMP IP multicast routing traps.
 - **ipsla**—Sends SNMP IP SLA traps.
 - **license**—Sends license traps.
 - **local-auth**—Sends SNMP local auth traps.
 - **mac-notification**—Sends SNMP MAC notification traps.
 - **pim**—Sends SNMP Protocol-Independent Multicast (PIM) traps.
 - **power-ethernet**—Sends SNMP power Ethernet traps.
 - **snmp**—Sends SNMP-type traps.
 - **storm-control**—Sends SNMP storm-control traps.
 - **stpx**—Sends SNMP STP extended MIB traps.
 - **syslog**—Sends SNMP syslog traps.
 - **transceiver**—Sends SNMP transceiver traps.
 - **tty**—Sends TCP connection traps.
 - **vlan-membership**—Sends SNMP VLAN membership traps.
 - **vlancreate**—Sends SNMP VLAN-created traps.
 - **vlandelete**—Sends SNMP VLAN-deleted traps.
 - **vrfmib**—Sends SNMP vrfmib traps.
 - **vtp**—Sends SNMP VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) traps.

Command Default

This command is disabled by default. No notifications are sent.

If you enter this command with no keywords, the default is to send all trap types to the host. No informs are sent to this host.

If no **version** keyword is present, the default is Version 1.

If Version 3 is selected and no authentication keyword is entered, the default is the **noauth** (noAuthNoPriv) security level.



Note Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **fru-ctrl** keyword is not supported.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

SNMP notifications can be sent as traps or inform requests. Traps are unreliable because the receiver does not send acknowledgments when it receives traps. The sender cannot determine if the traps were received. However, an SNMP entity that receives an inform request acknowledges the message with an SNMP response PDU. If the sender never receives the response, the inform request can be sent again, so that informs are more likely to reach their intended destinations.

However, informs consume more resources in the agent and in the network. Unlike a trap, which is discarded as soon as it is sent, an inform request must be held in memory until a response is received or the request times out. Traps are also sent only once, but an inform might be retried several times. The retries increase traffic and contribute to a higher overhead on the network.

If you do not enter an **snmp-server host** command, no notifications are sent. To configure the device to send SNMP notifications, you must enter at least one **snmp-server host** command. If you enter the command with no keywords, all trap types are enabled for the host. To enable multiple hosts, you must enter a separate **snmp-server host** command for each host. You can specify multiple notification types in the command for each host.

If a local user is not associated with a remote host, the device does not send informs for the **auth** (authNoPriv) and the **priv** (authPriv) authentication levels.

When multiple **snmp-server host** commands are given for the same host and kind of notification (trap or inform), each succeeding command overwrites the previous command. Only the last **snmp-server host** command is in effect. For example, if you enter an **snmp-server host inform** command for a host and then enter another **snmp-server host inform** command for the same host, the second command replaces the first.

The **snmp-server host** command is used with the **snmp-server enable traps** global configuration command. Use the **snmp-server enable traps** command to specify which SNMP notifications are sent globally. For a host to receive most notifications, at least one **snmp-server enable traps** command and the **snmp-server host** command for that host must be enabled. Some notification types cannot be controlled with the **snmp-server enable traps** command. For example, some notification types are always enabled. Other notification types are enabled by a different command.

The **no snmp-server host** command with no keywords disables traps, but not informs, to the host. To disable informs, use the **no snmp-server host informs** command.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a unique SNMP community string named comaccess for traps and prevent SNMP polling access with this string through access-list 10:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server community comaccess ro 10
Device(config)# snmp-server host 172.20.2.160 comaccess
```

```
Device(config)# access-list 10 deny any
```

This example shows how to send the SNMP traps to the host specified by the name myhost.cisco.com. The community string is defined as comaccess:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps  
Device(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com comaccess snmp
```

This example shows how to enable the device to send all traps to the host myhost.cisco.com by using the community string public:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps  
Device(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com public
```

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

switchport mode access

To sets the interface as a nontrunking nontagged single-VLAN Ethernet interface , use the **switchport mode access** command in template configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
switchport mode access
no switchport mode access
```

Syntax Description	switchport mode access Sets the interface as a nontrunking nontagged single-VLAN Ethernet interface.				
Command Default	An access port can carry traffic in one VLAN only. By default, an access port carries traffic for VLAN1.				
Command Modes	Template configuration				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification		This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
	This command was introduced.				

Examples

This example shows how to set a single-VLAN interface

```
Device(config-template)# switchport mode access
```

switchport voice vlan

To specify to forward all voice traffic through the specified VLAN, use the **switchport voice vlan** command in template configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
switchport voice vlan vlan_id
no switchport voice vlan
```

Syntax Description	switchport voice vlan <i>vlan_id</i> Specifies to forward all voice traffic through the specified VLAN.
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Command Default	You can specify a value from 1 to 4094.
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Command Modes	Template configuration
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Command History	Release	Modification
		This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to specify to forward all voice traffic through the specified VLAN.

```
Device(config-template)# switchport voice vlan 20
```