System Management Commands

This chapter contains the following sections:

disable ports leds

To turn **off** the LEDs on all ports on a device, use the **disable ports leds** Global Configuration mode command.

To set the LEDs of all the ports on the device to their current operational status of the port, use the **no disable ports leds** command.

Syntax

disable **ports leds**

no disable **ports leds**

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

The default is **no disable port leds**; that is the LEDs of all the ports reflect their current status.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

Examples

The following example turns off the port LEDs.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# disable ports leds
```

hostname

To specify or modify the device host name, use the **hostname** Global Configuration mode command. To remove the existing host name, use the **no** form of the command.

Syntax

hostname *name*

no hostname

Parameters

Name—Specifies the device host name. (Length: 1-58 characters). The hostname must start with a letter, end with a letter or digit, and have as interior characters only letters, digits, and hyphens.

Default Configuration

No host name is defined.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

Example

The following example specifies the device host name as 'enterprise'.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# hostname enterprise
enterprise(config)#
```

reload

To reload the operating system at a user-specified time, use the **reload** Privileged EXEC mode command.

Syntax

reload [**in** [hhh:mm | mmm] | **at** hh:mm [day month]] | **cancel**]

Parameters

- **in** hhh:mm | mmm—(Optional) Schedules a reload of the software to take effect in the specified minutes or hours and minutes. The reload must take place within approximately 24 days.

- **at** hh:mm—(Optional) Schedules a reload of the software to take place at the specified time (using a 24-hour clock). If you specify the month and day, the reload is scheduled to take place at the specified time and date. If you do not specify the month and day, the reload takes place at the specified time on the current day (if the specified time is later than the current time) or on the next day (if the specified time is earlier than the current time). Specifying 00:00 schedules the reload for midnight. The reload must take place within 24 days.

- **day**—(Optional) Number of the day in the range from 1 to 31.

- **month**—(Optional) Month of the year.

- **cancel**—(Optional) Cancels a scheduled reload.

Default Usage

None

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

The **at** keyword can be used only if the system clock has been set on the device. To schedule reloads across several devices to occur simultaneously, synchronize the time on each device with SNTP.

When you specify the reload time using the **at** keyword, if you specify the month and day, the reload takes place at the specified time and date. If you do not specify the month and day, the reload takes place at the specified time on the current day (if the specified time is later than the current time), or on the next day (if the specified time is earlier than the current time). Specifying 00:00 schedules the reload for midnight. The reload must take place within 24 days.

To display information about a scheduled reload, use the **show reload** command.

Example 1: The following example reloads the operating system on all units of a stack system or on the single unit of a standalone system.

```
switchxxxxxx> reload
This command will reset the whole system and disconnect your current session. Do you want
to continue? (y/n) [Y]
```

Example 2: The following example reloads the operating system in 10 minutes on all on all units of a stack system or on the single unit of a standalone system.

```
switchxxxxxx> reload in 10
This command will reset the whole system and disconnect your current session. Reload is
scheduled for 11:57:08 UTC Fri Apr 21 2012 (in 10 minutes). Do you want to continue? (y/n)
 [Y]
```

Example 3: The following example reloads the operating system at 13:00 on all units of a stack system or on the single unit of a standalone system.

```
switchxxxxxx> reload at 13:00
This command will reset the whole system and disconnect your current session. Reload is
scheduled for 13:00:00 UTC Fri Apr 21 2012 (in 1 hour and 3 minutes). Do you want to continue?
 (y/n) [Y]
```

Example 4: The following example cancels a reload.

```
switchxxxxxx> reload cancel
Reload cancelled.
```

resume

To enable switching to another open Telnet session, use the **resume** EXEC mode command.

Syntax

resume [*connection*]

Parameters

connection—(Optional) Specifies the connection number. (Range: 1-4 connections.)

Default Configuration

The default connection number is that of the most recent connection.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

Example

The following command switches to open Telnet session number 1.

```
switchxxxxxx> resume 1
```

service cpu-utilization

To enable measuring CPU utilization, use the **service cpu-utilization** Global Configuration mode command. To restore the default configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

Syntax

service cpu-utilization

no service cpu-utilization

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

Measuring CPU utilization is enabled.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

Use the **service cpu utilization** command to measure information on CPU utilization.

Example

The following example enables measuring CPU utilization.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# service cpu-utilization
```

show cpld version

To display the device CPLD code version, use the **show cpld version** User EXEC mode command.

Syntax

show cpld version [**unit** *unit-id*]

Parameters

unit [*unit-id*]—Specifies the unit number (Range: 1 – 4). If not specified, the command will display CPLD code version for all units in stack.

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

Example 1 - The following example displays the CPLD version of all units in stack.

```
switchxxxxxx> show cpld version
Unit ID     Unit Type     CPLD code Version
----        -----------     -------------
1           CBS350-48P-4X     1.0.1
2                   CBS350-48P-4X     1.0.2
```

Example 2 - The following example displays the CPLD version where a unit in stack does not have a CPLD.

```
switchxxxxxx> show cpld version
Unit ID     Unit Type     CPLD code Version
----        -----------     -------------
1           CBS350-48P-4X     Not Supported
2                   CBS350-48P-4X     1.0.2
```

show cpu input rate

To display the rate of input frames to the CPU in packets per seconds (pps), use the **show cpu input rate** User EXEC mode command.

Syntax

show cpu input rate

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

Example

The following example displays CPU input rate information.

```
switchxxxxxx> show cpu input rate
Input Rate to CPU is 1030 pps.
```

show cpu utilization

To display information about CPU utilization, use the **show cpu utilization** Privileged EXEC mode command.

Syntax

show cpu utilization

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Usage

None

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

Use the **show cpu-utilization** command to enable measuring CPU utilization.

Example

The following example displays CPU utilization information.

```
switchxxxxxx> show cpu utilization
CPU utilization service is on.
CPU utilization
-------------------------------------------------
five seconds: 5%; one minute: 3%; five minutes: 3%
```

show environment

To display environment information, use the **show environment** User EXEC mode command.

Syntax

show environment {all | fan | temperature {status} | *stack* *[switch-number]***}**

Parameters

- **all**—**Displays the fan and temperature general status. If this parameter is used - a fault situation will be reported if it exists on any one of the stack units**

- **fan**—Displays the fan(s) status

- **temperature {status}—**Displays the temperature status

- **stack** *[switch-number]*—(Optional) Displays detailed environment status of a stack, per each stack unit. If the switch-number is specified, the environment status of the selected device number is displayed. (Range: 1 – 4)

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

User Guidelines

The **fan** and **temperature status** parameters are available only on devices on which fan and/or temperature sensor are installed.

Fan status can be one of:

- **OK** - The fan/s functions correctly.

- **Failure** - One or more of the fans failed.

- **Fan read fail** - Reading information from one or more fans failed.

- **NA** - No fan is installed.

Temperature can be one of:

- **OK** - The temperature is below the warning threshold.

- **Warning**- The temperature is between the warning threshold and the critical threshold.

- **Critical** - the temperature is above the critical threshold.

Sensor status can be one of:

- **OK** - All Sensors on device are functioning properly.

- **Failure** - One or more of the sensors failed.

- **NA** - No sensor installed.

Example 1 - The following example displays the general environment status of a device or a stack.

```
switchxxxxxx> show environment all
```

Internal power supply Active.

```
fans OK
Sensor is OK
Temperature is OK
#EDITOR: The temperature status is OK if ALL the temperature sensors status in all the stack
 members is OK, and if the temperature of all the stack members is below the lowest threshold
  (this is calculated per stack member, if one or more of the stack members temperature is
above its specific threshold, the temperature status is FAILURE)
#EDITOR: Likewise the fan status will be OK - only if status of fans on ALL stack members
is OK (meaning no fan fail - or with redundant fan support - only 1 fan fail and redundant
 fan active
```

Example 2 - The following example displays the power status of a device or a stack.

```
switchxxxxxx> show environment power
```

Internal power supply Active.

Example 3 - The following example displays the general fan status of a device or a stack.

```
switchxxxxxx> show environment fan
fans OK
#EDITOR: The fan status is OK if the fan sensors status in ALL the stack members is OK
```

Example 4 - The following example displays the temperature status of a device or a stack.

```
switchxxxxxx> show environment temperature status
TEMPERATURE level is Warning
```

Example 5 - The following example displays the detailed environment status of a stack.

```
switchxxxxxx> show environment stack
Unit          fan Status
---           ---------
1             OK
2             Failure
3             Read fan fail
4             NA
#EDITOR: * fan Direction column will be printed only in SKUs which support this feature,
or in a stack when one of the units might support this feature.
Unit          Sensor       Temperature
              Status        Level
---           ---------    --------------
1             OK            warning
2             Failure       NA
3             NA            NA
4             OK            OK
```

show inventory

To display product inventory list, use the **show inventory** User EXEC mode command.

Syntax

show inventory [*entity*]

Parameters

entity—Specifies the entity to be displayed. It can be a number (1 - 4) for a specific unit number in a stack, or an interface (Ethernet) name.

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

User Guidelines

Use the **show inventory** command to retrieve and display inventory information about the device, unit in stack, and connected entities such as SFPs.

In case no entity is specified the command will display information for all units in stack and all connected entities.

If the specified entity is an interface (Ethernet) name, and an SFP is not inserted into the port - Only the NAME & DESCR fields will be displayed, and DESCR will be "No SFP Inserted".

Examples

Example 1 - The following example displays all the entities in a standalone system.

```
switchxxxxxx>  show inventory
NAME: "1", DESCR: "48-Port Gigabit with 4-Port 10-Gigabit Managed Switch"
PID: xx350-4x-K9, VID: V01, SN: 123456789
```

Example 2 - The following example displays a specific entity in a standalone system.

```
switchxxxxxx> show inventory gigabitethernet1/0/49
NAME: "GigabitEthernet1/0/49", DESCR: "1000M base-LX Mini-GBIC SFP Transceiver"
PID: MGBLX1,VID: V01, SN: AGC1525UR7G
```

Example 3 - The following example displays information for specific entity - where VID information cannot be read from SFP.

```
switchxxxxxx> show inventory gi1/0/1
NAME: "gi1/0/1", DESCR: "SFP-1000Base-LX"
PID: SFP-1000-LX ,VID: Information Unavailable , SN: 613bbgr8
```

Example 4 - The following example displays information for specific interface - where SFP is not inserted into the interface.

```
switchxxxxxx> show inventory gi1/0/2
NAME: "gi1/0/2", DESCR: "SFP not inserted"
```

Example 5 - The following example displays all the entities in a stacking system with two units.

```
switchxxxxxx> show inventory
NAME: "2", DESCR: "48-Port Gigabit with 4-Port 10-Gigabit Managed Switch"
```

```
PID: xx350-4x-K9 , VID: V01, SN: 123456789
NAME: "GigabitEthernet2/0/49", DESCR: "1000M base-LX Mini-GBIC SFP Transceiver"
PID: MGBLX1,  VID: V01, SN: AGC1525UR7G
NAME: "4", DESCR: "48-Port Gigabit with 4-Port 10-Gigabit Managed Switch"
PID: xx350-4x-K9 , VID: V01, SN: 123456789
```

Example 6- The following example displays information for unit 1 of the stack.

```
switchxxxxxx> show inventory 1
NAME: "1"  DESCR: "48-Port Gigabit with 4-Port 10-Gigabit Managed Switch"
PID: xx350-4x-K9  VID:  V02  SN: 402
```

show reload

To display whether there is a pending reload for status of the device, use the **show reload** Privileged EXEC mode command.

Syntax

show reload

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

You can use this command to display a pending software reload. To cancel a pending reload, use this command with the **cancel** parameter.

Example

The following example displays that reboot is scheduled for 00:00 on Saturday, April-20.

```
switchxxxxxx> show reload
Reload scheduled for 00:00:00 UTC Sat April 20 (in 3 hours and 12 minutes)
```

show sessions

To display open Telnet sessions, use the **show sessions** User EXEC mode command.

Syntax

show sessions

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Usage

None

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

User Guidelines

The **show sessions** command displays Telnet sessions to remote hosts opened by the current Telnet session to the local device. It does not display Telnet sessions to remote hosts opened by other Telnet sessions to the local device.

Example

The following example displays open Telnet sessions.

```
switchxxxxxx> show sessions

Connection     Host            Address       Port    Byte
----------     -------------   ----------    -----   ----
1              Remote router   172.16.1.1    23      89
2              172.16.1.2      172.16.1.2    23      8
```

The following table describes significant fields shown above.

Field	Description
Connection	The connection number.
Host	The remote host to which the device is connected through a Telnet session.
Address	The remote host IP address.
Port	The Telnet TCP port number.
Byte	The number of unread bytes for the user to see on the connection.

show software versions

To display system software version information use the following, **show software versions** Privileged EXEC mode command.

Syntax

show software versions [unit *unit-id***] [detailed]**

Parameters

- **Detailed** - (optional) Display additional software version also related to BootRom booton, CPLD, PoE controller, OpenSSH and OpenSSL.

Defaults

Displays the following software version info - image, bootloader and kernel.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

The **show software versions** command displays the version information of device image, BootRom, booton, bootloader and kernel as well as relevant software modules.

Examples

Example 1: The following example displays basic device software version information:

`switchxxxxxx# ` **`show software versions`**

Active-image version:	1.2.3.4
In-active-image version:	5.6.7.8 (active after reboot)
Kernel version:	Linux 3.10.70
Unit 1 Bootloader version:	U-Boot 2013.01 (Sep 02 2018 - 00:32:52)

Example 2: The following example displays detailed device software version information

`switchxxxxxx# ` **`show software versions detailed`**

Active-image version:	1.2.3.4
In-active-image version:	5.6.7.8 (active after reboot)
Kernel version:	Linux 3.10.70
OpenSSL version:	1.1.0b
OpenSSH version:	7.3p1

BootRom version:	1.20
Booton version:	6.13
Bootloader version:	U-Boot 2013.01 (Sep 02 2018 - 00:32:52)
CPLD version:	9.29
PoE controller version:	21.190.18.3

show system

Use the **show system** User EXEC mode command to display system information.

Syntax

show system [**unit** *unit-id*]

Parameters

unit-id—Specifies the unit number. (Range: 1 – 4)

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

User Guidelines

Use the **show system** command to display system information.

The *System MAC address* output displays device base MAC address (not configurable by user).

The *System Object ID* output displays the unique System Object ID (not configurable by user).

The *fan* output displays, per each unit, the device fan(s) status summary. The value of fail
indicates that one or more of the fans is not functioning properly. To view specific
status per each fan in device use the command show system fans, on page 26.
The *sensor* and *temperature* output displays, per each unit, the temperature level and general
status of all sensors. The value of fail for sensors indicates one ore more sensors are
not functioning propery. To view per sensor status, temperature read and threshold levels,
use command show system sensors, on page 28.

Example 1: The following example displays system information of a stack .

```
switchxxxxxx# show system
System Description:              CBS350-48P-4X
System Up Time (days,hour:min:sec):    03,02:27:46
System Contact:
System Name:                    switch151400
System Location:
System MAC Address:             00:24:ab:15:14:00
System Object ID:                  1.3.6.1.4.1.9.6.1.1006.48.5
Unit       Type
---- -----------------
1          CBS350-48P-4X
2          CBS350-48P-4X
Unit Fans Status
---- -----------
1      OK
2      fail
Unit     Sensor Status           Temperature Level
---- -------------------- ------------------------
1           OK                  Warning
2           Fail                Warning
```

Example 2: The following examples displays system information for unit 2 in a stack.

```
switchxxxxxx# show system unit 2
System Description:                      xxxx
System Up Time (days,hour:min:sec):  08,23:03:46
```

```
System Contact:
System Name:
System Location:
System MAC Address:                   00:99:88:66:33:33
System Object ID:                     1.3.6.1.4.1.674.10895.3031
Fans Status:                          OK
#Editor: For systems with no temperature sensors, the temperature in the following line
will be blank and the Status will be N/A
Unit    Sensor Status            Temperature Level
----    --------------------     ------------------------
2             Fail                    Critical
```

show system languages

To display the list of supported languages, use the **show system languages** User EXEC mode command.

Syntax

show system languages

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Usage

None

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

Example

The following example displays the languages configured on the device. Number of Sections indicates the number of languages permitted on the device.

```
switchxxxxxx> show system languages
 Language Name   Unicode Name    Code
--------------- -------------- ------
    English         English     en-US
    Japanese      µùÑµ£¼F¬P    ja-JP
```

show system tcam utilization

To display the Ternary Content Addressable Memory (TCAM) utilization, use the **show system tcam utilization** EXEC mode command.

Syntax

show system tcam utilization[***unit*** *unit-id*]

Parameters

unit-id—(Optional) Specifies the unit number. (Range: 1–**4**)

Default Usage

None

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

Example

The following example displays TCAM utilization information.

switchxxxxxx> **show system tcam utilization**

```
System: 75%

Unit      TCAM utilization [%]
----      -------------------
1         58
2         57
```

show services tcp-udp

To display information about the active TCP and UDP services, use the **show services tcp-udp** Privileged EXEC mode command.

Syntax

show services tcp-udp

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

The output does not show sessions where the device is a TCP/UDP client.

Examples

```
switchxxxxxx> show services tcp-udp
Type   Local IP Address     Remote IP address        Service Name      State
-----  ----------------- -------------------  ----------- - -----------
TCP  All:22              SSH        LISTEN
TCP  All:23              Telnet         LISTEN
TCP  All:80              HTTP         LISTEN
TCP  All:443              HTTPS        LISTEN
TCP  172.16.1.1:23    172.16.1.18:8789         Telnet        ESTABLISHED
TCP6  All-23              Telnet         LISTEN
TCP6  fe80::200:b0ff:fe00:0-23            Telnet
  fe80::200:b0ff:fe00:0-8999                ESTABLISHED
UDP  All:161              SNMP
UDP6 A ll-161              SNMP
```

show tech-support

To display system and configuration information that can be provided to the Technical Assistance Center when reporting a problem, use the **show tech-support** User EXEC mode command.

Syntax

show tech-support [*config* | *memory*]

Parameters

- **memory**—(Optional) Displays memory and processor state data.

- **config**—(Optional) Displays switch configuration within the CLI commands supported on the device.

Default Configuration

By default, this command displays the output of technical-support-related show commands. Use keywords to specify the type of information to be displayed. If you do not specify any parameters, the system displays all configuration and memory data.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

User Guidelines

Caution: Avoid running multiple **show tech-support** commands on a switch or multiple switches on the network segment. Doing so may cause starvation of some time sensitive protocols, like STP.

The **show tech-support** command may time out if the configuration file output takes longer to display than the configured session time out time. If this happens, enter a **set logout timeout** value of **0** to disable automatic disconnection of idle sessions or enter a longer timeout value.

The **show tech-support** command output is continuous, meaning that it does not display one screen at a time. To interrupt the output, press Esc.

If the user specifies the **memory** keyword, the **show tech-support** command displays the following output:

- Flash info (dir if exists, or flash mapping)

- Output of command **show bootvar**

- Buffers info (like **print os buff**)

- Memory info (like **print os mem**)

- Proc info (like print OS tasks)

- Versions of software components

• Output of command **show cpu utilization**

show system fans

To view the status of the fans on the device, use the **show system fans** User EXEC mode command.

Syntax

show system fans [*unit-id*]

Parameters

unit-id—(Optional) Specifies the unit number to be reloaded. (Range: 1 – 4). If unspecified, displays information for all the units.

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

User Guidelines

Use the **show system fans** command to display detailed information per fan. The following information will be displayed:

- Per fan actual RPM.

- Per fan status - Possible values are: OK, fail; read fail; .

Examples

Display for units whose hardware supports variable fan speed.

```
switchxxxxxx> show system fans
```

Unit ID: 1		
Unit/fan ID =========	Fan Actual Speed (RPM) =====	Fan Status ======
1/1	6000	OK
1/2	NA	Fail
1/3	NA	Read fail
1/4	4000	OK

Unit ID: 2		
Unit/fan ID =========	Fan Actual Speed (RPM) =====	Fan Status ======
2/1	8000	OK

2/2	8000	OK
2/3	8000	OK

Unit ID: 3		
Unit/fan ID ========	Fan Actual Speed (RPM) =====	Fan Status =======
3/1	5000	OK
3/2	4500	OK
3/3	5000	OK

Display for devices that do not support display of fan speed:

switchxxxxxx> **show system fans**

Unit ID: 1	
Unit/fan ID ========	Fan Status =======
1/1	OK
1/2	Fail
1/3	Read fail
1/4	OK

Unit ID: 2	
Unit/fan ID ========	Fan Status =======
2/1	OK
2/2	OK
2/3	OK

Unit ID: 3	
Unit/fan ID ========	Fan Status =======
3/1	OK
3/2	OK
3/3	OK

show system sensors

To view the temperature sensor status, use the **show system sensors** User EXEC mode command.

Syntax

show system sensors

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Usage

None

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

User Guidelines

Use the **show system sensors** command to display detailed sensor information , per each device sensor. Information is displayed per each unit in the stack.

The following information will be displayed:

- Sensor status.

- Sensor temperature reading

- Warning and Critical Alarm thresholds (temperature in Celsius)

- Location of specific sensor. Possible locations are: PP (Packet processor sensor); PCB (Sensor located on the Printed board circuit); PHY (PHY sensor); POE (Poe chip sensor).

Examples

Display for Stack systems with multiple sensor statuses

```
switchxxxxxx> show system sensors
```

Unit/ Sensor ======	Sensor status ======	Temperature (C) ===========	Warning Alarm Temp (C) ==========	Critical Alarm Temp (C) ==========	Sensor Location ======
1/1	OK	44	50	65	PCB
1/2	Failure	NA	65	75	PP
2/1	OK	65	60	70	PHY

show system id

To display the system identity information, use the **show system id** User EXEC mode command.

Syntax

show system id [***unit*** *unit-id]*

Parameters

unit *unit-id*—(Optional) Unit number or all. If unspecified, defaults to all. (Range: $1 - 4$)

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

Example

The following example displays the system identity information.

```
switchxxxxxx> show system id
serial number 114
```

show ports leds configuration

To display whether the LEDs of the ports are enabled or disabled, use the **show port leds configuration** User EXEC mode

command.

Syntax

show ports leds configuration

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

Example 1: The following example displays the status of the port's LEDs when they are turned on.

```
switchxxxxxx> show ports leds configuration
Port leds are not disabled
x
```

Example 2: The following example displays the status of the port LEDs when they are turned off.

```
switchxxxxxx> show port leds configuration
Port leds are disabled
```

show users

To display information about the active users, use the **show users** User EXEC mode command.

Syntax

show users

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Usage

None

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

Example

The following example displays information about the active users.

```
switchxxxxxx> show users
```

Username	Protocol	Location
Bob	Serial	172.16.0.1
John	SSH	172.16.0.8
Robert	HTTP	172.16.1.7
Betty	Telnet	172.16.1.6
Sam		

show hardware version

To display hardware version information, use the **show hardware version** User EXEC mode command.

Syntax

show hardware version [**unit** *unit-id*]

Parameters

- • *unit*—(Optional) Specifies the unit number. (Range: 1 – 4)

Default Usage

Show hardware version on all units if no unit is specified.

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

Example

The following example displays hardware version information.

```
switchxxxxxx> show hardware version
Unit   HW Version
----   -----------
1      1.0.0
2      1.0.0.
```

show hardware components

To display device hardware component information, use the **show hardware components** Privileged EXEC mode command.

Syntax

show hardware components

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

The **show hardware components** command displays information for device components such as packet processor(s), CPU, flash, PHYs and other hardware components.

The information displayed per each component depends on the information available for that component. Example for information that is displayed: vendor name, manufacturing part number (MPN), and HW reversion.

Examples

Example 1: The following example displays information on device hardware components:

switchxxxxxx# **show hardware components**			
MAC info:			
Unit ID/ MAC ID -----------	Vendor -------	MPN ----	Revision ---------
1	Marvell	98DX3236	A0
2	Marvell	98DX3336	A0

CPU info:		
Unit ID --------	Vendor --------	MPN ----
1	Marvell	88F6820 (Armada ARMv7)
2	Marvell	MV78230

PHY info:			
Unit ID/PHY ID -----------	Vendor -------	MPN ----	Revision ---------
1	Marvell	88E1680	A0

2	Marvell	88E3222	NS
2/1	Marvell	88E3680	A0

Flash info:		
Unit ID -------	Vendor ------	MPN ----
1	Micron	JS28F640J3D-75 (65536 Kbytes)
2	MXIC Macronix	MX30LF2G18AC-TI (65536 Kbytes)

system light

To light the networks port LEDs of a device, or of a specific unit in stack, use the **system light** EXEC mode command.

Syntax

system light [*unit unit-id] [duration seconds*]

system light stop

Parameters

- **unit-id**—Specify unit number or if left blank, all will light up.

- **duration** *seconds*—The number of seconds to light the LEDs. If unspecified, defaults to 60 seconds. (Range: 5–300)

- **stop**—Stop lighting the LEDs.

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

Example

The following example lights the system LED for 6 seconds.

```
switchxxxxxx> system light duration 6
```

system recovery

To set the system to automatically recover from temperature that reached the critical threshold, use the **system recovery** Global Configuration mode command.

To return to disable automatic recovery, use the **no** form of the command.

Syntax

system recovery

no system recovery

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

System recovery is enabled by default.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

Example

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# no system recovery
```