



## **Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.1(1)**

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## Preface

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This preface includes the following sections:

- [Audience, page xxvii](#)
- [Organization, page xxvii](#)
- [Conventions, page xxviii](#)
- [Related Documentation, page xxix](#)
- [Documentation Feedback , page xxix](#)
- [Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request , page xxix](#)

## Audience

This guide is intended primarily for data center administrators with responsibilities and expertise in one or more of the following:

- Server administration
- Storage administration
- Network administration
- Network security

## Organization

This document includes the following chapters:

Title	Description
Overview of Cisco Unified Computing System	Describes the Cisco Unified Computing System (Cisco UCS).

Title	Description
Overview of Cisco UCS Manager	Describes the management service for the components in a Cisco UCS instance.
Overview of Cisco UCS Manager CLI	Describes the command line interface (CLI) of the Cisco UCS Manager.
Commands	Describes the CLI commands.

## Conventions

This document uses the following conventions:

Convention	Indication
<b>bold font</b>	Commands, keywords, GUI elements, and user-entered text appear in <b>bold font</b> .
<i>italic font</i>	Document titles, new or emphasized terms, and arguments for which you supply values are in <i>italic font</i> .
[ ]	Elements in square brackets are optional.
{x   y   z}	Required alternative keywords are grouped in braces and separated by vertical bars.
[x   y   z]	Optional alternative keywords are grouped in brackets and separated by vertical bars.
string	A nonquoted set of characters. Do not use quotation marks around the string or the string will include the quotation marks.
courier font	Terminal sessions and information the system displays appear in <code>courier font</code> .
<>	Nonprinting characters such as passwords are in angle brackets.
[ ]	Default responses to system prompts are in square brackets.
!, #	An exclamation point (!) or a pound sign (#) at the beginning of a line of code indicates a comment line.



### Note

Means *reader take note*.

**Tip**

Means *the following information will help you solve a problem.*

**Caution**

Means *reader be careful.* In this situation, you might perform an action that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.

**Timesaver**

Means *the described action saves time.* You can save time by performing the action described in the paragraph.

**Warning**

Means *reader be warned.* In this situation, you might perform an action that could result in bodily injury.

## Related Documentation

Documentation for Cisco UCS C-Series Rack-Mount Servers is available at the following URL:

<http://www.cisco.com>

The following documents pertain to the C-Series Rack-Mount Servers:

- *UCS Rack Servers Documentation Roadmap*
- *Cisco UCS C-Series Rack-Mount Servers Configuration Guide*
- *Cisco UCS C-Series Rack-Mount Servers CLI Configuration Guide*
- *Cisco UCS C-Series Rack-Mount Servers Command Reference*
- *Cisco UCS C200 M1 Server Installation and Service Guide*
- *Release Notes for Cisco UCS C-Series Rack-Mount Servers*
- *Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information for Cisco UCS*

## Documentation Feedback

To provide technical feedback on this document, or to report an error or omission, please send your comments to [ucs-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:ucs-docfeedback@cisco.com). We appreciate your feedback.

## Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request

For information on obtaining documentation, submitting a service request, and gathering additional information, see the monthly What's New in Cisco Product Documentation, which also lists all new and revised Cisco technical documentation, at:

<http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/general/whatsnew/whatsnew.html>

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# Overview of Cisco Unified Computing System

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This chapter includes the following sections:

- [About Cisco Unified Computing System](#) , page 1
- [Unified Fabric](#), page 2
- [Server Architecture and Connectivity](#), page 4
- [Traffic Management](#), page 18
- [Opt-In Features](#), page 23
- [Virtualization in Cisco UCS](#), page 25

## About Cisco Unified Computing System

Cisco Unified Computing System (Cisco UCS) fuses access layer networking and servers. This high-performance, next-generation server system provides a data center with a high degree of workload agility and scalability.

The hardware and software components support Cisco's unified fabric, which runs multiple types of data center traffic over a single converged network adapter.

### Architectural Simplification

The simplified architecture of Cisco UCS reduces the number of required devices and centralizes switching resources. By eliminating switching inside a chassis, network access-layer fragmentation is significantly reduced.

Cisco UCS implements Cisco unified fabric within racks and groups of racks, supporting Ethernet and Fibre Channel protocols over 10 Gigabit Cisco Data Center Ethernet and Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) links.

This radical simplification reduces the number of switches, cables, adapters, and management points by up to two-thirds. All devices in a Cisco UCS instance remain under a single management domain, which remains highly available through the use of redundant components.

### High Availability

The management and data plane of Cisco UCS is designed for high availability and redundant access layer fabric interconnects. In addition, Cisco UCS supports existing high availability and disaster recovery solutions for the data center, such as data replication and application-level clustering technologies.

### Scalability

A single Cisco UCS instance supports multiple chassis and their servers, all of which are administered through one Cisco UCS Manager. For more detailed information about the scalability, speak to your Cisco representative.

### Flexibility

A Cisco UCS instance allows you to quickly align computing resources in the data center with rapidly changing business requirements. This built-in flexibility is determined by whether you choose to fully implement the stateless computing feature.

Pools of servers and other system resources can be applied as necessary to respond to workload fluctuations, support new applications, scale existing software and business services, and accommodate both scheduled and unscheduled downtime. Server identity can be abstracted into a mobile service profile that can be moved from server to server with minimal downtime and no need for additional network configuration.

With this level of flexibility, you can quickly and easily scale server capacity without having to change the server identity or reconfigure the server, LAN, or SAN. During a maintenance window, you can quickly do the following:

- Deploy new servers to meet unexpected workload demand and rebalance resources and traffic.
- Shut down an application, such as a database management system, on one server and then boot it up again on another server with increased I/O capacity and memory resources.

### Optimized for Server Virtualization

Cisco UCS has been optimized to implement VN-Link technology. This technology provides improved support for server virtualization, including better policy-based configuration and security, conformance with a company's operational model, and accommodation for VMware's VMotion.

## Unified Fabric

With unified fabric, multiple types of data center traffic can run over a single Data Center Ethernet (DCE) network. Instead of having a series of different host bus adapters (HBAs) and network interface cards (NICs) present in a server, unified fabric uses a single converged network adapter. This adapter can carry LAN and SAN traffic on the same cable.

Cisco UCS uses Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) to carry Fibre Channel and Ethernet traffic on the same physical Ethernet connection between the fabric interconnect and the server. This connection terminates at a converged network adapter on the server, and the unified fabric terminates on the uplink ports of the fabric interconnect. On the core network, the LAN and SAN traffic remains separated. Cisco UCS does not require that you implement unified fabric across the data center.

The converged network adapter presents an Ethernet interface and Fibre Channel interface to the operating system. At the server, the operating system is not aware of the FCoE encapsulation because it sees a standard Fibre Channel HBA.



At the fabric interconnect, the server-facing Ethernet port receives the Ethernet and Fibre Channel traffic. The fabric interconnect (using Ethertype to differentiate the frames) separates the two traffic types. Ethernet frames and Fibre Channel frames are switched to their respective uplink interfaces.

## Fibre Channel over Ethernet

Cisco UCS leverages Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) standard protocol to deliver Fibre Channel. The upper Fibre Channel layers are unchanged, so the Fibre Channel operational model is maintained. FCoE network management and configuration is similar to a native Fibre Channel network.

FCoE encapsulates Fibre Channel traffic over a physical Ethernet link. FCoE is encapsulated over Ethernet with the use of a dedicated Ethertype, 0x8906, so that FCoE traffic and standard Ethernet traffic can be carried on the same link. FCoE has been standardized by the ANSI T11 Standards Committee.

Fibre Channel traffic requires a lossless transport layer. Instead of the buffer-to-buffer credit system used by native Fibre Channel, FCoE depends upon the Ethernet link to implement lossless service.

Ethernet links on the fabric interconnect provide two mechanisms to ensure lossless transport for FCoE traffic:

- Link-level flow control
- Priority flow control

## Link-Level Flow Control

IEEE 802.3x link-level flow control allows a congested receiver to signal the endpoint to pause data transmission for a short time. This link-level flow control pauses all traffic on the link.

The transmit and receive directions are separately configurable. By default, link-level flow control is disabled for both directions.

On each Ethernet interface, the fabric interconnect can enable either priority flow control or link-level flow control (but not both).

## Priority Flow Control

The priority flow control (PFC) feature applies pause functionality to specific classes of traffic on the Ethernet link. For example, PFC can provide lossless service for the FCoE traffic, and best-effort service for the standard Ethernet traffic. PFC can provide different levels of service to specific classes of Ethernet traffic (using IEEE 802.1p traffic classes).

PFC decides whether to apply pause based on the IEEE 802.1p CoS value. When the fabric interconnect enables PFC, it configures the connected adapter to apply the pause functionality to packets with specific CoS values.

By default, the fabric interconnect negotiates to enable the PFC capability. If the negotiation succeeds, PFC is enabled and link-level flow control remains disabled (regardless of its configuration settings). If the PFC negotiation fails, you can either force PFC to be enabled on the interface or you can enable IEEE 802.x link-level flow control.

# Server Architecture and Connectivity

## Overview of Service Profiles

Service profiles are the central concept of Cisco UCS. Each service profile serves a specific purpose: ensuring that the associated server hardware has the configuration required to support the applications it will host.

The service profile maintains configuration information about the server hardware, interfaces, fabric connectivity, and server and network identity. This information is stored in a format that you can manage through Cisco UCS Manager. All service profiles are centrally managed and stored in a database on the fabric interconnect.

Every server must be associated with a service profile.

**Important**

At any given time, each server can be associated with only one service profile. Similarly, each service profile can be associated with only one server at a time.

After you associate a service profile with a server, the server is ready to have an operating system and applications installed, and you can use the service profile to review the configuration of the server. If the server associated with a service profile fails, the service profile does not automatically fail over to another server.

When a service profile is disassociated from a server, the identity and connectivity information for the server is reset to factory defaults.

## Network Connectivity through Service Profiles

Each service profile specifies the LAN and SAN network connections for the server through the Cisco UCS infrastructure and out to the external network. You do not need to manually configure the network connections for Cisco UCS servers and other components. All network configuration is performed through the service profile.

When you associate a service profile with a server, the Cisco UCS internal fabric is configured with the information in the service profile. If the profile was previously associated with a different server, the network infrastructure reconfigures to support identical network connectivity to the new server.

## Configuration through Service Profiles

A service profile can take advantage of resource pools and policies to handle server and connectivity configuration.

### Hardware Components Configured by Service Profiles

When a service profile is associated with a server, the following components are configured according to the data in the profile:

- Server, including BIOS and BMC
- Adapters
- Fabric interconnects

You do not need to configure these hardware components directly.

### Server Identity Management through Service Profiles

You can use the network and device identities burned into the server hardware at manufacture or you can use identities that you specify in the associated service profile either directly or through identity pools, such as MAC, WWN, and UUID.

The following are examples of configuration information that you can include in a service profile:

- Profile name and description
- Unique server identity (UUID)
- LAN connectivity attributes, such as the MAC address
- SAN connectivity attributes, such as the WWN

### Operational Aspects configured by Service Profiles

You can configure some of the operational functions for a server in a service profile, such as the following:

- Firmware packages and versions
- Operating system boot order and configuration
- IPMI and KVM access

### vNIC Configuration by Service Profiles

A vNIC is a virtualized network interface that is configured on a physical network adapter and appears to be a physical NIC to the operating system of the server. The type of adapter in the system determines how many vNICs you can create. For example, a Cisco UCS CNA M71KR adapter has two NICs, which means you can create a maximum of two vNICs for each adapter.

A vNIC communicates over Ethernet and handles LAN traffic. At a minimum, each vNIC must be configured with a name and with fabric and network connectivity.

### vHBA Configuration by Service Profiles

A vHBA is a virtualized host bus adapter that is configured on a physical network adapter and appears to be a physical HBA to the operating system of the server. The type of adapter in the system determines how many vHBAs you can create. For example, a Cisco UCS CNA M71KR has two HBAs, which means you can create a maximum of two vHBAs for each of those adapters. In contrast, a Cisco UCS 82598KR-CI does not have any HBAs, which means you cannot create any vHBAs for those adapters.

A vHBA communicates over FCoE and handles SAN traffic. At a minimum, each vHBA must be configured with a name and fabric connectivity.

## Service Profiles that Override Server Identity

This type of service profile provides the maximum amount of flexibility and control. This profile allows you to override the identity values that are on the server at the time of association and use the resource pools and policies set up in Cisco UCS Manager to automate some administration tasks.

You can disassociate this service profile from one server and then associate it with another server. This re-association can be done either manually or through an automated server pool policy. The burned-in settings,

such as UUID and MAC address, on the new server are overwritten with the configuration in the service profile. As a result, the change in server is transparent to your network. You do not need to reconfigure any component or application on your network to begin using the new server.

This profile allows you to take advantage of and manage system resources through resource pools and policies, such as the following:

- Virtualized identity information, including pools of MAC addresses, WWN addresses, and UUIDs
- Ethernet and Fibre Channel adapter profile policies
- Firmware package policies
- Operating system boot order policies

## Service Profiles that Inherit Server Identity

This hardware-based service profile is the simplest to use and create. This profile uses the default values in the server and mimics the management of a rack-mounted server. It is tied to a specific server and cannot be moved to another server.

You do not need to create pools or configuration policies to use this service profile.

This service profile inherits and applies the identity and configuration information that is present at the time of association, such as the following:

- MAC addresses for the two NICs
- For the Cisco UCS CNA M71KR adapters, the WWN addresses for the two HBAs
- BIOS versions
- Server UUID



### Important

The server identity and configuration information inherited through this service profile may not be the values burned into the server hardware at manufacture if those values were changed before this profile is associated with the server.

## Service Profile Templates

With a service profile template, you can quickly create several service profiles with the same basic parameters, such as the number of vNICs and vHBAs, and with identity information drawn from the same pools.



### Tip

If you need only one service profile with similar values to an existing service profile, you can clone a service profile in the Cisco UCS Manager GUI.

For example, if you need several service profiles with similar values to configure servers to host database software, you can create a service profile template, either manually or from an existing service profile. You then use the template to create the service profiles.

Cisco UCS supports the following types of service profile templates:

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Initial template</b>  | Service profiles created from an initial template inherit all the properties of the template. However, after you create the profile, it is no longer connected to the template. If you need to make changes to one or more profiles created from this template, you must change each profile individually. |
| <b>Updating template</b> | Service profiles created from an updating template inherit all the properties of the template and remain connected to the template. Any changes to the template automatically update the service profiles created from the template.   |

## Policies

Policies determine how Cisco UCS components will act in specific circumstances. You can create multiple instances of most policies. For example, you might want different boot policies, so that some servers can PXE boot, some can SAN boot, and others can boot from local storage.

Policies allow separation of functions within the system. A subject matter expert can define policies that are used in a service profile, which is created by someone without that subject matter expertise. For example, a LAN administrator can create adapter policies and quality of service policies for the system. These policies can then be used in a service profile that is created by someone who has limited or no subject matter expertise with LAN administration.

You can create and use two types of policies in Cisco UCS Manager:

- Configuration policies that configure the servers and other components
- Operational policies that control certain management, monitoring, and access control functions

## Configuration Policies

### Boot Policy

The boot policy determines the following:

- Configuration of the boot device
- Location from which the server boots
- Order in which boot devices are invoked

For example, you can choose to have associated servers boot from a local device, such as a local disk or CD-ROM (VMedia), or you can select a SAN boot or a LAN (PXE) boot.

You must include this policy in a service profile, and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect. If you do not include a boot policy in a service profile, the server uses the default settings in the BIOS to determine the boot order.



---

**Important**

Changes to a boot policy may be propagated to all servers created with an updating service profile template that includes that boot policy. Reassociation of the service profile with the server to rewrite the boot order information in the BIOS is auto-triggered.

---

## Guidelines

When you create a boot policy, you can add one or more of the following to the boot policy and specify their boot order:

Boot type	Description
SAN boot	Boots from an operating system image on the SAN. You can specify a primary and a secondary SAN boot. If the primary boot fails, the server attempts to boot from the secondary.  We recommend that you use a SAN boot, because it offers the most service profile mobility within the system. If you boot from the SAN, when you move a service profile from one server to another, the new server boots from the exact same operating system image. Therefore, the new server appears to be the exact same server to the network.
LAN boot	Boots from a centralized provisioning server. It is frequently used to install operating systems on a server from that server.
Local disk boot	If the server has a local drive, boots from that drive.
Virtual media boot	Mimics the insertion of a physical CD-ROM disk (read-only) or floppy disk (read-write) into a server. It is typically used to manually install operating systems on a server.



### Note

The default boot order is as follows:

- 1 Local disk boot
- 2 LAN boot
- 3 Virtual media read-only boot
- 4 Virtual media read-write boot

## Chassis Discovery Policy

This discovery policy determines how the system reacts when you add a new chassis. If you create a chassis discovery policy, Cisco UCS Manager configures the chassis for the number of links between the chassis and the fabric interconnect specified in the policy.

## Dynamic vNIC Connection Policy

This policy determines how the VN-link connectivity between VMs and dynamic vNICs is configured. This policy is required for Cisco UCS instances that include servers with Cisco M81KR VIC adapters that host VMs and dynamic vNICs.

Each Dynamic vNIC connection policy must include an adapter policy and designate the number of vNICs that can be configured for any server associated with a service profile that includes the policy.

## Ethernet and Fibre Channel Adapter Policies

These policies govern the host-side behavior of the adapter, including how the adapter handles traffic. For example, you can use these policies to change default settings for the following:

- Queues
- Interrupt handling
- Performance enhancement
- RSS hash
- Failover in an cluster configuration with two fabric interconnects

**Note**

For Fibre Channel adapter policies, the values displayed by Cisco UCS Manager may not match those displayed by applications such as QLogic SANsurfer. For example, the following values may result in an apparent mismatch between SANsurfer and Cisco UCS Manager:

- Max LUNs Per Target—SANsurfer has a maximum of 256 LUNs and does not display more than that number. Cisco UCS Manager supports a higher maximum number of LUNs.
- Link Down Timeout—In SANsurfer, you configure the timeout threshold for link down in seconds. In Cisco UCS Manager, you configure this value in milliseconds. Therefore, a value of 5500 ms in Cisco UCS Manager displays as 5s in SANsurfer.
- Max Data Field Size—SANsurfer has allowed values of 512, 1024, and 2048. Cisco UCS Manager allows you to set values of any size. Therefore, a value of 900 in Cisco UCS Manager displays as 512 in SANsurfer.

### Operating System Specific Adapter Policies

By default, Cisco UCS provides a set of Ethernet adapter policies and Fibre Channel adapter policies. These policies include the recommended settings for each supported server operating system. Operating systems are sensitive to the settings in these policies. Storage vendors typically require non-default adapter settings. You can find the details of these required settings on the support list provided by those vendors.

**Important**

We recommend that you use the values in these policies for the applicable operating system. Do not modify any of the values in the default policies unless directed to do so by Cisco Technical Support.

However, if you are creating an Ethernet adapter policy for a Windows OS (instead of using the default Windows adapter policy), you must use the following formulas to calculate values that work with Windows:

$$\text{Completion Queues} = \text{Transmit Queues} + \text{Receive Queues}$$
$$\text{Interrupt Count} = (\text{Completion Queues} + 2) \text{ rounded up to nearest power of } 2$$

For example, if Transmit Queues = 1 and Receive Queues = 8 then:

$$\text{Completion Queues} = 1 + 8 = 9$$
$$\text{Interrupt Count} = (9 + 2) \text{ rounded up to the nearest power of } 2 = 16$$

## Host Firmware Package

This policy enables you to specify a set of firmware versions that make up the host firmware package (also known as the host firmware pack). The host firmware includes the following firmware for server and adapter endpoints:

- Adapter firmware images
- Storage controller firmware images
- Fibre Channel adapter firmware images
- BIOS firmware images
- HBA Option ROM firmware images

**Tip**

You can include more than one type of firmware in the same host firmware package. For example, a host firmware package can include both BIOS firmware and storage controller firmware or adapter firmware for two different models of adapters. However, you can only have one firmware version with the same type, vendor, and model number. The system recognizes which firmware version is required for an endpoint and ignores all other firmware versions.

The firmware package is pushed to all servers associated with service profiles that include this policy.

This policy ensures that the host firmware is identical on all servers associated with service profiles which use the same policy. Therefore, if you move the service profile from one server to another, the firmware versions are maintained. Also, if you change the firmware version for an endpoint in the firmware package, new versions are applied to all the affected service profiles immediately, which could cause server reboots.

You must include this policy in a service profile, and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect.

**Prerequisites**

This policy is not dependent upon any other policies. However, you must ensure that the appropriate firmware has been downloaded to the fabric interconnect. If the firmware image is not available when Cisco UCS Manager is associating a server with a service profile, Cisco UCS Manager ignores the firmware upgrade and completes the association.

## IPMI Access Profile

This policy allows you to determine whether IPMI commands can be sent directly to the server, using the IP address. For example, you can send commands to retrieve sensor data from the BMC. This policy defines the IPMI access, including a username and password that can be authenticated locally on the server, and whether the access is read-only or read-write.

You must include this policy in a service profile and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect.

## Local Disk Configuration Policy

This policy configures any optional SAS local drives that have been installed on a server through the onboard RAID controller of the local drive. This policy enables you to set a local disk mode for all servers that are



associated with a service profile that includes the local disk configuration policy. The local disk modes include the following:

- **Any Configuration**—For a server configuration that carries forward the local disk configuration without any changes.
- **No Local Storage**—For a diskless workstation or a SAN only configuration. If you select this option, you cannot associate any service profile which uses this policy with a server that has a local disk.
- **No RAID**—For a server configuration that removes the RAID and leaves the disk MBR and payload unaltered.
- **RAID Mirrored**—For a 2-disk RAID 1 server configuration.
- **RAID Stripes**—For a 2-disk RAID 0 server configuration.

You must include this policy in a service profile, and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect.

## Management Firmware Package

This policy enables you to specify a set of firmware versions that make up the management firmware package (also known as a management firmware pack). The management firmware package only includes the baseboard management controller (BMC) on the server. You do not need to use this package if you upgrade the BMC directly.

The firmware package is pushed to all servers associated with service profiles that include this policy.

This policy ensures that the BMC firmware is identical on all servers associated with service profiles which use the same policy. Therefore, if you move the service profile from one server to another, the firmware versions are maintained.

You must include this policy in a service profile, and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect.

### Prerequisites

This policy is not dependent upon any other policies. However, you must ensure that the appropriate firmware has been downloaded to the fabric interconnect.

## Network Control Policy

This policy configures the network control settings for the Cisco UCS instance, including the following:

- Whether the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) is enabled or disabled
- How the VIF behaves if no uplink port is available in end-host mode
- Whether the server can use different MAC addresses when sending packets to the fabric interconnect

## Power Policy

The power policy is a global policy that specifies the redundancy for power supplies in all chassis in the Cisco UCS instance. This policy is also known as the PSU policy.

For more information about power supply redundancy, see *Cisco UCS 5108 Server Chassis Hardware Installation Guide*.

## Quality of Service Policies

QoS policies assign a system class to the outgoing traffic for a vNIC or vHBA. This system class determines the quality of service for that traffic.

You must include a QoS policy in a vNIC policy or vHBA policy and then include that policy in a service profile to configure the vNIC or vHBA.

## Server Autoconfiguration Policy

Cisco UCS Manager uses this policy to determine how to configure a new server. If you create a server autoconfiguration policy, the following occurs when a new server starts:

- 1 The qualification in the server autoconfiguration policy is executed against the server.
- 2 If the server meets the required qualifications, the server is associated with a service profile created from the service profile template configured in the server autoconfiguration policy. The name of that service profile is based on the name given to the server by Cisco UCS Manager.
- 3 The service profile is assigned to the organization configured in the server autoconfiguration policy.

## Server Discovery Policy

This discovery policy determines how the system reacts when you add a new server. If you create a server discovery policy, you can control whether the system conducts a deep discovery when a server is added to a chassis, or whether a user must first acknowledge the new server. By default, the system conducts a full discovery.

If you create a server discovery policy, the following occurs when a new server starts:

- 1 The qualification in the server discovery policy is executed against the server.
- 2 If the server meets the required qualifications, Cisco UCS Manager applies the following to the server:
  - Depending upon the option selected for the action, either discovers the new server immediately or waits for a user to acknowledge the new server
  - Applies the scrub policy to the server

## Server Inheritance Policy

This policy is invoked during the server discovery process to create a service profile for the server. All service profiles created from this policy use the values burned into the blade at manufacture. The policy performs the following:

- Analyzes the inventory of the server
- If configured, assigns the server to the selected organization
- Creates a service profile for the server with the identity burned into the server at manufacture

You cannot migrate a service profile created with this policy to another server.

## Server Pool Policy

This policy is invoked during the server discovery process. It determines what happens if server pool policy qualifications match a server to the target pool specified in the policy.

If a server qualifies for more than one pool and those pools have server pool policies, the server is added to all those pools.

## Server Pool Policy Qualifications

This policy qualifies servers based on the inventory of a server conducted during the discovery process. The qualifications are individual rules that you configure in the policy to determine whether a server meets the selection criteria. For example, you can create a rule that specifies the minimum memory capacity for servers in a data center pool.

Qualifications are used in other policies to place servers, not just by the server pool policies. For example, if a server meets the criteria in a qualification policy, it can be added to one or more server pools or have a service profile automatically associated with it.

Depending upon the implementation, you may include server pool policy qualifications in the following policies:

- Autoconfiguration policy
- Chassis discovery policy
- Server discovery policy
- Server inheritance policy
- Server pool policy

## vHBA Template

This template is a policy that defines how a vHBA on a server connects to the SAN. It is also referred to as a vHBA SAN connectivity template.

You need to include this policy in a service profile for it to take effect.

## VM Lifecycle Policy

The VM lifecycle policy determines how long Cisco UCS Manager retains offline VMs and offline dynamic vNICs in its database. If a VM or dynamic vNIC remains offline after that period, Cisco UCS Manager deletes the object from its database.

All virtual machines (VMs) on Cisco UCS servers are managed by vCenter. Cisco UCS Manager cannot determine whether an inactive VM is temporarily shutdown, has been deleted, or is in some other state that renders it inaccessible. Therefore, Cisco UCS Manager considers all inactive VMs to be in an offline state.

Cisco UCS Manager considers a dynamic vNIC to be offline when the associated VM is shutdown, or the link between the fabric interconnect and the I/O module fails. On rare occasions, an internal error can also cause Cisco UCS Manager to consider a dynamic vNIC to be offline.

The default VM and dynamic vNIC retention period is 15 minutes. You can set that for any period of time between 1 minute and 7200 minutes (or 5 days).

**Note**

The VMs that Cisco UCS Manager displays are for information and monitoring only. You cannot manage VMs through Cisco UCS Manager. Therefore, when you delete a VM from the Cisco UCS Manager database, you do not delete the VM from the server or from vCenter.

## vNIC Template

This policy defines how a vNIC on a server connects to the LAN. This policy is also referred to as a vNIC LAN connectivity policy.

You need to include this policy in a service profile for it to take effect.

## vNIC/vHBA Placement Profiles

vNIC/vHBA placement profiles are used to assign vNICs or vHBAs to the physical adapters on a server. Each vNIC/vHBA placement profile contains two virtual network interface connections (vCons) that are virtual representations of the physical adapters. When a vNIC/vHBA placement profile is assigned to a service profile, and the service profile is associated to a server, the vCons in the vNIC/vHBA placement profile are assigned to the physical adapters. For servers with only one adapter, both vCons are assigned to the adapter; for servers with two adapters, one vCon is assigned to each adapter.

You can assign vNICs or vHBAs to either of the two vCons, and they are then assigned to the physical adapters based on the vCon assignment during server association. Additionally, vCons use the following selection preference criteria to assign vHBAs and vNICs:

<b>All</b>	The vCon is used for vNICs or vHBAs assigned to it, vNICs or vHBAs not assigned to either vCon, and dynamic vNICs or vHBAs.
<b>Assigned-Only</b>	The vCon is reserved for only vNICs or vHBAs assigned to it.
<b>Exclude-Dynamic</b>	The vCon is not used for dynamic vNICs or vHBAs.
<b>Exclude-Unassigned</b>	The vCon is not used for vNICs or vHBAs not assigned to the vCon. The vCon is used for dynamic vNICs and vHBAs.

For servers with two adapters, if you do not include a vNIC/vHBA placement profile in a service profile, or you do not configure vCons for a service profile, Cisco UCS equally distributes the vNICs and vHBAs between the two adapters.

## Operational Policies

### Fault Collection Policy

The fault collection policy controls the lifecycle of a fault in a Cisco UCS instance, including when faults are cleared, the flapping interval (the length of time between the fault being raised and the condition being cleared), and the retention interval (the length of time a fault is retained in the system).

A fault in Cisco UCS has the following lifecycle:

- 1 A condition occurs in the system and Cisco UCS Manager raises a fault. This is the active state.
- 2 When the fault is alleviated, it is cleared if the time between the fault being raised and the condition being cleared is greater than the flapping interval, otherwise, the fault remains raised but its status changes to soaking-clear. Flapping occurs when a fault is raised and cleared several times in rapid succession. During the flapping interval the fault retains its severity for the length of time specified in the fault collection policy.
- 3 If the condition reoccurs during the flapping interval, the fault remains raised and its status changes to flapping. If the condition does not reoccur during the flapping interval, the fault is cleared.
- 4 When a fault is cleared, it is deleted if the clear action is set to delete, or if the fault was previously acknowledged, otherwise, it is retained until either the retention interval expires, or if the fault is acknowledged.
- 5 If the condition reoccurs during the retention interval, the fault returns to the active state. If the condition does not reoccur, the fault is deleted.

## Flow Control Policy

Flow control policies determine whether the uplink Ethernet ports in a Cisco UCS instance send and receive IEEE 802.3x pause frames when the receive buffer for a port fills. These pause frames request that the transmitting port stop sending data for a few milliseconds until the buffer clears.

For flow control to work between a LAN port and an uplink Ethernet port, you must enable the corresponding receive and send flow control parameters for both ports. For Cisco UCS, the flow control policies configure these parameters.

When you enable the send function, the uplink Ethernet port sends a pause request to the network port if the incoming packet rate becomes too high. The pause remains in effect for a few milliseconds before traffic is reset to normal levels. If you enable the receive function, the uplink Ethernet port honors all pause requests from the network port. All traffic is halted on that uplink port until the network port cancels the pause request.

Because you assign the flow control policy to the port, changes to the policy have an immediate effect on how the port reacts to a pause frame or a full receive buffer.

## Scrub Policy

This policy determines what happens to local data on a server during the discovery process and when the server is disassociated from a service profile. This policy can ensure that the data on local drives is erased at those times.

## Serial over LAN Policy

This policy sets the configuration for the serial over LAN connection for all servers associated with service profiles that use the policy. By default, the serial over LAN connection is disabled.

If you implement a serial over LAN policy, we recommend that you also create an IPMI profile.

You must include this policy in a service profile and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect.

## Statistics Collection Policy

A statistics collection policy defines how frequently statistics are to be collected (collection interval) and how frequently the statistics are to be reported (reporting interval). Reporting intervals are longer than collection intervals so that multiple statistical data points can be collected during the reporting interval, which provides Cisco UCS Manager with sufficient data to calculate and report minimum, maximum, and average values.

Statistics can be collected and reported for the following five functional areas of the Cisco UCS system:

- Adapter—statistics related to the adapters
- Chassis—statistics related to the blade chassis
- Host—this policy is a placeholder for future support
- Port—statistics related to the ports, including server ports, uplink Ethernet ports, and uplink Fibre Channel ports
- Server—statistics related to servers

**Note**

Cisco UCS Manager has one default statistics collection policy for each of the five functional areas. You cannot create additional statistics collection policies and you cannot delete the existing default policies. You can only modify the default policies.

## Statistics Threshold Policy

A statistics threshold policy monitors statistics about certain aspects of the system and generates an event if the threshold is crossed. You can set both minimum and maximum thresholds. For example, you can configure the policy to raise an alarm if the CPU temperature exceeds a certain value, or if a server is overutilized or underutilized.

These threshold policies do not control the hardware or device-level thresholds enforced by endpoints, such as the BMC. Those thresholds are burned in to the hardware components at manufacture.

Cisco UCS enables you to configure statistics threshold policies for the following components:

- Servers and server components
- Uplink Ethernet ports
- Ethernet server ports, chassis, and fabric interconnects
- Fibre Channel port

**Note**

You cannot create or delete a statistics threshold policy for Ethernet server ports, uplink Ethernet ports, or uplink Fibre Channel ports. You can only configure the existing default policy.

## Pools

Pools are collections of identities, or physical or logical resources, that are available in the system. All pools increase the flexibility of service profiles and allow you to centrally manage your system resources.

You can use pools to segment unconfigured servers or available ranges of server identity information into groupings that make sense for the data center. For example, if you create a pool of unconfigured servers with similar characteristics and include that pool in a service profile, you can use a policy to associate that service profile with an available, unconfigured server.

If you pool identifying information, such as MAC addresses, you can pre-assign ranges for servers that will host specific applications. For example, all database servers could be configured within the same range of MAC addresses, UUIDs, and WWNs.

## Server Pools

A server pool contains a set of servers. These servers typically share the same characteristics. Those characteristics can be their location in the chassis, or an attribute such as server type, amount of memory, local storage, type of CPU, or local drive configuration. You can manually assign a server to a server pool, or use server pool policies and server pool policy qualifications to automate the assignment.

If your system implements multi-tenancy through organizations, you can designate one or more server pools to be used by a specific organization. For example, a pool that includes all servers with two CPUs could be assigned to the Marketing organization, while all servers with 64 GB memory could be assigned to the Finance organization.

A server pool can include servers from any chassis in the system. A given server can belong to multiple server pools.

## MAC Pools

A MAC pool is a collection of network identities, or MAC addresses, that are unique in their layer 2 environment and are available to be assigned to vNICs on a server. If you use MAC pools in service profiles, you do not have to manually configure the MAC addresses to be used by the server associated with the service profile.

In a system that implements multi-tenancy, you can use the organizational hierarchy to ensure that MAC pools can only be used by specific applications or business services. Cisco UCS Manager uses the name resolution policy to assign MAC addresses from the pool.

To assign a MAC address to a server, you must include the MAC pool in a vNIC policy. The vNIC policy is then included in the service profile assigned to that server.

You can specify your own MAC addresses or use a group of MAC addresses provided by Cisco.

## UUID Suffix Pools

A UUID suffix pool is a collection of SMBIOS UUIDs that are available to be assigned to servers. The first number of digits that constitute the prefix of the UUID are fixed. The remaining digits, the UUID suffix, is variable. A UUID suffix pool ensures that these variable values are unique for each server associated with a service profile which uses that particular pool to avoid conflicts.

If you use UUID suffix pools in service profiles, you do not have to manually configure the UUID of the server associated with the service profile.

## WWN Pools

A WWN pool is a collection of WWNs for use by the Fibre Channel vHBAs in a Cisco UCS instance. You create separate pools for the following:

- WW node names assigned to the server
- WW port names assigned to the vHBA

**Important**

A WWN pool can include only WWNNs or WWPNS in the ranges from 20:00:00:00:00:00:00 to 20:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF or from 50:00:00:00:00:00:00 to 5F:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF. All other WWN ranges are reserved.

If you use WWN pools in service profiles, you do not have to manually configure the WWNs that will be used by the server associated with the service profile. In a system that implements multi-tenancy, you can use a WWN pool to control the WWNs used by each organization.

You assign WWNs to pools in blocks. For each block or individual WWN, you can assign a boot target.

### WWNN Pools

A WWNN pool is a WWN pool that contains only WW node names. If you include a pool of WWNNs in a service profile, the associated server is assigned a WWNN from that pool.

### WWPN Pools

A WWPNS pool is a WWN pool that contains only WW port names. If you include a pool of WWPNSs in a service profile, the port on each vHBA of the associated server is assigned a WWPNS from that pool.

## Management IP Pool

The management IP pool is a collection of external IP addresses. Cisco UCS Manager reserves each block of IP addresses in the management IP pool for external access that terminates in the baseboard management controller (BMC) on a server.

Cisco UCS Manager uses the IP addresses in a management IP pool for external access to a server through the following:

- KVM console
- Serial over LAN
- IPMI

## Traffic Management

## Oversubscription

Oversubscription occurs when multiple network devices are connected to the same fabric interconnect port. This practice optimizes fabric interconnect use, since ports rarely run at maximum speed for any length of



time. As a result, when configured correctly, oversubscription allows you to take advantage of unused bandwidth. However, incorrectly configured oversubscription can result in contention for bandwidth and a lower quality of service to all services that use the oversubscribed port.

For example, oversubscription can occur if four servers share a single uplink port, and all four servers attempt to send data at a cumulative rate higher than available bandwidth of uplink port.

## Oversubscription Considerations

The following elements can impact how you configure oversubscription in a Cisco UCS:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>The ratio of server-facing ports to uplink ports</b>                          | You need to know what how many server-facing ports and uplink ports are in the system, because that ratio can impact performance. For example, if your system has twenty ports that can communicate down to the servers and only two ports that can communicate up to the network, your uplink ports will be oversubscribed. In this situation, the amount of traffic created by the servers can also affect performance.  |
| <b>The number of uplink ports from the fabric interconnect to the network</b>    | <p>You can choose to add more uplink ports between the Cisco UCS fabric interconnect and the upper layers of the LAN to increase bandwidth. In Cisco UCS, you must have at least one uplink port per fabric interconnect to ensure that all servers and NICs to have access to the LAN. The number of LAN uplinks should be determined by the aggregate bandwidth needed by all Cisco UCS servers.</p> <p>FC uplink ports are available on the expansion slots only. You must add more expansion slots to increase number of available FC uplinks. Ethernet uplink ports can exist on the fixed slot and on expansion slots.</p> <p>For example, if you have two Cisco UCS 5100 series chassis that are fully populated with half width Cisco UCS B200-M1 servers, you have 16 servers. In a cluster configuration, with one LAN uplink per fabric interconnect, these 16 servers share 20GbE of LAN bandwidth. If more capacity is needed, more uplinks from the fabric interconnect should be added. We recommend that you have symmetric configuration of the uplink in cluster configurations. In the same example, if 4 uplinks are used in each fabric interconnect, the 16 servers are sharing 80 GB of bandwidth, so each has approximately 5 GB of capacity. When multiple uplinks are used on a Cisco UCS fabric interconnect the network design team should consider using a port channel to make best use of the capacity.</p> |
| <b>The number of uplink ports from the I/O module to the fabric interconnect</b> | You can choose to add more bandwidth between I/O module and fabric interconnect by using more uplink ports and increasing the number of cables. In Cisco UCS, you can have one, two, or four cables connecting a I/O module to a Cisco UCS fabric interconnect. The number of cables determines the number of active uplink ports and the oversubscription ratio. For example, one cable results in 8:1 oversubscription for one I/O module. If two I/O modules are in place, each with one cable, and you have 8 half-width blades, the 8 blades will be sharing two uplinks (one left IOM and one right IOM). This results in 8 blades sharing an aggregate bandwidth of 20 GB of Unified Fabric capacity. If two cables are used, this results in 4:1 oversubscription per IOM (assuming all slots populated with half width blades), and four cables result in 2:1 oversubscription. The lower oversubscription ratio gives you higher performance, but is also more costly as you consume more fabric interconnect ports.   |
| <b>The number of active links from the server</b>                                | The amount of non-oversubscribed bandwidth available to each server depends on the number of I/O modules used and the number of cables used to connect those I/O   |

**to the fabric interconnect**

modules to the fabric interconnects. Having a second I/O module in place provides additional bandwidth and redundancy to the servers. This level of flexibility in design ensures that you can provide anywhere from 80 Gbps (two I/O modules with four links each) to 10 Gbps (one I/O module with one link) to the chassis.

With 80 Gbps to the chassis, each half-width server in the Cisco UCS instance can get up to 10 Gbps in a non-oversubscribed configuration, with an ability to use up to 20 Gbps with 2:1 oversubscription.

## Guidelines for Estimating Oversubscription

When you estimate the optimal oversubscription ratio for a fabric interconnect port, consider the following guidelines:

- Cost/performance slider** The prioritization of cost and performance is different for each data center and has a direct impact on the configuration of oversubscription. When you plan hardware usage for oversubscription, you need to know where the data center is located on this slider. For example, oversubscription can be minimized if the data center is more concerned with performance than cost. However, cost is a significant factor in most data centers, and oversubscription requires careful planning.
- Bandwidth usage** The estimated bandwidth that you expect each server to actually use is important when you determine the assignment of each server to a fabric interconnect port and, as a result, the oversubscription ratio of the ports. For oversubscription, you must consider how many GBs of traffic the server will consume on average, the ratio of configured bandwidth to used bandwidth, and the times when high bandwidth use will occur.
- Network type** The network type is only relevant to traffic on uplink ports, because FCoE does not exist outside Cisco UCS. The rest of the data center network only differentiates between LAN and SAN traffic. Therefore, you do not need to take the network type into consideration when you estimate oversubscription of a fabric interconnect port.

## Pinning

Pinning in Cisco UCS is only relevant to uplink ports. You can pin Ethernet or FCoE traffic from a given server to a specific uplink Ethernet port or uplink FC port.

When you pin the NIC and HBA of both physical and virtual servers to uplink ports, you give the fabric interconnect greater control over the unified fabric. This control ensures more optimal utilization of uplink port bandwidth.

Cisco UCS uses pin groups to manage which NICs, vNICs, HBAs, and vHBAs are pinned to an uplink port. To configure pinning for a server, you can either assign a pin group directly, or include a pin group in a vNIC policy, and then add that vNIC policy to the service profile assigned to that server. All traffic from the vNIC or vHBA on the server travels through the I/O module to the same uplink port.

## Pinning Server Traffic to Server Ports

All server traffic travels through the I/O module to server ports on the fabric interconnect. The number of links for which the chassis is configured determines how this traffic is pinned.

The pinning determines which server traffic goes to which server port on the fabric interconnect. This pinning is fixed. You cannot modify it. As a result, you must consider the server location when you determine the appropriate allocation of bandwidth for a chassis.

**Note**

You must review the allocation of ports to links before you allocate servers to slots. The cabled ports are not necessarily port 1 and port 2 on the I/O module. If you change the number of links between the fabric interconnect and the I/O module, you must reacknowledge the chassis to have the traffic rerouted.

All port numbers refer to the fabric interconnect-side ports on the I/O module.

**Chassis with One I/O Module**

Links on Chassis	Servers Pinned to Link 1	Servers Pinned to Link 2	Servers Pinned to Link 3	Servers Pinned to Link 4
1 link	All server slots	None	None	None
2 links	Slots 1, 3, 5, and 7	Slots 2, 4, 6, and 8	None	None
4 links	Slots 1 and 5	Slots 2 and 6	Slots 3 and 7	Slots 4 and 8

**Chassis with Two I/O Modules**

If a chassis has two I/O modules, traffic from one I/O module goes to one of the fabric interconnects and traffic from the other I/O module goes to the second fabric interconnect. You cannot connect two I/O modules to a single fabric interconnect.

Fabric Interconnect Configured in vNIC	Server Traffic Path
A	Server traffic goes to fabric interconnect A. If A fails, the server traffic does not fail over to B.
B	All server traffic goes to fabric interconnect B. If B fails, the server traffic does not fail over to A.
A-B	All server traffic goes to fabric interconnect A. If A fails, the server traffic fails over to B.
B-A	All server traffic goes to fabric interconnect B. If B fails, the server traffic fails over to A.

## Guidelines for Pinning

When you determine the optimal configuration for pin groups and pinning for an uplink port, consider the estimated bandwidth usage for the servers. If you know that some servers in the system will use a lot of bandwidth, ensure that you pin these servers to different uplink ports.

## Quality of Service

Cisco UCS provides the following methods to implement quality of service:

- System classes that specify the global configuration for certain types of traffic across the entire system
- QoS policies that assign system classes for individual vNICs
- Flow control policies that determine how uplink Ethernet ports handle pause frames

## System Classes

Cisco UCS uses Data Center Ethernet (DCE) to handle all traffic inside a Cisco UCS instance. This industry standard enhancement to Ethernet divides the bandwidth of the Ethernet pipe into eight virtual lanes. Two virtual lanes are reserved for internal system and management traffic. You can configure quality of service for the other six virtual lanes. System classes determine how the DCE bandwidth in these six virtual lanes is allocated across the entire Cisco UCS instance.

Each system class reserves a specific segment of the bandwidth for a specific type of traffic. This provides a level of traffic management, even in an oversubscribed system. For example, you can configure the Fibre Channel Priority system class to determine the percentage of DCE bandwidth allocated to FCoE traffic.

The following table describes the system classes that you can configure:

**Table 1: System Classes**

System Class	Description
Platinum Gold Silver Bronze	A configurable set of system classes that you can include in the QoS policy for a service profile. Each system class manages one lane of traffic.  All properties of these system classes are available for you to assign custom settings and policies.
Best Effort	A system class that sets the quality of service for the lane reserved for Basic Ethernet traffic.  Some properties of this system class are preset and cannot be modified. For example, this class has a drop policy that allows it to drop data packets if required. You cannot disable this system class.
Fibre Channel	A system class that sets the quality of service for the lane reserved for Fibre Channel over Ethernet traffic.  Some properties of this system class are preset and cannot be modified. For example, this class has a no-drop policy that ensures it never drops data packets. You cannot disable this system class.

## Quality of Service Policies

QoS policies assign a system class to the outgoing traffic for a vNIC or vHBA. This system class determines the quality of service for that traffic.

You must include a QoS policy in a vNIC policy or vHBA policy and then include that policy in a service profile to configure the vNIC or vHBA.

## Flow Control Policy

Flow control policies determine whether the uplink Ethernet ports in a Cisco UCS instance send and receive IEEE 802.3x pause frames when the receive buffer for a port fills. These pause frames request that the transmitting port stop sending data for a few milliseconds until the buffer clears.

For flow control to work between a LAN port and an uplink Ethernet port, you must enable the corresponding receive and send flow control parameters for both ports. For Cisco UCS, the flow control policies configure these parameters.

When you enable the send function, the uplink Ethernet port sends a pause request to the network port if the incoming packet rate becomes too high. The pause remains in effect for a few milliseconds before traffic is reset to normal levels. If you enable the receive function, the uplink Ethernet port honors all pause requests from the network port. All traffic is halted on that uplink port until the network port cancels the pause request.

Because you assign the flow control policy to the port, changes to the policy have an immediate effect on how the port reacts to a pause frame or a full receive buffer.

## Opt-In Features

Each Cisco UCS instance is licensed for all functionality. Depending upon how the system is configured, you can decide to opt in to some features or opt out of them for easier integration into existing environment. If a process change happens, you can change your system configuration and include one or both of the opt-in features.

The opt-in features are as follows:

- Stateless computing, which takes advantage of mobile service profiles with pools and policies where each component, such as a server or an adapter, is stateless.
- Multi-tenancy, which uses organizations and role-based access control to divide the system into smaller logical segments.

## Stateless Computing

Stateless computing allows you to use a service profile to apply the personality of one server to a different server in the same Cisco UCS instance. The personality of the server includes the elements that identify that server and make it unique in the instance. If you change any of these elements, the server could lose its ability to access, use, or even achieve booted status.

The elements that make up a server's personality include the following:

- Firmware versions
- UUID (used for server identification)
- MAC address (used for LAN connectivity)
- World Wide Names (used for SAN connectivity)
- Boot settings

Stateless computing creates a dynamic server environment with highly flexible servers. Every physical server in a Cisco UCS instance remains anonymous until you associate a service profile with it, then the server gets the identity configured in the service profile. If you no longer need a business service on that server, you can shut it down, disassociate the service profile, and then associate another service profile to create a different identity for the same physical server. The "new" server can then host another business service.

To take full advantage of the flexibility of statelessness, the optional local disks on the servers should only be used for swap or temp space and not to store operating system or application data.

You can choose to fully implement stateless computing for all physical servers in a Cisco UCS instance, to not have any stateless servers, or to have a mix of the two types.

### **If You Opt In to Stateless Computing**

Each physical server in the Cisco UCS instance is defined through a service profile. Any server can be used to host one set of applications, then reassigned to another set of applications or business services, if required by the needs of the data center.

You create service profiles that point to policies and pools of resources that are defined in the instance. The server pools, WWN pools, and MAC pools ensure that all unassigned resources are available on an as-needed basis. For example, if a physical server fails, you can immediately assign the service profile to another server. Because the service profile provides the new server with the same identity as the original server, including WWN and MAC address, the rest of the data center infrastructure sees it as the same server and you do not need to make any configuration changes in the LAN or SAN.

### **If You Opt Out of Stateless Computing**

Each server in the Cisco UCS instance is treated as a traditional rack mount server.

You create service profiles that inherit the identify information burned into the hardware and use these profiles to configure LAN or SAN connectivity for the server. However, if the server hardware fails, you cannot reassign the service profile to a new server.

## **Multi-Tenancy**

In Cisco UCS, you can use multi-tenancy to divide up the large physical infrastructure of an instance into logical entities known as organizations. As a result, you can achieve a logical isolation between organizations without providing a dedicated physical infrastructure for each organization.

You can assign unique resources to each tenant through the related organization, in the multi-tenant environment. These resources can include different policies, pools, and quality of service definitions. You can also implement locales to assign or restrict user privileges and roles by organization, if you do not want all users to have access to all organizations.

If you set up a multi-tenant environment, all organizations are hierarchical. The top-level organization is always root. The policies and pools that you create in root are system-wide and are available to all organizations in the system. However, any policies and pools created in other organizations are only available to organizations that are above it in the same hierarchy. For example, if a system has organizations named Finance and HR that are not in the same hierarchy, Finance cannot use any policies in the HR organization, and HR cannot access any policies in the Finance organization. However, both Finance and HR can use policies and pools in the root organization.

If you create organizations in a multi-tenant environment, you can also set up one or more of the following for each organization or for a sub-organization in the same hierarchy:

- Resource pools

- Policies
- Service profiles
- Service profile templates

### If You Opt In to Multi-Tenancy

The Cisco UCS instance is divided into several distinct organizations. The types of organizations you create in a multi-tenancy implementation depends upon the business needs of the company. Examples include organizations that represent the following:

- Enterprise groups or divisions within a company, such as marketing, finance, engineering, or human resources
- Different customers or name service domains, for service providers

You can create locales to ensure that users have access only to those organizations that they are authorized to administer.

### If You Opt Out of Multi-Tenancy

The Cisco UCS instance remains a single logical entity with everything in the root organization. All policies and resource pools can be assigned to any server in the instance.

## Virtualization in Cisco UCS

### Overview of Virtualization

Virtualization allows the creation of multiple virtual machines to run in isolation, side-by-side on the same physical machine.

Each virtual machine has its own set of virtual hardware (RAM, CPU, NIC) upon which an operating system and fully configured applications are loaded. The operating system sees a consistent, normalized set of hardware regardless of the actual physical hardware components.

In a virtual machine, both hardware and software are encapsulated in a single file for rapid copying, provisioning, and moving between physical servers. You can move a virtual machine, within seconds, from one physical server to another for zero-downtime maintenance and continuous workload consolidation.

The virtual hardware makes it possible for many servers, each running in an independent virtual machine, to run on a single physical server. The advantages of virtualization include better use of computing resources, greater server density, and seamless server migration.

### Virtualization in Cisco UCS

Cisco UCS provides hardware-level server virtualization. Hardware-level server virtualization allows a server to be simulated at the physical level and cannot be detected by existing software, including the operating system, drivers, and management tools. If underlying hardware faults require you to recreate the virtual server in another location, the network and existing software remain unaware that the physical server has changed.

Server virtualization allows networks to rapidly adapt to changing business and technical conditions. The lower level integration with the virtualized environment in Cisco UCS improves visibility and control of the

virtual machine environment, and enhances the overall agility of the system. In addition, this virtualization ensures that there is no performance penalty or overhead for applications while running.

The virtualized environment available in a Cisco UCS server depends upon the adapter. The Cisco M81KR VIC adapter provides a unique and flexible virtualized environment and support for virtual machines. The other adapters support the standard integration and virtualized environment with VMWare.

## Virtualization with the Cisco UCS CNA M71KR and Cisco UCS 82598KR-CI Adapters

The Cisco UCS 82598KR-CI 10-Gigabit Ethernet Adapter, Cisco UCS M71KR - E Emulex Converged Network Adapter, and Cisco UCS M71KR - Q QLogic Converged Network Adapter support virtualized environments with the following VMware versions:

- VMware 3.5 update 4
- VMware 4.0

These environments support the standard VMware integration with ESX installed on the server and all virtual machine management performed through the VC.

### Portability of Virtual Machines

If you implement service profiles you retain the ability to easily move a server identity from one server to another. After you image the new server, the ESX treats that server as if it were the original.

### Communication between Virtual Machines on the Same Server

These adapters implement the standard communications between virtual machines on the same server. If an ESX host includes multiple virtual machines, all communications must go through the virtual switch on the server.

If the system uses the native VMware drivers, the virtual switch is out of the network administrator's domain and is not subject to any network policies. As a result, for example, quality of service policies on the network are not applied to any data packets traveling from VM1 to VM2 through the virtual switch.

If the system includes another virtual switch, such as the Nexus 1000, that virtual switch is subject to the network policies configured on that switch by the network administrator.

## Virtualization with the Cisco M81KR VIC Adapter

The Cisco M81KR VIC adapter supports virtualized environments with VMware 4.0 Update 1. These environments support the standard VMware integration with ESX installed on the server and all virtual machine management performed through the VMware vCenter.

This virtualized adapter supports the following:

- Dynamic vNICs in a virtualized environment with VM software, such as vSphere. This solution enables you to divide a single physical blade server into multiple logical PCIE instances.
- Static vNICs in a single operating system installed on a server.

With the Cisco M81KR VIC adapter, how communication works depends upon which solution you choose. This adapter supports the following communication solutions:



- Cisco VN-Link in hardware, which is a hardware-based method of handling traffic to and from a virtual machine. Details of how to configure this solution are available in this document.
- Cisco VN-Link in software, which is a software-based method of handling traffic to and from a virtual machine and uses the Nexus 1000v virtual switch. Details of how to configure this solution are available in the Nexus 1000v documentation.
- Single operating system installed on the server without virtualization, which uses the same methods of handling traffic as the other Cisco UCS adapters.

## Cisco VN-Link

Cisco Virtual Network Link (VN-Link) is a set of features and capabilities that enable you to individually identify, configure, monitor, migrate, and diagnose virtual machine interfaces in a way that is consistent with the current network operation models for physical servers. VN-Link literally indicates the creation of a logical link between a vNIC on a virtual machine and a Cisco UCS fabric interconnect. This mapping is the logical equivalent of using a cable to connect a NIC with a network port on an access-layer switch.

## VN-Link in Hardware

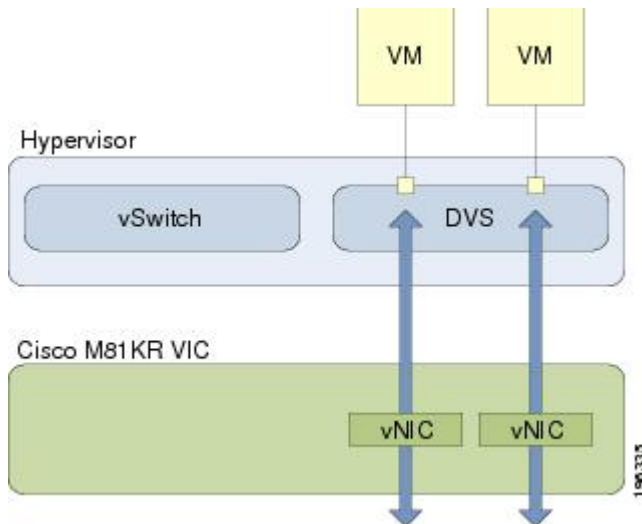
Cisco VN-Link in hardware is a hardware-based method of handling traffic to and from a virtual machine on a server with a Cisco M81KR VIC adapter. This method is sometimes referred to as pass-through switching. This solution replaces software-based switching with ASIC-based hardware switching and improves performance.

The distributed virtual switch (DVS) framework delivers VN-Link in hardware features and capabilities for virtual machines on Cisco UCS servers with Cisco M81KR VIC adapters. This approach provides an end-to-end network solution to meet the new requirements created by server virtualization.

With VN-Link in hardware, all traffic to and from a virtual machine passes through the DVS and the hypervisor, and then returns to the virtual machine on the server. Switching occurs in the fabric interconnect (hardware). As a result, network policies can be applied to traffic between virtual machines. This capability provides consistency between physical and virtual servers.

The following figure shows the traffic paths taken by VM traffic on a Cisco UCS server with a Cisco M81KR VIC adapter:

**Figure 1: Traffic Paths for VM traffic with VN-Link in Hardware**



## Extension File for Communication with VMware vCenter

For Cisco UCS instances that use Cisco M81KR VIC adapters to implement VN-Link in hardware, you must create and install an extension file to establish the relationship and communications between Cisco UCS Manager and the VMware vCenter. This extension file is an XML file that contains vital information, including the following:

- Extension key
- Public SSL certificate

If you need to have two Cisco UCS instances share the same set of distributed virtual switches in a vCenter, you can create a custom extension key and import the same SSL certificate in the Cisco UCS Manager for each Cisco UCS instance.

### Extension Key

The extension key includes the identity of the Cisco UCS instance. By default, this key has the value Cisco UCS GUID, as this value is identical across both fabric interconnects in a cluster configuration.

When you install the extension, vCenter uses the extension key to create a distributed virtual switch (DVS).

### Public SSL Certificate

Cisco UCS Manager generates a default, self-signed SSL certificate to support communication with vCenter. You can also provide your own custom certificate.

### Custom Extension Files

You can create a custom extension file for a Cisco UCS instance that does not use either or both of the default extension key or SSL certificate. For example, you can create the same custom key in two different Cisco UCS instances when they are managed by the same VMware vCenter instance.

**Important**

You cannot change an extension key that is being used by a DVS or vCenter. If you want to use a custom extension key, we recommend that you create and register the custom key before you create the DVS in Cisco UCS Manager to avoid any possibility of having to delete and recreate the associated DVS.

### Distributed Virtual Switches

Each VMware ESX host has its own software-based virtual switch (vSwitch) in its hypervisor that performs the switching operations between its virtual machines (VMs). The Cisco UCS distributed virtual switch (DVS) is a software-based virtual switch that runs along side the vSwitch in the ESX hypervisor, and can be distributed across multiple ESX hosts. Unlike vSwitch, which uses its own local port configuration, a DVS associated with multiple ESX hosts uses the same consistent port configuration across all ESX hosts.

After associating an ESX host to a DVS, you can migrate existing VMs from the vSwitch to the DVS, and you can create new VMs to use the DVS instead of the vSwitch. With the hardware-based VN-Link implementation, when a VM uses the DVS, all VM traffic passes through the DVS and ASIC-based switching is performed by the fabric interconnect.

In Cisco UCS Manager, DVSES are organized in the following hierarchy:

```
vCenter
  Folder (optional)
    Datacenter
      Folder (required)
        DVS
```

At the top of the hierarchy is the vCenter, which represents a VMware vCenter instance. Each vCenter contains one or more datacenters, and optionally vCenter folders with which you can organize the datacenters. Each datacenter contains one or more required datacenter folders. Datacenter folders contain the DVSES.

### Port Profiles

Port profiles contain the properties and settings used to configure virtual interfaces in Cisco UCS for VN-Link in hardware. The port profiles are created and administered in Cisco UCS Manager. There is no clear visibility into the properties of a port profile from VMware vCenter.

In VMware vCenter, a port profile is represented as a port group. Cisco UCS Manager pushes the port profile names to vCenter, which displays the names as port groups. None of the specific networking properties or settings in the port profile are visible in VMware vCenter.

After a port profile is created, assigned to, and actively used by one or more DVSES, any changes made to the networking properties of the port profile in Cisco UCS Manager are immediately applied to those DVSES.

You must configure at least one port profile client for a port profile, if you want Cisco UCS Manager to push the port profile to VMware vCenter.

### Port Profile Clients

The port profile client determines the DVSES to which a port profile is applied. By default, the port profile client specifies that the associated port profile applies to all DVSES in the vCenter. However, you can configure

the client to apply the port profile to all DVSEs in a specific datacenter or datacenter folder, or only to one DVS.

## VN-Link in Hardware Considerations

How you configure a Cisco UCS instance for VN-Link in hardware has several dependencies. The information you need to consider before you configure VN-Link in hardware includes the following:

- A Cisco UCS instance can have a maximum of 4 vCenters
- Each vCenter can have a maximum of 8 distributed virtual switches
- Each distributed virtual switch can have a maximum of 4096 ports
- Each port profile can have a maximum of 4096 ports
- Each Cisco UCS instance can have a maximum of 256 port profiles



## Overview of Cisco UCS Manager

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This chapter includes the following sections:

- [About Cisco UCS Manager](#) , page 31
- [Tasks You Can Perform in Cisco UCS Manager](#) , page 32
- [Tasks You Cannot Perform in Cisco UCS Manager](#) , page 34
- [Cisco UCS Manager in a Cluster Environment](#), page 34

## About Cisco UCS Manager

Cisco UCS Manager is the management service for all components in a Cisco UCS instance. Cisco UCS Manager runs within the fabric interconnect. You can use any of the interfaces available with this management service to access, configure, administer, and monitor the network and server resources for all chassis connected to the fabric interconnect.

### Multiple Management Interfaces

Cisco UCS Manager includes the following interfaces you can use to manage a Cisco UCS instance:

- Cisco UCS Manager GUI
- Cisco UCS Manager CLI
- XML API

Almost all tasks can be performed in any of the interfaces, and the results of tasks performed in one interface are automatically displayed in another.

However, you cannot do the following:

- Use Cisco UCS Manager GUI to invoke Cisco UCS Manager CLI
- View the results of a command invoked through Cisco UCS Manager CLI in Cisco UCS Manager GUI
- Generate CLI output from Cisco UCS Manager GUI

### Centralized Management

Cisco UCS Manager centralizes the management of resources and devices, rather than using multiple management points. This centralized management includes management of the following devices in a Cisco UCS instance:

- Fabric interconnects
- Software switches for virtual servers
- Power and environmental management for chassis and servers
- Configuration and firmware updates for Ethernet NICs and Fibre Channel HBAs
- Firmware and BIOS settings for servers

### Support for Virtual and Physical Servers

Cisco UCS Manager abstracts server state information—including server identity, I/O configuration, MAC addresses and World Wide Names, firmware revision, and network profiles—into a service profile. You can apply the service profile to any server resource in the system, providing the same flexibility and support to physical servers, virtual servers, and virtual machines connected to a virtual device provided by the Cisco M81KR VIC adapter.

### Role-Based Administration and Multi-Tenancy Support

Cisco UCS Manager supports flexibly defined roles so that data centers can use the same best practices with which they manage discrete servers, storage, and networks to operate a Cisco UCS instance. You can create user roles with privileges that reflect user responsibilities in the data center. For example, you can create the following:

- Server administrator roles with control over server-related configurations
- Storage administrator roles with control over tasks related to the SAN
- Network administrator roles with control over tasks related to the LAN

In a multi-tenancy environment, Cisco UCS Manager enables you to create locales for user roles that can limit the scope of a user to a particular organization.

## Tasks You Can Perform in Cisco UCS Manager

You can use Cisco UCS Manager to perform management tasks for all physical and virtual devices within a Cisco UCS instance.

### Cisco UCS Hardware Management

You can use Cisco UCS Manager to manage all hardware within a Cisco UCS instance, including the following:

- Chassis
- Servers
- Fabric interconnects
- Fans

- Ports
- Cards
- Slots
- I/O modules

### **Cisco UCS Resource Management**

You can use Cisco UCS Manager to create and manage all resources within a Cisco UCS instance, including the following:

- Servers
- WWN addresses
- MAC addresses
- UUIDs
- Bandwidth

### **Server Administration in a Cisco UCS Instance**

A server administrator can use Cisco UCS Manager to perform server management tasks within a Cisco UCS instance, including the following:

- Create server pools and policies related to those pools, such as qualification policies
- Create policies for the servers, such as discovery policies, scrub policies, and IPMI policies
- Create service profiles and, if desired, service profile templates
- Apply service profiles to servers
- Monitor faults, alarms, and the status of equipment

### **Network Administration in a Cisco UCS Instance**

A network administrator can use Cisco UCS Manager to perform tasks required to create LAN configuration for a Cisco UCS instance, including the following:

- Configure uplink ports, port channels, and LAN PIN groups
- Create VLANs
- Configure the quality of service classes and definitions
- Create the pools and policies related to network configuration, such as MAC address pools and Ethernet adapter profiles

### **Storage Administration in a Cisco UCS Instance**

A storage administrator can use Cisco UCS Manager to perform tasks required to create SAN configuration for a Cisco UCS instance, including the following:

- Configure ports, port channels, and SAN PIN groups
- Create VSANs

- Configure the quality of service classes and definitions
- Create the pools and policies related to the network configuration, such as WWN pools and Fibre Channel adapter profiles

## Tasks You Cannot Perform in Cisco UCS Manager

You cannot use Cisco UCS Manager to perform certain system management tasks that are not specifically related to device management within a Cisco UCS instance

### No Cross-System Management

You cannot use Cisco UCS Manager to manage systems or devices that are outside the Cisco UCS instance where Cisco UCS Manager is located. For example, you cannot manage heterogeneous environments, such as non-Cisco UCS x86 systems, SPARC systems, or PowerPC systems.

### No Operating System or Application Provisioning or Management

Cisco UCS Manager provisions servers and, as a result, exists below the operating system on a server. Therefore, you cannot use it to provision or manage operating systems or applications on servers. For example, you cannot do the following:

- Deploy an OS, such as Windows or Linux
- Deploy patches for software, such as an OS or an application
- Install base software components, such as anti-virus software, monitoring agents, or backup clients
- Install software applications, such as databases, application server software, or web servers
- Perform operator actions, including restarting an Oracle database, restarting printer queues, or handling non-Cisco UCS user accounts
- Configure or manage external storage on the SAN or NAS storage

## Cisco UCS Manager in a Cluster Environment

In a cluster Cisco UCS instance with two fabric interconnects, you can run a separate instance of Cisco UCS Manager on each fabric interconnect. The Cisco UCS Manager on the primary fabric interconnect acts as the primary management instance, and the Cisco UCS Manager on the other fabric interconnect is the subordinate management instance.

The two instances of Cisco UCS Manager communicate across a private network between the L1 and L2 Ethernet ports on the fabric interconnects. Configuration and status information is communicated across this private network to ensure that all management information is replicated. This ongoing communication ensures that the management information for Cisco UCS persists even if the primary fabric interconnect fails. In addition, the "floating" management IP address that runs on the primary Cisco UCS Manager ensures a smooth transition in the event of a failover to the subordinate fabric interconnect.





## Overview of Cisco UCS Manager CLI

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This chapter includes the following sections:

- [Managed Objects, page 35](#)
- [Command Modes, page 35](#)
- [Object Commands, page 37](#)
- [Complete a Command, page 38](#)
- [Command History, page 38](#)
- [Committing, Discarding, and Viewing Pending Commands, page 38](#)
- [Online Help for the CLI, page 39](#)

## Managed Objects

Cisco UCS uses a managed object model, where managed objects are abstract representations of physical or logical entities that can be managed. For example, servers, chassis, I/O cards, and processors are physical entities represented as managed objects, and resource pools, user roles, service profiles, and policies are logical entities represented as managed objects.

Managed objects may have one or more associated properties that can be configured.

## Command Modes

The CLI is organized into a hierarchy of command modes, with the EXEC mode being the highest-level mode of the hierarchy. Higher-level modes branch into lower-level modes. You use **create**, **enter**, and **scope** commands to move from higher-level modes to modes in the next lower level, and you use the **exit** command to move up one level in the mode hierarchy.

**Note**

Most command modes are associated with managed objects, so you must create an object before you can access the mode associated with that object. You use **create** and **enter** commands to create managed objects for the modes being accessed. The **scope** commands do not create managed objects and can only access modes for which managed objects already exist.

Each mode contains a set of commands that can be entered in that mode. Most of the commands available in each mode pertain to the associated managed object. Depending on your assigned role and locale, you may have access to only a subset of the commands available in a mode; commands to which you do not have access are hidden.

The CLI prompt for each mode shows the full path down the mode hierarchy to the current mode. This helps you to determine where you are in the command mode hierarchy, and it can be an invaluable tool when you need to navigate through the hierarchy.

[Table 2: Main Command Modes and Prompts, page 36](#) lists the main command modes, the commands used to access each mode, and the CLI prompt associated with each mode.

**Table 2: Main Command Modes and Prompts**

Mode Name	Commands Used to Access	Mode Prompt
EXEC	<b>top</b> command from any mode	#
chassis	<b>enter chassis</b> and <b>scope chassis</b> commands from EXEC mode	/chassis #
Ethernet server	<b>enter eth-server</b> and <b>scope eth-server</b> commands from EXEC mode	/eth-server #
Ethernet uplink	<b>enter eth-uplink</b> and <b>scope eth-uplink</b> commands from EXEC profile mode	/eth-uplink #
Fibre Channel uplink	<b>enter fc-uplink</b> and <b>scope fc-uplink</b> commands from EXEC profile mode	/fc-uplink #
firmware	<b>enter firmware</b> and <b>scope firmware</b> commands from EXEC profile mode	/firmware #
monitoring	<b>enter monitoring</b> and <b>scope monitoring</b> commands from EXEC profile mode	/monitoring #
organization	<b>create org</b> , <b>enter org</b> , and <b>scope org</b> commands from EXEC profile mode	/org #

Mode Name	Commands Used to Access	Mode Prompt
security	<b>enter security</b> and <b>scope security</b> commands from EXEC profile mode	/security #
fabric-interconnect	<b>enter fabric-interconnect</b> and <b>scope fabric-interconnect</b> commands from EXEC profile mode	/fabric-interconnect #
system	<b>enter system</b> and <b>scope system</b> commands from EXEC profile mode	/system #

## Object Commands

Four general commands are available for object management:

- **create** *object*
- **delete** *object*
- **enter** *object*
- **scope** *object*

You can use the **scope** command with any managed object, whether a permanent object or a user-instantiated object. The other commands allow you to create and manage user-instantiated objects. For every **create** *object* command, a corresponding **delete** *object* and **enter** *object* command exists.

In the management of user-instantiated objects, the behavior of these commands depends on whether the object exists, as described in the following tables:

**Table 3: Command behavior if the object does not exist**

Command	Behavior
<b>create</b> <i>object</i>	The object is created and its configuration mode, if applicable, is entered.
<b>delete</b> <i>object</i>	An error message is generated.
<b>enter</b> <i>object</i>	The object is created and its configuration mode, if applicable, is entered.
<b>scope</b> <i>object</i>	An error message is generated.

**Table 4: Command behavior if the object exists**

Command	Behavior
<b>create</b> <i>object</i>	An error message is generated.
<b>delete</b> <i>object</i>	The object is deleted.
<b>enter</b> <i>object</i>	The configuration mode, if applicable, of the object is entered.
<b>scope</b> <i>object</i>	The configuration mode of the object is entered.

## Complete a Command

You can use the Tab key in any mode to complete a command. Partially typing a command name and pressing Tab causes the command to be displayed in full, or to the point where another keyword must be chosen or an argument value must be entered.

## Command History

The CLI stores all previously used commands in the current session. You can step through the previously used commands by using the Up Arrow or Down Arrow keys. The Up Arrow key steps to the previous command in the history, and the Down Arrow key steps to the next command in the history. If you get to the end of the history, pressing the Down Arrow key does nothing.

All commands in the history can be entered again by simply stepping through the history to recall the desired command and pressing Enter. The command is entered as if you had manually typed it. You can also recall a command and change it before you enter it.

## Committing, Discarding, and Viewing Pending Commands

When you enter a configuration command in the CLI, the command is not applied until you enter the **commit-buffer** command. Until committed, a configuration command is pending and can be discarded by entering a **discard-buffer** command.

You can accumulate pending changes in multiple command modes and apply them together with a single **commit-buffer** command. You can view the pending commands by entering the **show configuration pending** command in any command mode.



### Note

Committing multiple commands together is not an atomic operation. If any command fails, the successful commands are applied despite the failure. Failed commands are reported in an error message.

While any commands are pending, an asterisk (\*) appears before the command prompt. The asterisk disappears when you enter the **commit-buffer** command, as shown in this example:

```
switch-1# scope chassis 1
switch-1 /chassis # enable locator-led
switch-1 /chassis* # show configuration pending
```

```
scope chassis 1
+   enable locator-led
exit
switch-1 /chassis* # commit-buffer
switch-1 /chassis #
```

## Online Help for the CLI

At any time, you can type the ? character to display the options available at the current state of the command syntax. If you have not typed anything at the prompt, typing ? lists all available commands for the mode you are in. If you have partially typed a command, typing ? lists all available keywords and arguments available at your current position in the command syntax.





## Commands

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- [acknowledge fault, page 65](#)
- [acknowledge server, page 66](#)
- [acknowledge slot, page 67](#)
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# acknowledge chassis

To acknowledge a chassis, use the **acknowledge chassis** command.

**acknowledge chassis** *id*

## Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	Chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.
-----------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to verify the existence of devices in your network. For example, you can acknowledge a chassis that was recently commissioned, to ensure that it exists.

## Examples

This example shows how to acknowledge a chassis:

```
switch-A# acknowledge chassis 10
switch-A* # commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

# acknowledge fault

To acknowledge a fault, use the **acknowledge fault** command.

**acknowledge fault** *id*

Syntax Description	<i>id</i> Fault identification number. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.
--------------------	---

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

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

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** The following example shows how to acknowledge a fault:

```
switch-A# acknowledge fault 1  
switch-A* # commit-buffer  
switch-A #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show cli	
	show fault	

# acknowledge server

To acknowledge a server, use the **acknowledge server** command.

**acknowledge server** {*chassis-id* / *blade-id* | *slot-id* }

## Syntax Description

chassis-id / blade-id	Chassis and blade identification numbers.
slot-id	Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to verify the existence of devices in your network. For example, you can acknowledge a server that was recently commissioned, to ensure that it exists. *slot -id* is used only in /chassis mode.

## Examples

The following example shows how to acknowledge a server in /chassis mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # acknowledge server 2
switch-A /chassis* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	



# acknowledge slot

To acknowledge a slot, use the **acknowledge slot** command.

**acknowledge slot** {*chassis-id* / *blade-id* | *slot-id*}

## Syntax Description

<i>chassis-id</i> / <i>blade-id</i>	Sever identification number.
<i>slot-id</i>	Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to verify the existence of devices in your network. For example, you can acknowledge a chassis that was recently commissioned using *slot -id* , to ensure that it exists. *slot -id* is used only in /chassis mode.

## Examples

The following example shows how to acknowledge a slot in /chassis mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # acknowledge slot 1
switch-A /chassis* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show server	
show slot	

# activate firmware

To activate firmware for a device, use the **activate firmware** command.

**activate firmware** *version* { **kernel-version** *kernel-version* [**ignorecompcheck**] | **system-version** *system-version* [**ignorecompcheck**] } +

## Syntax Description

<b>kernel-version</b>	Specifies switch kernel version firmware.
<i>kernel-version</i>	Kernel version.
<b>system-version</b>	Specifies switch system version firmware.
<i>system-version</i>	System version.
<b>ignorecompcheck</b>	(Optional) Specifies a compatability check.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Input output module (/chassis/iom)  
System (/system)  
Fabric interconnect (/fabric)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use the **ignorecompcheck** keyword to run a compatability check when you activate the firmware.

## Examples

The following example shows how to activate a specific version of software:

```
switch-A# scope fabric a
switch-A /fabric # activate firmware kernel-version 3.0 ignorecompcheck
switch-A /fabric* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fabric #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware	
show version	

# add alertgroups

To add more alert groups to a Call Home profile, use the **add alertgroups** command.

**add alertgroups** [ **ciscotac** ] [ **diagnostic** ] [ **environmental** ] [ **inventory** ] [ **license** ] [ **lifecycle** ] [ **linecard** ] [ **supervisor** ] [ **syslogport** ] [ **system** ] [ **test** ]+

## Syntax Description

<b>ciscotac</b>	Specifies the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) alert group.
<b>diagnostic</b>	Specifies the diagnostic alert group.
<b>environmental</b>	Specifies the environmental alert group.
<b>inventory</b>	Specifies the inventory alert group.
<b>license</b>	Specifies the license alert group.
<b>lifecycle</b>	Specifies the lifecycle alert group.
<b>linecard</b>	Specifies the line card alert group.
<b>supervisor</b>	Specifies the supervisor alert group.
<b>syslogport</b>	Specifies the syslog port alert group.
<b>system</b>	Specifies the system alert group.
<b>test</b>	Specifies the test alert group.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to add more predefined Call Home alert groups to an existing alert group list within a Call Home profile.

## Examples

This example shows how to add diagnostic and license alert groups to an existing Call Home profile:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
```

**add alertgroups**

```
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile profileOne  
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # add alertgroups diagnostic license  
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer  
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
remove alertgroups	
set alertgroups	

# add backup action

To add an additional action or actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log, use the **add backup action** command.

**add backup action [log-full] [none] [on-change-of-association] [on-clear] [timer]**

## Syntax Description

<b>log-full</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is full.
<b>none</b>	Specifies no action.
<b>on-change-of-association</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up when the server changes associations.
<b>on-clear</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is cleared.
<b>timer</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up at an interval.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to add an additional action or actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log. Previously configured actions are retained.

## Examples

This example shows how to add an action to trigger a backup of the system event log when the log is full:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # add backup action log-full
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
remove backup action	
set backup action	
show backup	

# add privilege

To add privileges, use the **add privilege** command.

**add privilege** { **aaa** | **admin** | **ext-lan-config** | **ext-lan-policy** | **ext-lan-qos** | **ext-lan-security** | **ext-san-config** | **ext-san-policy** | **ext-san-qos** | **ext-san-security** | **fault** | **service-profile-config** | **service-profile-config-policy** | **service-profile-network** | **service-profile-network-policy** | **service-profile-qos** | **service-profile-qos-policy** | **service-profile-security** | **service-profile-security-policy** | **service-profile-server** | **service-profile-server-policy** | **service-profile-storage** | **service-profile-storage-policy** | **operations** | **server-equipment** | **server-maintenance** | **server-policy** | **server-security** | **pod-config** | **pod-policy** | **pod-qos** | **pod-security** | **read-only** } +

## Syntax Description

<b>aaa</b>	Specifies AAA privileges.
<b>admin</b>	Specifies admin privileges.
<b>ext-lan-config</b>	Specifies external LAN configuration privileges.
<b>ext-lan-policy</b>	Specifies external LAN policy privileges.
<b>ext-lan-qos</b>	Specifies external LAN QoS privileges.
<b>ext-lan-security</b>	Specifies external LAN security privileges.
<b>ext-san-config</b>	Specifies external SAN configuration privileges.
<b>ext-san-policy</b>	Specifies external SAN policy privileges.
<b>ext-san-qos</b>	Specifies external SAN QoS privileges.
<b>ext-san-security</b>	Specifies external SAN security privileges.
<b>fault</b>	Specifies fault privileges.
<b>service-profile-config</b>	Specifies service profile configuration privileges.
<b>service-profile-config-policy</b>	Specifies service profile configuration policy privileges.
<b>service-profile-network</b>	Specifies service profile network privileges.
<b>service-profile-network-policy</b>	Specifies service profile network policy privileges.
<b>service-profile-qos</b>	Specifies service profile QoS privileges.
<b>service-profile-qos-policy</b>	Specifies service profile QoS policy privileges.
<b>service-profile-security</b>	Specifies service profile security privileges.
<b>service-profile-security-policy</b>	Specifies service profile security policy privileges.

<b>service-profile-server</b>	Specifies service profile server privileges.
<b>service-profile-server-policy</b>	Specifies service profile server policy privileges.
<b>service-profile-storage</b>	Specifies service profile storage privileges.
<b>service-profile-storage-policy</b>	Specifies service profile storage policy privileges.
<b>operations</b>	Specifies operations privileges.
<b>server-equipment</b>	Specifies server equipment privileges.
<b>server-maintenance</b>	Specifies server maintenance privileges.
<b>server-policy</b>	Specifies server policy privileges.
<b>server-security</b>	Specifies server security privileges.
<b>pod-config</b>	Specifies pod configuration privileges.
<b>pod-policy</b>	Specifies pod policy privileges.
<b>pod-qos</b>	Specifies pod QoS privileges.
<b>pod-security</b>	Specifies pod security privileges.
<b>read-only</b>	Specifies read-only privileges.

**Command Default**

None

**Command Modes**

Role (/security/role)

**Command History**

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples**

This example shows how to add privileges:

```
switch-A # scope security
switch-A /security # scope role role1
switch-A /security/role # add privilege ext-san-config ext-san-policy ext-san-qos
ext-san-security
switch-A /security/role* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/role #
```

# associate server

To associate a server, use the **associate server** command.

**associate server** *chassis-id/blade-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>chassis-id/blade-id</i>	Chassis and blade identification numbers. The range of valid values is 1 to 4294967295.
----------------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to associate a server:

```
switch-A# scope org 1
switch-A /org # scope service-profile 1
switch-A /org/service-profile # associate server 1
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show assoc	
show server	



# associate server-pool

To associate a server pool with a service profile, use the **associate server-pool** command.

**associate server-pool** *server-pool* [ *name* ]

## Syntax Description

<i>server-pool</i>	Server pool name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<i>name</i>	(Optional) Qualifier. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to associate a server pool:

```
switch-A# scope org 1
switch-A /org # scope service-profile 1
switch-A /org/service-profile # associate server-pool 1
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show assoc	
show server	

# backup sel

To back up the system event log (SEL), use the **backup sel** command.

**backup sel** *server-id*

## Syntax Description

*server-id*

Specifies the chassis number and server number in the format A/B.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to back up the system event log (SEL) for a server. When entering this command in the command mode of the specific server (/chassis/server), do not enter the *server-id*.

## Examples

This example shows how to back up the SEL for server 4 in chassis 2:

```
switch-A# backup sel 2/4
switch-A* # commit-buffer
switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
---------	-------------

# cd

To change directories, use the **cd** command in local management command mode.

**cd** {**workspace:** | [ *path* ] | **volatile:** | [ *path* ] | [ *path* ] }

## Syntax Description

<b>workspace:</b>	Specifies the workspace (flash) directory.
<b>volatile:</b>	Specifies the volatile directory.
<i>path</i>	Absolute or relative path.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was modified. The <b>bootflash:</b> keyword is replaced by the <b>workspace:</b> keyword.

## Usage Guidelines

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command operates on either the workspace (FLASH) or volatile (RAM) file system. To specify the file system, include the **workspace:** or **volatile:** keyword in the path. If the file system is not specified, the current working file system is assumed.

## Examples

This example shows how to change directories:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect
```

```
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
```

```
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```

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
```

```
switch-A(local-mgmt)# cd volatile:/temp
```

```
Pubs-A(local-mgmt) # pwd  
volatile:temp  
switch-A(local-mgmt) #
```

# clear alertgroups

To clear all selected alert groups in a Call Home profile, use the **clear alertgroups** command.

## clear alertgroups

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to clear any previously configured alert group list within the Call Home profile.

### Examples

This example shows how to clear alert groups in a Call Home profile:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile profileOne
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # clear alertgroups
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
set alertgroups	
show policy	
show profile	

# clear backup action

To clear all selected actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log, use the **clear backup action** command.

## clear backup action

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to delete any previously configured list of actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log.

### Examples

This example shows how to clear all selected actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # clear backup action
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
set backup action	
show backup	

# clear cores

To clear core files, use the **clear cores** command.

## clear cores

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Sysdebug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Core files are records of core dumps. Use the **clear cores** command to clear information out of core dump records.

### Examples

This example shows how to clear core files:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # clear cores
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show alert-groups	
show cores	

# clear license

To remove a license, use the **clear license** command in local management command mode.

**clear license** *license-file-name* [**force**]

## Syntax Description

<i>license-file-name</i>	The name of a license file.
<b>force</b>	(Optional)

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to remove a license in local management command mode.

This command can be executed only on local fabric interconnect and only by the user admin.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

## Examples

This example shows how to remove a license:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# clear license FibreChannel.lic
Clearing license FibreChannel.lic:
SERVER this_host ANY
VENDOR cisco
Enter yes (yes is the default) to continue with the license update.
Do you want to continue? (y/n) y
Clearing license ..done

switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```



**Related Commands**

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	
show license brief	

# clear sel

To clear the contents of the system event log (SEL), use the **clear sel** command.

**clear sel**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to clear the contents of the system event log (SEL).

## Examples

This example shows how to clear the contents of the SEL:

```
switch-A# scope server 2/4
switch-A /chassis/server # clear sel
switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show sel	

# clear sshkey

To clear from cache the SSH public key of a remote host, use the **clear sshkey** command in local management mode.

**clear sshkey** *host-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>host-name</i>	Host name or IP address. Specify the IP address in the format A.B.C.D.
------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to clear from cache the SSH public key of a remote host that supports SSH.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

## Examples

This example shows how to clear the SSH public key of a remote host:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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switch-A(local-mgmt) # clear sshkey 192.0.2.111
switch-A(local-mgmt) #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# cluster force primary

To force a cluster to be the primary cluster, use the **cluster force primary** command.

## cluster force primary

### Command Default

This command has no arguments or keywords.  
None

### Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The **cluster** commands are switch-specific local management commands. You have to execute a **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to the management port.

### Examples

This example shows how to force a cluster to be the primary cluster:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt
Nexus 5000 Switch
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
switch-A# cluster force primary
switch-A#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show cluster	
show file	

# cluster lead

To designate a cluster leader, use the **cluster lead** command.

**cluster lead** [ a | b ]

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies switch A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies switch B.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The **cluster** commands are switch-specific local management commands. You must first execute a **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to the management port.

## Examples

This example shows how to designate a cluster leader:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt
Nexus 5000 Switch
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
switch-A# cluster lead b
switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show cluster	
show files	

# commit-buffer

To save or verify configuration changes, use the **commit-buffer** command.

**commit-buffer** [**verify-only**]

## Syntax Description

<b>verify-only</b>	(Optional) Specifies verification only.
--------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to execute all pending configuration changes. While any configuration commands are pending, an asterisk (\*) appears before the command prompt. When you enter the **commit-buffer** command, the pending commands are committed and the asterisk disappears.

## Examples

This example shows how to save configuration changes:

```
switch-A# create org 3
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
discard-buffer	
show configuration pending	

# connect adapter

To connect to an adapter, use the **connect adapter** command.

**connect adapter** *chassis-id/server-id/adapter-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>chassis-id/server-id/adapter-id</i>	Adapter identification number.
--	--------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to connect to an adapter:

```
switch-A# connect adapter 1/1/1
adapter 1/1 #
```

## connect bmc

To connect to the BMC (Baseboard Management Controller), use the **connect bmc** command.

**connect bmc** *chassis-id/blade-id*

### Syntax Description

*chassis-id/blade-id*

Chassis and blade identification numbers.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

The following example shows how to connect to the Baseboard Management Controller:

```
switch-A# connect bmc 1/1
Trying 127.5.1.1...
Connected to 127.5.1.1.
Escape character is '^]'.

```

```
NUOVA-IBMC login:
```



# connect clp

To connect to DMTF CLP, use the **connect clp** command.

## connect clp

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to connect to DMTF CLP:

```
switch-A# connect clp
/admin1 CLP ->
```

# connect iom

To connect to an IO module, use the **connect iom** command.

**connect iom** *id*

## Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	Chassis identification number. The valid range of values is 1 to 255.
-----------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to connect to a IO module:

```
switch-A# connect iom 1
Attaching to FEX 1 ...
To exit type 'exit', to abort type '$.'
fex-1#
```

# connect local-mgmt

To connect to the local management port, use the **connect local-mgmt** command.

**connect local-mgmt** [a] b]

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies switch A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies switch B.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

If no switch is specified, a connection will be made to the local management port of the current active switch.

## Examples

This example shows how to connect to the local management port of switch B:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt b
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect
```

```
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
```

```
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```

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
switch-B(local-mgmt)#
```

## connect nxos

To connect to the NX-OS, use the **connect nxos** command.

**connect nxos** [**a** | **b**]

### Syntax Description

**a** (Optional) Specifies switch A.

**b** (Optional) Specifies switch B.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to NXOS:

```
switch-A-A# connect nxos b
Nexus 5000 Switch
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
switch-B#
```

# copy

To copy a file from one directory to another, use the **copy** command in local management command mode.

**copy** [*from-filesystem:* ][*from-path* ]*filename* [ *to-filesystem:* ]*to-path*[ *dest-filename* ]

## Syntax Description

<i>from-filesystem:</i>	File system containing the file to be copied. See the Usage Guidelines for valid values.
<i>from-path</i>	Absolute or relative path to the file to be copied.
<i>filename</i>	The name of the source file to be copied.
<i>to-filesystem:</i>	File system to contain the copied file. See the Usage Guidelines for valid values.
<i>to-path</i>	Absolute or relative path to the copied file.
<i>dest-filename</i>	(Optional) The new name for the copied file.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to copy a file in local management command mode.

If a *dest-filename* is specified, the copied file is renamed at the destination location.

If no file system is specified, the current working file system is assumed. If no path is specified, the current working directory is assumed.

To specify the file system location, use the appropriate syntax from the following table:

**ftp:**[//[*username@*]*server*]

**scp:**[//[*username@*]*server*]

**sftp:**[//[*username@*]*server*]

**tftp:**[//[*server*[:*port*]]

**volatile:**

**workspace:**

Either the source or destination file system must be local; you cannot copy a file from one remote file system to another.

If a remote protocol is specified with no server name, you are prompted to enter the server name.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command operates on either the workspace (FLASH) or volatile (RAM) file system. To specify the file system, include the **workspace:** or **volatile:** keyword in the path. If the file system is not specified, the current working file system is assumed.

You can use the **cp** command as an alias for this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to copy a file from the current working directory to a directory in the volatile file system:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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switch-A(local-mgmt) # copy abcdef.bin volatile:/temp
switch-A(local-mgmt) #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# create adapter

To create an adapter, use the **create adapter** command.

## create adapter

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to create an adapter:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq2
switch-A /org/server-qual # create adapter
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter	
show chassis	

# create backup

To create a backup, use the **create backup** command.

```
create backup file { all-configuration | logical-configuration | system-configuration | full-state } { disabled
| enabled }
```

## Syntax Description

<i>file</i>	Management file name. Use one of the following keywords for file type: <b>ftp</b> , <b>scp</b> , <b>sftp</b> , or <b>tftp</b> .
<b>all-configuration</b>	Specifies a server, fabric, and system-related configuration backup.
<b>logical-configuration</b>	Specifies a server and fabric backup.
<b>system-configuration</b>	Specifies a system-related configuration backup.
<b>full-state</b>	Specifies a full state backup for disaster recovery.
<b>disabled</b>	Specifies disabled.
<b>enabled</b>	Specifies enabled.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

System (/system)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

No more than one backup can be created and committed.

When you specify disabled, backup functionality is disabled. When you specify enabled, backup functionality is enabled.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a backup:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # create backup ftp: full-state enabled

Password:
switch-A /system/backup* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/backup #
```



**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show backup	
show image	

# create block

To create a block, use the **create block** command.

## IP pool configuration

**create block** *from to default-gw subnet-mask*

## WWN pool, UUID pool, and MAC pool configuration

**create block** *from to*

### Syntax Description

<i>from</i>	From address, identifier, or world-wide name. Specify a MAC address in the format NN:NN:NN:NN:NN:NN. Specify a UUID in the format NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN. Specify a WWN in the format HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH. Specify an IP address in the format A.B.C.D.
<i>to</i>	To address, identifier, or world-wide name. Specify a MAC address in the format NN:NN:NN:NN:NN:NN. Specify a UUID in the format NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN. Specify a WWN in the format HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH. Specify an IP address in the format A.B.C.D.
<i>default-gw</i>	Default gateway.
<i>subnet-mask</i>	Subnet mask.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

IP pool (/org/ip-pool)  
 WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)  
 UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)  
 MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create addresses, identifiers, and world-wide names.

Use IP pool configuration mode to create IP address blocks. Use WWN pool, UUID pool, and MAC pool configuration mode to create addresses, UUIDs, and WWNs.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a block:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope mac-pool mp1
switch-A /org/mac-pool # create block 1a:2b:3c:4d:21:31 1b:2a:3c:4d:21:31
switch-A /org/mac-pool* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/mac-pool #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show pooled	

# create boot-definition

To create a boot definition, use the **create boot-definition** command.

## create boot-definition

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a boot definition:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope service-profile spl
switch-A /org/service-profile # create boot-definition
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-definition	
show lan	

# create boot-policy

To create a boot policy, use the **create boot-policy** command.

**create boot-policy** *name* **purpose** { **operational** | **utility** } \*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<b>purpose</b>	Specifies the purpose of the policy.
<b>operational</b>	Specifies an operational policy.
<b>utility</b>	Specifies a utility policy.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a boot policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create boot-policy boot1

switch-A /org/boot-policy* #commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show lan	
show virtual-media	

# create cap-qual

To create an capacity qualification, use the **create cap-qual** command.

```
create cap-qual { fcoe | non-virtualized-eth-if | non-virtualized-fc-if | path-encap-consolidated |
path-encap-virtual | protected-eth-if | protected-fc-if | protected-fcoe | virtualized-eth-if | virtualized-fc-if
| virtualized-scsi-if }
```

## Syntax Description

<b>fcoe</b>	Specifies Fibre Channel over Ethernet.
<b>non-virtualized-eth-if</b>	Specifies non-virtualized Ethernet interface.
<b>non-virtualized-fc-if</b>	Specifies non-virtualized Fibre Channel interface.
<b>path-encap-consolidated</b>	Specifies path encapsulation consolidated.
<b>path-encap-virtual</b>	Specifies path encapsulation virtual.
<b>protected-eth-if</b>	Specifies protected Ethernet interface.
<b>protected-fc-if</b>	Specifies protected Fibre Channel interface.
<b>protected-fcoe</b>	Specifies protected Fibre Channel over Ethernet.
<b>virtualized-eth-if</b>	Specifies virtualized Ethernet interface.
<b>virtualized-fc-if</b>	Specifies virtualized Fibre Channel interface.
<b>virtualized-scsi-if</b>	Specifies virtualized SCSI interface.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Adapter (/org/server-qual/adapter)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Creates an adapter capacity qualification for the specified adapter type and enters organization server qualification adapter mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a capacity qualification:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq2

switch-A /org/server-qual # scope adapter 1/1/1
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter # create cap-qual cq10
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter	
show server-qual	

# create certreq

To create a keyring certificate request, use the **create certreq** command.

**create certreq** { **subject-name** *name* | **ip** *ip-address* } + [ **password** *password* ]

## Syntax Description

<b>subject-name</b>	Specifies subject name.
<i>name</i>	Subject name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<b>ip</b>	Specifies IP address.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address. The format is A.B.C.D.
<b>password</b>	(Optional) Specifies password.
<i>password</i>	Password. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Keyring (/security/keyring)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Before you create a certreq you must set modulus.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a keyring certificate request:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope keyring k1
switch-A /security/keyring # create certreq subject-name cr3
switch-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/keyring #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show certreq	
show keyring	



# create chassis

To create a chassis, use the **create chassis** command.

**create chassis** *min-id max-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>min-id</i>	Minimum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.
<i>max-id</i>	Maximum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Creates a chassis with the specified name, and enters organization chassis mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a chassis:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq2
switch-A /org/server-qual # create chassis 2 2
switch-A /org/server-qual/chassis* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/chassis #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

# create class chassis-stats

To create a chassis statistics class, use the **create class chassis-stats** command.

## create class chassis-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place thresholds on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for chassis statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a chassis statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy tp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class chassis-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show class	

# create class cmc-stats

To create a CMC statistics class, use the **create class cmc-stats** command.

## create class cmc-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place thresholds on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for CMC statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a chassis statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy tp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class cmc-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class cpu-env-stats

To create the CPU environment statistics class, use the **create class cpu-env-stats** command.

## create class cpu-env-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

When you create the class, you enter organization statistics threshold policy CPU environment class mode. You can then create properties for this class with the **create property** command in the mode.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a CPU environment statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class cpu-env-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class dimm-stats

To create a DIMM statistics class, use the **create class dimm-stats** command.

## create class dimm-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for DIMMs.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a DIMM statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p1
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class dimm-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class ether-error-stats

To create an Ethernet error statistics class, use the **create class ether-error-stats** command.

## create class ether-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place thresholds on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet error statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # create class ether-error-stats
switch-A /eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class ether-if-stats

To create an Ethernet interface statistics class, use the **create class ether-if-stats** command.

## create class ether-if-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet interface statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet interface statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p1
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class ether-if-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class ether-loss-stats

To create an Ethernet loss statistics class, use the **create class ether-loss-stats** command.

## create class ether-loss-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet loss statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet loss statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class ether-loss-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	



# create class ethernet-port-err-stats

To create an Ethernet port error statistics class, use the **create class ethernet-port-err-stats** command.

## create class ethernet-port-err-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet port error statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet port error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class ethernet-port-err-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

To create an Ethernet port multicast statistics class, use the **create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats** command.

## create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet port multicast statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet port multicast statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

To create an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class, use the **create class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats** command.

**create class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics.

## Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet port statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class ethernet-port-stats

To create an Ethernet port statistics class, use the **create class ethernet-port-stats** command.

## create class ethernet-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet port statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet port statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class ethernet-port-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

To create an Ethernet port large packet statistics class, use the **create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets** command.

**create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place thresholds on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet port small packet statistics.

## Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet port large packet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

To create an Ethernet port small packet statistics class, use the **create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets** command.

**create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place thresholds on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet port small packet statistics.

## Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet port small packet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class ether-rx-stats

To create an Ethernet receive statistics class, use the **create class ether-rx-stats** command.

## create class ether-rx-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet receive statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet receive statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class ether-rx-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-uplink	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class ether-tx-stats

To create an Ethernet transmission statistics class, use the **create class ether-tx-stats** command.

## create class ether-tx-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet transmission statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet transmission statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class eth-tx-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-uplink	
show stats-threshold-policy	



# create class fan-module-stats

To create a fan module statistics class, use the **create class fan-module-stats** command.

## create class fan-module-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for fan module statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a fan module statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class fan-module-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show fan-module	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class fan-stats

To create a fan statistics class, use the **create class fan-stats** command.

## create class fan-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place thresholds on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for fan statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a fan statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class fan-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show fan-module	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class fc-error-stats

To create a Fibre Channel error statistics class, use the **create class fc-error-stats** command.

## create class fc-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Fibre Channel error statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a Fibre Channel error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
Pubs-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class fc-error-stats
Pubs-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Pubs-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class fc-if-event-stats

To create Fibre Channel event statistics, use the **create class fc-if-event-stats** command.

## create class fc-if-event-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Fibre Channel event statistics.

### Examples

The following example

```
switch-A # scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class fc-if-event-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class fc-if-fc4-counters

To create Fibre Channel counters, use the **create class fc-if-fc4-counters** command.

## create class fc-if-fc4-counters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Fibre Channel counter statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create Fibre Channel counters:

```
switch-A # scope org org3
switch-A /org # switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class fc-if-fc4-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class fc-if-frame-stats

To create a Fibre Channel frame statistics class, use the **create class fc-if-frame-stats** command.

## create class fc-if-frame-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Fibre Channel frame statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a Fibre Channel frame statistics class:

```
switch-A # scope org org3
switch-A /org # switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class fc-if-frame-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class fc-port-stats

To create Fibre Channel port statistics class, use the **create class fc-port-stats** command.

## create class fc-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Fibre Channel port statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a Fibre Channel port statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class fc-port-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class fc-stats

To create a Fibre Channel statistics class, use the **create class fc-stats** command.

## create class fc-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Fibre Channel statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a Fibre Channel statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # create class fc-stats
switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	



# create class mb-power-stats

To create a mother board power statistics class, use the **create class mb-power-stats** command.

## create class mb-power-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for mother board power statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a mother board power statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class mb-power-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class mb-temp-stats

To create a temporary mother board statistics class, use the **create class mb-temp-stats** command.

## create class mb-temp-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Mb statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a temporary mother board statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class mb-temp-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show class mb-temp-stats	

# create class memory-runtime

To create a memory runtime class, use the **create class memory-runtime** command.

## create class memory-runtime

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a memory runtime class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class memory-runtime
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show memory	

# create class menlo-dce-port-stats

To create a Menlo port statistics class, use the **create class menlo-dce-port-stats** command.

## create class menlo-dce-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo Ethernet port statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a Menlo port statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-dce-port-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class menlo-eth-error-stats

To create a Menlo Ethernet error statistics class, use the **create class menlo-eth-error-stats** command.

## create class menlo-eth-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo Ethernet error statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a Menlo Ethernet error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-eth-error-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class menlo-eth-stats

To create a Menlo Ethernet statistics class, use the **create class menlo-eth-stats** command.

## create class menlo-eth-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo Ethernet statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a Menlo Ethernet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-eth-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class menlo-fc-error-stats

To create Menlo Fibre Channel error statistics, use the **create class menlo-fc-error-stats** command.

## create class menlo-fc-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo Fibre Channel error statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create Menlo Fibre Channel error statistics:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-fc-error-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class menlo-fc-stats

To create Menlo Fibre Channel statistics, use the **create class menlo-fc-stats** command.

## create class menlo-fc-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo Fibre Channel statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create Menlo Fibre Channel statistics:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-fc-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	



# create class menlo-host-port-stats

To create Menlo host port statistics, use the **create class menlo-host-port-stats** command.

## create class menlo-host-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo host port statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create Menlo host port statistics:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-host-port-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class menlo-mcpu-error-stats

To create a Menlo CPU error statistics class, use the **create class menlo-mcpu-error-stats** command.

## create class menlo-mcpu-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo CPU error statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a Menlo CPU error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-mcpu-error-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class menlo-mcpu-stats

To create a Menlo CPU statistics class, use the **create class menlo-mcpu-stats** command.

## create class menlo-mcpu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo CPU statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a Menlo CPU statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-mcpu-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class menlo-net-eg-stats

To create a Menlo network egress statistics class, use the **create class menlo-net-eg-stats** command.

## create class menlo-net-eg-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo network egress traffic statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a Menlo network egress statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-net-eg-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class menlo-net-in-stats

To create a Menlo network ingress statistics class, use the **create class menlo-net-in-stats** command.

## create class menlo-net-in-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo network ingress traffic statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a Menlo network ingress statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-net-in-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class menlo-q-error-stats

To create a Menlo Qlogic error statistics class, use the **create class menlo-q-error-stats** command.

## create class menlo-q-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo Qlogic error statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a Menlo Qlogic error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-q-error-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class menlo-q-stats

To create a Menlo Qlogic statistics class, use the **create class menlo-q-stats** command.

## create class menlo-q-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo Qlogic statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a Menlo Qlogic statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-q-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class processor-runtime

To create a processor runtime statistics class, use the **create class processor-runtime** command.

## create class processor-runtime

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a processor runtime statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class processor-runtime
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-statistics	



# create class psu-input-stats

To create a power supply input statistics class, use the **create class psu-input-stats** command.

## create class psu-input-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for power supply input statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a power supply input statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class psu-input-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class psu-stats

To create a power supply statistics class, use the **create class psu-stats** command.

## create class psu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for power supply statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create power supply statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class psu-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class system-stats

To create a system statistics class, use the **create class system-stats** command.

## create class system-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for system statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a system statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class system-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show system	

# create client

To create a client, use the **create client** command in port-profile mode.

**create client** *client-name*

Syntax Description	
<i>client-name</i>	The name of the client. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the client. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)
---------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Creates a client for a port profile. It also enters you into system VM management VMware profile set port profile mode. This command is used along with other commands to configure port profiles.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to create a client:
----------	--

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # create client c100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show port profile	
	show profile-set	

# create class vnic-stats

To create a Virtual NIC statistics class, use the **create class vnic-stats** command.

## create class vnic-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Virtual NIC statistics.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a Virtual NIC statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p1
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class vnic-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show vnic-templ	

# create data-center

To create a data center, use the **create data-center** command in vcenter mode. You can also create a data center in folder mode.

**create data-center** *datacenter-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>datacenter-name</i>	The name of the data center. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the data center. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
------------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)  
Folder (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/folder)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Data center

## Examples

This example shows how to create a data center:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # create data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show folder	

# create default-behavior

To create a default behavior mode, use the **create default-behavior** command.

**create default-behavior** {vhba | vnic}

## Syntax Description

<b>vhba</b>	Specifies vHBA default behavior mode.
<b>vnic</b>	Specifies vNIC default behavior mode.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a default behavior, and enter organization default-behavior mode.

**hw-inherit** sets

## Examples

This example shows how to create a vNIC default behavior mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # create default-behavior vnic
switch-A /org/service-profile/default-behavior* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/default-behavior #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show default-behavior	
show vnic	

# create destination

To create an email destination, use the **create destination** command.

**create destination** *email*

## Syntax Description

<i>email</i>	Email destination.
--------------	--------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to create an email destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile p3
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # create destination home@test.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show destination	



# create distributed-virtual-switch

To create a distributed virtual switch, use the **create distributed-virtual-switch** command in folder mode.

**create distributed-virtual-switch** *dvs-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>dvs-name</i>	The name of the switch. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the switch. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-----------------	--

## Command Default

- Admin State is disabled
- UUID is 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000
- Extension key is blank

## Command Modes

VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Distributed virtual switch

## Examples

This example shows how to create a distributed virtual switch:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # scope folder f10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder # create distributed-virtual-switch
dvs10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show distributed-virtual-switch	
show folder	

# create dns

To create a DNS host name , use the **create dns** command.

**create dns** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	DNS host name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a DNS host name:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # create dns dns10
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show dns	
show ntp	

# create dynamic-vnic-conn

To create a dynamic vNIC connection, use the **create dynamic-vnic-conn** command.

## create dynamic-vnic-conn

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The vNIC connection policy determines how the VN-link connectivity between VMs and dynamic vNICs is configured. This policy is required for Cisco UCS instances that include servers with Cisco M81KR VIC adapters that host VMs and dynamic vNICs.

Each Dynamic vNIC connection policy must include an adapter policy and designate the number of vNICs that can be configured for any server associated with a service profile that includes the policy.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a dynamic vNIC connection:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # create dynamic-vnic-conn

switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-con	
show dynamic-vnic-con-policy	

# create dynamic-vnic-conn-policy

To create a dynamic vNIC connection policy, use the **create dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** command.

**create dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the vNIC connection policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
--------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The vNIC connection policy determines how the VN-link connectivity between VMs and dynamic vNICs is configured. This policy is required for Cisco UCS instances that include servers with Cisco M81KR VIC adapters that host VMs and dynamic vNICs.

Each Dynamic vNIC connection policy must include an adapter policy and designate the number of vNICs that can be configured for any server associated with a service profile that includes the policy.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a dynamic vNIC connection policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # create dynamic-vnic-conn-policy dvcp10

switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-connection-policy	
show vnic-templ	

# create egress-policy

To create an egress policy, use the **create data-center** command in vcenter mode. You can also create a data center in folder mode.

**create egress-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the policy. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
--------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Egress policy (/org/qos-policy/egress-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Data center

## Examples

This example shows how to create a data center:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # create data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show folder	

# create epuser

To create an end-point user, use the **create epuser** command.

**create epuser** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	End-point user name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

IPMI access profile (/org/ipmi-access-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Creates the specified endpoint user and enters organization IPMI access profile endpoint user mode.

More than one endpoint user can be created within an IPMI access profile, with each endpoint user having its own password and privileges

## Examples

This example shows how to create an end-point user:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ap10
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # create epuser user10
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show epuser	
show ipmi-access-profile	

# create eth-if

To create an Ethernet interface, use the **create eth-if** command.

**create eth-if** *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> Interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
--------------------	---

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic) Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)
---------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet interface:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vn10
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # create eth-if if10
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show eth-profile	
	show service-profile	

# create eth-policy

To create an Ethernet policy, use the **create eth-policy** command.

**create eth-policy** *name*

Syntax Description	<p><i>policy-name</i>      The name of the Ethernet policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.</p>	
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Organization (/org)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
Examples	<p>This example shows how to create Ethernet policy ep100 in org100 mode:</p> <pre>switch-A# scope org org100 switch-A /org # create eth-policy ep100 switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/eth-policy #</pre>	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	show eth-policy	
	show trans-queue	



# create fcoe-if

To create a FCoE (Fibre Channel over Ethernet) interface, use the **create fcoe-if** command.

## create fcoe-if

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to create an FCoE interface:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch /org/service-profile # scope vnic
switch /org/service-profile/vnic # create fcoe-if
switch /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
switch /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vnic	

# create fc-policy

To create a Fibre Channel policy, use the **create fc-policy** command.

**create fc-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the Fibre Channel policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
--------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a Fibre Channel policy, and enter organization fc-policy mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create Fibre Channel policy fcp10 in org10 mode:

```
switch# scope org org10
switch /org # create fc-policy fcp10
switch /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch /org/fc-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-policy	
show trans-queue	

# create folder

To create a folder, use the **create folder** command in vcenter mode. You can also create a folder in data-center mode.

**create folder** *folder-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>folder-name</i>	The name of the folder. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the folder. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
--------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)  
Folder (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Folder

## Examples

This example shows how to create a folder:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # create folder folder10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show folder	
show vcenter	

# create fw-host-pack

To create a host pack, use the **create fw-host-pack** command.

**create fw-host-pack** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Pack name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A pack is a collection of host firmware images for devices like adapters, HBAs, NICs, and raid controllers. Use this command to create a host firmware package and enter organization firmware host package mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a host pack:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
Pubs-A /org # create fw-host-pack hp4
Pubs-A /org/fw-host-pack* # commit-buffer
Pubs-A /org/fw-host-pack #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fw- host-pack	
show fw-mgmt-pack	

# create fw-mgmt-pack

To create a management pack, use the **create fw-mgmt-pack** command.

**create fw-mgmt-pack** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Pack name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A pack is a collection of host firmware images for devices like adapters, HBAs, NICs, and raid controllers. Use this command to create a management firmware package and enter organization firmware management package mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a management pack:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # create fw-mgmt-pack mp4
switch /org/fw-host-pack* # commit-buffer
switch /org/fw-host-pack #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fw- host-pack	
show fw-mgmt-pack	

# create hv-conn

To create an HV connection, use the **create hv-conn** command.

**create hv-conn protection { none | protected } \***

## Syntax Description

<b>protection</b>	Specifies that the connection is protected.
<b>none</b>	Specifies no protection.
<b>protected</b>	Specifies protection.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a Hypervisor connection, and enter organization HV connection mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a HV connection:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch /org/service-profile # create hv-conn
switch /org/service-profile/hv-conn* # commit-buffer
switch /org/service-profile/hv-conn #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show connectivity	
show hv-conn	

# create import-config

To create a import configuration, use the **create import-config** command.

**create import-config** {ftp:| scp:| sftp:| tftp:} { disabled | enabled } { merge | replace }

## Syntax Description

<b>ftp:</b>	Specifies File Transfer Protocol.
<b>scp:</b>	Specifies Secure Copy Protocol.
<b>sftp:</b>	Specifies Secure File Transfer Protocol.
<b>tftp:</b>	Specifies Trivial File Transfer Protocol.
<b>disabled</b>	Specifies disabled.
<b>enabled</b>	Specifies enabled.
<b>merge</b>	Specifies merge.
<b>replace</b>	Specifies replace.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

System (/system)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a configuration for importing files, and enter organization import configuration mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create an import configuration:

```
switch# scope system
switch /system # create import-config ftp: enabled replace

switch /service/import-config* # commit-buffer
switch /service/import-config #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show image	

Command	Description
show import-config	



# create initiator

To create an initiator, use the **create initiator** command.

**create initiator** *id*

## Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	Initiator identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-----------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a WWN initiator, and enter organization initiator mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create an initiator:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope wwn-pool wwnpool3
switch-A /org/wwn-pool # create initiator
switch-A /org/wwn-pool/initiator* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/wwn-pool/initiator #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show block	
show initiator	

# create interface

To create an interface, use the **create interface** command.

**create interface** *slot-id port-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>slot-id</i>	Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.
<i>port-id</i>	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Fabric interconnect under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric)  
 Fabric interconnect under Ethernet server (/eth-server/fabric)  
 Fabric interconnect under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create an Ethernet or Fibre Channel interface, and enter organization interface mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create an interface:

```
switch# scope fc-uplink
switch /fc-uplink # scope switch b
switch /fc-uplink/switch # create interface 5 10
switch /fc-uplink/switch/interface* # commit-buffer
switch /fc-uplink/switch/interface #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show switch	

# create ipmi-access-profile

To create an IPMI (Intelligent Platform Management Interface) access profile, use the **create ipmi-access-profile** command.

**create ipmi-access-profile** *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> IPMI access profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
--------------------	---

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Organization (/org)
---------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to create an IPMI access profile, and enter organization IPMI access profile mode.
------------------	---

Examples	<p>This example shows how to create an IPMI access profile:</p> <pre>switch# scope org org3 switch /org # create ipmi-access-profile ipmiProf1  switch /org/ipmi-access-profile* # commit-buffer switch /org/ipmi-access-profile #</pre>
----------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show epuser	
	show ipmi-access-profile	

# create keyring

To create a keyring, use the **create keyring** command.

**create keyring** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Keyring name. The range of valid values is 1 to
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Security (/security)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to implement RSA public-key cryptography, and enter organization keyring mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a keyring:

```
switch# scope security
switch /security # create keyring kr220
switch /security/keyring* # commit-buffer
switch /security/keyring #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	
show radius	

# create lan

To create a LAN, use the **create lan** command.

## create lan

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Boot policy under organization (/org/boot-policy)

Boot definition under service-profile (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a LAN, and enter organization lan mode.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a LAN:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp6
switch-A /org/boot-policy # create lan
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-policy	
show lan	

# create local

To create local storage, use the **create local** command.

## create local

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Storage (/org/boot-policy/storage)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to create local storage:

```
switch# scope org org10
switch /org # scope boot-policy bp10
switch /org/boot-policy # scope storage
switch /org/boot-policy/storage # create local storage10
switch /org/boot-policy/storage* # commit-buffer
switch /org/boot-policy/storage #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show local	
show storage	

# create local-disk-config

To create a local disk configuration, use the **create local-disk-config** command.

## create local-disk-config

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a local disk configuration, and enter organization local disk configuration mode.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a local disk configuration:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch /org/service-profile # create local-disk-config
switch /org/service-profile/local-disk-config* # commit-buffer
switch /org/service-profile/local-disk-config #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-disk-config	
show local-disk-config-policy	

# create local-disk-config-policy

To create a local disk configuration policy, use the **create local-disk-config-policy** command.

**create local-disk-config-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Local disk configuration policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a local disk configuration policy, and enter organization local disk configuration policy mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a local disk configuration policy:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # create local-disk-config-policy ldcpl
switch /org/local-disk-config-policy* # commit-buffer
Pubs-A /org/local-disk-config-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-disk-config	
show local-disk-config-policy	



# create locale

To create a locale, use the **create locale** command.

**create locale** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Locale name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local user (/security/local-user)  
Security (/security)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a locale, and enter organization local user mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a locale:

```
switch# scope security
switch /security # scope local-user lul
switch /security # create locale locale1
switch /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch /security/local-user #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show locale	
show local-user	

# create local-user

To create a local user, use the **create local-user** command.

**create local-user** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Local user name. The range of valid values is 1 to 74.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Security (/security)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a local user, and enter organization local user mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a local user:

```
switch# scope security
switch /security # scope local-user lu1
switch /security # create local-user lu2
switch /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch /security/local-user #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show locale	
show local-user	

# create mac-pool

To create a MAC pool, use the **create mac-pool** command.

**create mac-pool** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	MAC pool name. The range of valid values is 1 to 70.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a block of MAC addresses, and enter organization MAC pool mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a MAC pool:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # create mac-pool mp1
switch /org/mac-pool* # commit-buffer
switch /org/mac-pool #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show block	
show pooled	

# create mac-security

To create MAC security, use the **create mac-security** command.

## create mac-security

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Port profile (/eth-uplink/port-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create MAC security, and enter organization MAC security mode.

### Examples

This example shows how to create MAC security:

```
switch# scope eth-uplink  
switch /eth-uplink # scope port-profile ppl  
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile # create mac-security  
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile/mac-security* # commit-buffer  
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile/mac-security #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-security	
show port-profile	

# create member-port

To create a member port, use the **create member-port** command.

**create member-port** { **a** | **b** } *slot-id* *port-id*

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies port A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies port B.
<i>slot-id</i>	Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 5.
<i>port-id</i>	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Port channel (/eth-uplink/switch/port-channel)  
 VSAN under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)  
 VSAN under fabric interconnect (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a member port, and enter organization member port mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a member port:

```
switch# scope eth-uplink
switch /eth-uplink # scope switch b
switch /eth-uplink/switch # scope port-channel 3
switch /eth-uplink/switch/port-channel # create member-port 2 4
switch /eth-uplink/switch/port-channel/member-port* # commit-buffer
switch /eth-uplink/switch/port-channel/member-port #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show member-port	
show port-channel	

# create memory

To create a memory qualifier, use the **create memory** command.

## create memory

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a memory qualifier, and enter organization memory mode.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a memory qualifier:

```
Pubs-A# scope org org3
Pubs-A /org # scope server-qual sq20
Pubs-A /org/server-qual # create memory
Pubs-A /org/server-qual/memory* # commit-buffer
Pubs-A /org/server-qual/memory #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

## create network (/eth-uplink/port-profile)

To create a Ethernet interface, use the **create network** command.

**create network** *name*

### Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Ethernet interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Port profile (/eth-uplink/port-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Use this command to create a network, and enter organization network mode.

### Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet interface:

```
switch# scope eth-uplink
switch /eth-uplink # scope port-profile ppl
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile # create network eth1
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile/network* # commit-buffer
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile/network #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-uplink	
show network	

# create network (/profile-set/port-profile)

To create a network, use the **create network** command in port-profile mode.

**create network** *network-name*

Syntax Description	
<i>network-name</i>	The name of the network. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the network. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)
---------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Network
------------------	---------

**Examples**

This example shows how to create a network:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # create network n100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show port profile	
	show profile-set	



# create ntp-server

To create an NTP server, use the **create ntp-server** command.

**create ntp-server** *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> Server name.
--------------------	--------------------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Services (/system/services)
---------------	-----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to create an NTP server, and enter organization NTP server mode.
------------------	---

Examples	This example shows how to create an NTP server:
----------	---

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # create ntp-server ntps1
switch-A /system/services/ntp-server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services/ntp-server #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show dns	
	show ntp	

# create nwctrl-policy

To create a network control policy, use the **create nwctrl-policy** command.

**create nwctrl-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
--------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

When you create a network control policy, you can use the policy to perform the following tasks:

- Enable CDP
- Set up an uplink fail action

## Examples

This example shows how to create a network control policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # create nwctrl-policy netCtrlP10
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show nwctrl-policy	
show service-policy	

# create org

To create an org, use the **create org** command.

**create org** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Org name. The range of valid values is 1 to 80.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Organizations are logical entities that you can use to divide up large physical infrastructures into smaller infrastructures.

Use this command to create an organization, and enter organization mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create an org:

```
Pubs-A# scope org org3
Pubs-A /org # create org org4
Pubs-A /org* # commit-buffer
Pubs-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show org	

# create org-ref

To create a organization reference, use the **create org-ref** command.

**create org-ref** *name orgdn domain-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Organization name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<b>orgdn</b>	Specifies the organization domain name.
<i>domain-name</i>	Domain name.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Locale (/security/locale)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The **create org-ref** command creates a an organization reference to a locale. Use this command to create a organization reference, and enter organization organization reference mode.

You can specify more than one org-ref-name and orgdn-name argument on the same command line to reference multiple organizations to the locale, or you can add organizations to the same locale using multiple **create org-ref** commands.

## Examples

This example shows how to create an organization reference to a locale:

```
switch# scope security
switch /security # scope locale locale1
switch /security/locale # create org-ref or3 orgdn or30
switch /security/locale/org-ref* # commit-buffer
switch /security/locale/org-ref #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show locale	
show org	

# create pack-image

To create an image pack, use the **create pack-image** command.

```
create pack-image hw-vendor hw-model { server-bios | adapter | raid-controller | host-nic | host-hba | host-hba-optionrom } version
```

## Syntax Description

<i>hw-vendor</i>	Hardware vendor.
<i>hw-model</i>	Hardware model number.
<b>server-bios</b>	Specifies the image for the server.
<b>adapter</b>	Specifies the image for the adapter.
<b>raid-controller</b>	Specifies the image for the RAID array.
<b>host-nic</b>	Specifies the image for the host NIC.
<b>host-hba</b>	Specifies the image for the host HBA.
<b>host-hba-optionrom</b>	Specifies the image for the host HBA optional ROM.
<i>version</i>	Hardware version.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Firmware management package (/org/fw-mgmt-pack)  
Firmware host package (/org/fw-host-pack)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A pack is a collection of host firmware images.  
Use this command to create a pack-image, and enter organization pack image mode.  
Keywords found in the **create pack-image** command are not supported in /org/fw-mgmt-pack mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create an image pack:

```
switch# scope org org3  
switch /org # scope fw-mgmt-pack fmp1  
switch /org/fw-mgmt-pack # create pack-image hp 1100 bmc 1.2
```

**create pack-image**

```
switch /org/fw-mgmt-pack/pack-image* # commit-buffer  
switch /org/fw-mgmt-pack/pack-image #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show fw-host-pack	
show fw-mgmt-pack	

# create path

To create a LAN image path, use the **create path** command.

**create path { primary | secondary }**

## Syntax Description

<b>primary</b>	Specifies a primary path.
<b>secondary</b>	Specifies specifies a secondary path.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

SAN image under boot-definition/storage (/org/service-profile/boot-def/storage/san-image)  
LAN under boot-policy (/org/boot-policy/lan)  
LAN under boot-definition /org/service-profile/boot-def/lan  
SAN image under boot-policy/storage (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The LAN image path is the path the vNIC used when booting from an image on a LAN, such as a PXE boot. For each path you can specify the vNIC to use.

Use this command to create a LAN image path, and enter organization path mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a LAN image path:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # scope boot-policy boot1
switch /org/boot-policy # scope lan
switch /org/boot-policy/lan # create path primary
switch /org/boot-policy/lan/path* # commit-buffer
switch /org/boot-policy/lan/path #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show lan	
show path	

# create pin-group

To create a pin group, use the **create pin-group** command.

**create pin-group** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Pin group name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)  
Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Pinning in Cisco UCS is only relevant to uplink ports.

When you determine the optimal configuration for pin groups and pinning for an uplink port, consider the estimated bandwidth usage for the servers. If you know that some servers in the system will use a lot of bandwidth, ensure that you pin these servers to different uplink ports.

Use this command to create a pin group, and enter organization pin-group mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a pin group:

```
switch# scope eth-uplink
switch /eth-uplink # create pin-group pg110
switch /eth-uplink/pin-group* # commit-buffer
switch /eth-uplink/pin-group #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-uplink	
show pin-group	



# create policy

To create a policy, use the **create policy** command.

## callhome mode

**create policy** *event*

## flow-control mode

**create policy** *name*

### Syntax Description

<i>event</i>	Select a predefined fault or system event type. See Usage Guidelines for event options.
<i>name</i>	Policy name. The name can be from 1 to 16 characters.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Flow control (/eth-uplink/flow-control)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was modified to add additional event types for Call Home.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a policy, and enter either organization callhome or organization flow control mode.

In Call Home configuration, use this command to create an instance of a policy for a predefined type of fault or system event. The following list shows the available keywords for Call Home event types:

- **association-failed**
- **chassis-seeprom-error**
- **configuration-failure**
- **connectivity-problem**
- **election-failure**
- **equipment-inaccessible**
- **equipment-inoperable**

- equipment-problem
- fru-problem
- identity-unestablishable
- link-down
- management-services-failure
- management-services-unresponsive
- power-problem
- thermal-problem
- unspecified
- version-incompatible
- voltage-problem

In Flow Control configuration, use this command to create a named policy.

## Examples

This example shows how to create and enable a Call Home policy instance for link-down events:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # create policy link-down
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy # set admin-state enabled
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy #
```

This example shows how to create a named policy for flow control:

```
switch-A # scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # create policy policy1
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
enter policy	
show policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create pooling-policy

To create a pooling policy, use the **create pooling-policy** command.

**create pooling-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Creates a server pooling policy, and enters organization pooling policy mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a pooling policy:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # create pooling-policy pp110
switch /org/pooling-policy* # commit-buffer
switch /org/pooling-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show policy	
show pooling-policy	

# create port-channel

To create a port channel, use the **create port-channel** command.

**create port-channel** *id*

## Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.
-----------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Fabric interconnect (/eth-uplink/fabric)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Consider using a port channel to make best use of capacity when multiple uplinks are used on a switch. Use this command to create a port channel, and enter organization port channel mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a port channel:

```
switch# scope eth-uplink
switch /eth-uplink # scope switch b
switch /eth-uplink/switch # create port-channel 20
switch /eth-uplink/switch/port-channel* # commit-buffer
switch /eth-uplink/switch/port-channel #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show port-channel	
show switch	

## create port-profile (eth-uplink)

To create a port profile, use the **create port-profile** command.

**create port-profile** *name*

### Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Port profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a port profile, and enter organization port profile mode.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a port profile:

```
switch# scope eth-uplink
switch /eth-uplink # create port-profile pp110
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile* # commit-buffer
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-uplink	
show port-profile	

# create port-profile (profile-set)

To create a port profile, use the **create port-profile** command in profile-set mode.

**create port-profile** *profile-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>profile-name</i>	The name of the profile. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the profile. The range of valid values is 1 to 31.
---------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The port profile client determines the DVSES to which a port profile is applied. By default, a port profile applies to all DVSES in the vCenter; however, you can use a port profile client to apply a port profile to all DVSES in a specific datacenter or datacenter folder, or to a specific DVS.

**create port-profile** creates the specified port profile and enters system VM management VMware profile set port profile mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a port profile:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # create port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show	
show port profile	

# create processor

To create a processor, use the **create processor** command.

## create processor

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a processor, and enter organization processor mode.

Only one processor qualifier can be created.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a processor:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # scope server-qual sq20
switch /org/server-qual # create processor
switch /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-qual/processor #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show processor	
show server-qual	

# create profile

To create a profile, use the **create profile** command.

**create profile** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a profile, and enter organization profile mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a profile:

```
switch# scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # scope callhome
switch /monitoring/callhome # create profile p210
switch /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show profile	



# create qos-policy

To create a QoS policy, use the **create qos-policy** command in org mode.

**create qos-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the QoS policy. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
--------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a QoS policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # create qos-policy qp10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show egress-policy	
show qos-policy	

# create role

To create a role, use the **create role** command.

**create role** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Role name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local user (/security/local-user)  
Security (/security)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a role, and enter organization role mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a role:

```
switch# scope security
switch /security # create role admin
switch /security/role* # commit-buffer
switch /security/role #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show role	

# create san-image

To create a SAN image, use the **create san-image** command.

**create san-image** { **primary** | **secondary** }

## Syntax Description

<b>primary</b>	Specifies primary image.
<b>secondary</b>	Specifies secondary image.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Storage (/org/service-profile/boot-def/storage)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Only one SAN image can be created and committed.

Use this command to create a SAN image, and enter organization SAN image mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a SAN image:

```
switch#scope org org3
switch /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch /org/service-profile # scope boot-def
switch /org/service-profile/boot-def # scope storage
switch /org/service-profile/boot-def/storage # create san-image primary

switch /org/service-profile/boot-def/storage/san-image* # commit-buffer
switch /org/service-profile/boot-def/storage/san-image #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show local	
show san-image	

# create scrub-policy

To create a scrub policy, use the **create scrub-policy** command.

**create scrub-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Scrub policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a scrub policy, and enter organization scrub policy mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a scrub policy:

```
switch# scope org org100
switch /org # create scrub-policy scrub100
switch /org/scrub-policy* # commit-buffer
switch /org/scrub-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-disc-policy	
show scrub-policy	

# create server

To create a server, use the **create server** command.

**create server** {*server-name* | *chassis-id/slot-id*}

## Syntax Description

<i>server-name</i>	The name of the server. Valid entries for this value are a name or an IP address. The range of valid values for a name is 1 to 16.
<i>chassis-id/slot-id</i>	Chassis and slot identification numbers.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VMware management (/system/vm-mgmt)  
LDAP (/security/ldap)  
TACACS (/security/tacacs)  
RADIUS (/security/radius)  
Server pool (/org/server-pool)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command takes the *name* argument only in the /org/server-pool mode.  
Use this command to create a server, and enter organization server mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a server:

```
switch#scope security
switch /security # scope radius
switch /security/radius # create server radius 209.165.200.226
switch /security/radius/server* # commit-buffer
switch /security/radius/server #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show aaa	
show server	

# create server-autoconfig-policy

To create a server automatic configuration policy, use the **create server-autoconfig-policy** command.

**create server-autoconfig-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The **server-autoconfig-policy** command is definable only in org /.

Use this command to create a server automatic configuration policy with the specified policy name, and enters organization server automatic configuration policy mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a server autoconfiguration policy:

```
switch#scope org org3
switch /org # create server-autoconfig-policy sap110

switch /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-autoconfig-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-disc-policy	
show server-autoconfig-policy	

# create server-disc-policy

To create a server discovery policy, use the **create server-disc-policy** command.

**create server-disc-policy** *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> Server discovery policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
--------------------	---

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Organization (/org)
---------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The <b>server-disc-policy</b> command is definable only in org /. Use this command to create a server discovery policy, and enter organization server discovery policy mode.
------------------	---

Examples	This example shows how to create a server discovery policy: <pre>switch#scope org org3 switch /org # create server-disc-policy sdp110 switch /org/server-disc-policy* # commit-buffer switch /org/server-disc-policy #</pre>
----------	---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show server-disc-policy	
	show server-autoconfig-policy	

# create server-inherit-policy

To create a server inherit policy, use the **create server-inherit-policy** command.

**create server-inherit-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The **server-inherit-policy** command is definable only in org /.

Use this command to create a server inherit policy, and enter organization server inherit policy mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a server inherit policy:

```
switch#scope org /
switch /org # create server-inherit-policy sip110

switch /org/server-inherit-policy* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-inherit-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-disc-policy	
show server-inherit-policy	



# create server-pool

To create a server pool, use the **create server-pool** command.

**create server-pool** *name*

Syntax Description	
	<i>name</i> Server pool name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Organization (/org)
---------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to create a server pool, and enter organization server pool mode.
------------------	--

Examples	<p>This example shows how to create a server pool:</p> <pre>switch#scope org org3 switch /org # create server-pool sPool10 switch /org/server-pool* # commit-buffer switch /org/server-pool #</pre>
----------	---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show org	
	show server-pool	

# create server-qual

To create a server qualifier, use the **create server-qual** command.

**create server-qual** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Server qualifier name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a server qualifier, and enter organization server qualification mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a server qualifier:

```
switch#scope org org3
switch /org # create server-qual sql10
switch /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-qual #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-pool	
show server-qual	

# create service-profile

To create a service profile, use the **create service-profile** command.

**create service-profile** *name* [ **initial-template** | **instance** | **updating-template** ]

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The service profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<b>initial-template</b>	Specifies that instances will not automatically update if this template is updated.
<b>instance</b>	Specifies the service profile instance.
<b>updating-template</b>	Specifies that instances will automatically update if this template is updated.

## Command Default

None.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a service profile, and enter service profile mode.

## Examples

The following example shows how to create a service profile.

```
switch# scope org org110
switch /org # create service-profile spEast110

switch /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipmi-access-profile	
show service-profile	

# create slot

To create a slot, use the **create slot** command.

**create slot** *min-id max-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>min-id</i>	Minimum slot identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8.
<i>max-id</i>	Maximum slot identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Chassis (/org/server-qual/chassis)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a slot with the specified ID, and enters organization slot mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a slot:

```
switch# scope org org10
switch /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch /org/server-qual # scope chassis 1 1
switch /org/server-qual/chassis # create slot 1 1
switch /org/server-qual/chassis/slot* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-qual/chassis/slot #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show slot	

# create snmp-trap

To create an SNMP trap, use the **create snmp-trap** command.

**create snmp-trap** *ip-address*

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	Host IP address. Specify the IP address in the format A.B.C.D.
--------------------	-------------------	--

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Monitoring (/monitoring)
---------------	--------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	You must create an SNMP community before you create an SNMP trap.
------------------	---

Examples	This example shows how to create an SNMP trap:
----------	--

```
switch#scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # create snmp-trap 192.0.2.34
switch /monitoring/snmp-trap* # commit-buffer
switch /monitoring/snmp-trap #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show snmp	
	show snmp-trap	

# create snmp-user

To create an SNMPv3 user, use the **create snmp-user** command.

**create snmp-user***user-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>user-name</i>	User name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to create an SNMPv3 user:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # create snmp-user snmpUser10
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-user	

# create sol-config

To create a Serial over LAN (SoL) configuration, use the **create sol-config** command.

## create sol-config

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a SoL configuration, and enter organization SoL configuration mode.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a SoL configuration:

```
switch-A# scope org org30
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp30a
switch-A /org/service-profile # create sol-config
switch-A /org/service-profile/sol-config* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/sol-config #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show sol-config	
show sol-policy	

# create sol-policy

To create an SoL policy, use the **create sol-policy** command.

**create sol-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	SoL policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a SoL policy with the specified name, and enters organization SoL policy mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a SoL policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create sol-policy solpoll
switch-A /org/sol-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/sol-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show org	
show sol-policy	



# create stats-threshold-policy

To create a statistics threshold policy, use the **create stats-threshold-policy** command.

**create stats-threshold-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a statistics threshold policy, and enter organization statistics threshold policy mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a statistics threshold policy:

```
switch# scope org org10
switch /org # create stats-threshold-policy stp10

switch /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show pooling-policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create storage

To create storage, use the **create storage** command.

## create storage

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a storage qualification, and enter organization server qualification storage mode.

### Examples

This example shows how to create storage:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope boot-def bd1
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-def # create storage
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-def/storage* # commit-buffer
switch /org/service-profile/boot-def/storage #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-definition	
show storage	

# create threshold-value

To create a threshold value for a property, use the **create threshold-value** command.

**create threshold-value** { **above-normal** | **below-normal** } { **cleared** | **condition** | **critical** | **info** | **major** | **minor** | **warning** }

## Syntax Description

<b>above-normal</b>	Sets the value to above normal.
<b>below-normal</b>	Sets the value to below normal.
<b>cleared</b>	Sets the threshold value to cleared.
<b>condition</b>	Sets the threshold value to condition.
<b>critical</b>	Sets the threshold value to critical.
<b>info</b>	Sets the threshold value to info.
<b>major</b>	Sets the threshold value to major.
<b>minor</b>	Sets the threshold value to minor.
<b>warning</b>	Sets the threshold value to warning.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)  
Fibre channel (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)  
Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)  
Organization (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command creates the specified threshold value for the class property and enters organization statistics threshold policy class property threshold value mode. You must have a class and a property created in order to execute the **set threshold-value** command. The command is used to set the value of the property you created.

You can configure multiple threshold values for a class property. Before you use this command, use the **set normal-value** command to set a baseline.

## Examples

The following example shows how to set the threshold value for the bytes-rx-delta property in vnic-stats class:

```
switch-A#scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class vnic-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class # scope property bytes-rx-delta
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property # create threshold-value above-normal
critical
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show property	
show threshold-value	

# create trustpoint

To create a trust point, use the **create trustpoint** command.

**create trustpoint** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Trust point name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Security (/security)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to identify the trustpoints that will be used to validate a certificate during Internet Key Exchange (IKE) authentication, and enter organization trustpoint mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a trustpoint:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # create trustpoint tPoint10
switch-A /security/trustpoint* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/trustpoint # create fcoe-if
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	
show trustpoint	

# create uuid-suffix-pool

To create a UUID suffix pool, use the **create uuid-suffix-pool** command.

**create uuid-suffix-pool** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	UUID suffix pool name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Creates a UUID suffix pool with the specified name, and enters organization UUID suffix pool mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a UUID suffix pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create uuid-suffix-pool uuidsp1
switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show uuid-suffix-pool	
show wwn-pool	

# create vcenter

To create a VCenter, use the **create vcenter** command in vmware mode.

**create vcenter** *vcenter-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>vcenter-name</i>	The name of the VCenter. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the VCenter. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
---------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a VCenter:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # create vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcenter	
show virtual-machine	

# create vcon

To create a vCon (virtual network interface connection), use the **create vcon** command.

**create vcon** {1 | 2}

## Syntax Description

<b>1</b>	Specifies virtual network interface connection 1.
<b>2</b>	Specifies virtual network interface connection 2.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a vCon:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # create vcon vc100
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show vcon	



# create vcon-policy

To create a vCon policy (vNIC/vHBA placement profile), use the **create vcon-policy** command.

**create vcon-policy** *policy-name*

Syntax Description	
	<i>policy-name</i> The name of the policy.

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Organization (/org)
---------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>Creates the specified vCon policy and enters organization vcon-policy mode. vCon policies determine the placement and distribution of vNICs and vHBAs between the adapters for a server that has more than one adapter.</p> <p><i>policy-name</i> should be a unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.</p>
------------------	---

Examples	<p>This example shows how to create a vCon policy:</p> <pre>switch-A# scope org / switch-A /org # create vcon-policy vcp100 switch-A /org* # commit-buffer switch-A /org #</pre>
----------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show vcon	
	show vcon-policy	

# create vhba

To create a virtual HBA (vHBA), use the **create vhba** command.

**create vhba** *name* { **fabric** { **a** | **b** } | **fc-if** *fc-if* } \*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	vHBA name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<b>fabric</b>	Specifies a fabric.
<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<b>fc-if</b>	Specifies a Fibre Channel interface.
<i>interface-name</i>	Interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a vHBA, and enter organization virtual HBA mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a vHBA:

```
switch-A# scope org org30
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10a
switch-A /org/service-profile # create vhba 10a
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

# create vhba-templ

To create a vHBA template, use the **create vhba-templ** command.

**create vhba-templ** *name* { **fabric** { **a** | **b** } | **fc-if** *fci-name* } \*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	vHBA template name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<b>fabric</b>	Specifies fabric.
<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<b>fc-if</b>	Specifies a Fibre Channel interface.
<i>fci-name</i>	Fibre Channel interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A vHBA is a virtualized host bus adapter that is configured on a physical network adapter and appears to be a physical HBA to the operating system of the server. The type of adapter in the system determines how many vHBAs you can create.

Use this command to create a vHBA template, and enter organization virtual HBA template mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a vHBA template:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # create vhba-templ vhat10
switch-A /org/vhba-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vhba-templ #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-if	
show vhba-templ	

# create virtual-media

To create virtual media, use the **create virtual-media** command.

**create virtual-media** { **read-only** | **read-write** }

## Syntax Description

<b>read-only</b>	Specifies read-only virtual media.
<b>read-write</b>	Specifies read and write virtual media.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)  
 Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create virtual media with the specified name, and enters organization virtual-media mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create virtual media:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope service-profile spl
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope boot-def
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition # create virtual-media read-write
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition/virtual-media* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition/virtual-media #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show storage	
show virtual-media	

# create vlan

To create a VLAN, use the **create vlan** command.

**create vlan** *name id*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	VLAN name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<i>id</i>	VLAN identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 3967 and 4048 to 4093.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Switch (/eth-uplink/switch)  
Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a VLAN pool with the specified name, and enters organization vlan mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a VLAN:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # create vlan vlan1 10
switch-A /eth-uplink/vlan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/vlan #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vlan	

# create vnic

To create a VNIC (Virtual Network Interface Card), use the **create vnic** command.

**create vnic** *name* { **fabric** { **a** | **a-b** | **b** | **b-a** } | **eth-if** *eth-if* } \*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	VNIC template name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<b>fabric</b>	Specifies the fabric switch identification number.
<b>a</b>	Specifies switch A.
<b>a-b</b>	Specifies redundant, with switch A as primary.
<b>b</b>	Specifies switch B.
<b>b-a</b>	Specifies redundant, with switch B as primary.
<b>eth-if</b>	Specifies a Ethernet interface.
<i>eth-if</i>	Ethernet interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a vNIC with the specified name, and enters organization virtual NIC mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a vNIC:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope service-profile spl
switch-A /org/service-profile # create vnic vnic110
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	

Command	Description
show vnic	

# create vnic-egress-policy

To create a VNIC egress policy, use the **create vnic-egress-policy** command.

## create vnic-egress-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Virtual NIC QoS (/org/vnic-qos)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Use this command to create a vNIC egress policy, and enter organization virtual NIC egress policy mode.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a vNIC egress policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope vnic-qos vnicq1
switch-A /org/vnic-qos # create vnic-egress-policy
switch-A /org/vnic-qos* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vnic-qos #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show vnic	
show vnic-egress-policy	



# create vnic-templ

To create a vNIC template, use the **create vnic-templ** command.

**create vnic-templ** *name* { **fabric** { **a** | **a-b** | **b** | **b-a** } | **target** { **adapter** | **vm** } + | **eth-if** *eth-if* } \*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	vNIC template name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<b>fabric</b>	Specifies the fabric switch identification number.
<b>a</b>	Specifies switch A.
<b>a-b</b>	Specifies redundant, with switch A as primary.
<b>b</b>	Specifies switch B.
<b>b-a</b>	Specifies redundant, with switch B as primary.
<b>target</b>	Specifies the target, either adapter or vm.
<b>adapter</b>	Specifies the adapter.
<b>vm</b>	Specifies the virtual machine.
<b>eth-if</b>	Specifies a Ethernet interface.
<i>eth-if</i>	Ethernet interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a vNIC template, and enters organization virtual NIC template mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a vNIC template:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create vnic-templ vni01 eth-if 10
switch-A /org/vnic-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show eth-if	
show vnic-templ	

## create vsan

To create a VSAN, use the **create vsan** command.

**create vsan** *name id fcoe-vlan*

### Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	VSAN name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<i>id</i>	VSAN identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 4093.
<b>default-2</b>	Specifies default 1.
<i>fcoe-vlan</i>	Fibre Channel over Ethernet VLAN. The range of valid values is 1 to 4093.
<b>default-1</b>	Specifies default 2.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)  
Switch (/fc-uplink/switch)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a VSAN with the specified name, and enters organization VSAN mode. You can create a named VSAN with IDs from 1 to 4093. VSANs configured on different FCoE VLANs cannot share the same ID.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a VSAN:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # create vsan vs2 6 10
switch-A /fc-uplink/vsan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink/vsan #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show vif	
show vsan	

# create wwn-pool

To create a WWN (World Wide Name) pool, use the **create wwn-pool** command.

**create wwn-pool** *name* {**node-wwn-assignment**| **port-wwn-assignment**}

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	WWN pool name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<b>node-wwn-assignment</b>	Specifies world wide node name assignment.
<b>port-wwn-assignment</b>	Specifies world wide node port assignment.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a WWN pool with the specified name, and enters organization WWN pool mode. A WWN pool can include only WWNNs or WWPNS in the 20:xx range. All other WWN ranges are reserved.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a WWN pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create wwn-pool wwnp1 port-wwn-assignment
switch-A /org/wwn-pool* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/wwn-pool #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show wwn-pool	

# cycle

To cycle a server, use the **cycle** command.

**cycle** { **cycle-immediate** | **cycle-wait** }

## Syntax Description

<b>cycle-immediate</b>	Specifies cycle immediately.
<b>cycle-wait</b>	Specifies wait to cycle.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)  
Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to cycle a server:

```
switch-A# scope server 2/4
switch-A /chassis/server # cycle cycle-immediate

switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

# decommission chassis

To decommission a chassis, use the **decommission chassis** command.

**decommission chassis** *id*

## Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	Chassis identification number.
-----------	--------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to decommission a chassis:

```
switch-A# decommission chassis 2
switch-A* # commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

# decommission server

To decommission a server, use the **decommission server** command.

**decommission server** *chassis-id/blade-id*

Syntax Description	<i>chassis-id/blade-id</i>	Server chassis and blade identification number.
--------------------	----------------------------	---

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

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

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to decommission a server:

```
switch-A# decommission server 1 1
switch-A* # commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show chassis	
	show server	

# delete adapter

To delete the adapter, use the **delete adapter** command.

## delete adapter

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete an adapter:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal100
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete adapter
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter	
show server-qual	



# delete backup

To delete backup, use the **delete backup** command.

**delete backup** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Backup name.
-------------	--------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

System (/system)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete backup:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # delete backup backUpFDrive
switch-A /system* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	
show import-config	

# delete block

To delete a block, use the **delete block** command.

**delete block** *from to*

## Syntax Description

<i>from</i>	Start UUID.
<i>to</i>	End UUID.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)  
 IP pool (/org/ip-pool)  
 WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)  
 MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a block:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope uuid-suffix-pool usp10

switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool # delete block 1234-123412341230 1234-123412341234
switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show block	
show pooled	

# delete boot-definition

To delete a boot definition, use the **delete boot-definition** command.

## delete boot-definition

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete a boot definition:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete boot-definition bp10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-definition	
show boot-policy	

# delete boot-policy

To delete a boot policy, use the **delete boot-policy** command.

**delete boot-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Boot policy name.
-------------	-------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a boot policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # delete boot-policy bp110
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-policy	
show chassis-disk-policy	

# delete certreq

To delete a certificate request, use the **delete certreq** command.

## delete certreq

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Keyring (/security/keyring)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete certificate request:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope keyring kr10
switch-A /security/keyring # delete certreq
switch-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/keyring #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show certreq	
showkeyring	

# delete chassis

To delete a chassis, use the **delete chassis** command.

**delete chassis** *min-id max-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>min-id</i>	Minimum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8.
<i>max-id</i>	Minimum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a chassis:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete chassis 1 1
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server-qual	

# delete class chassis-stats

To delete the chassis statistics class, use the **delete class chassis-stats** command.

## delete class chassis-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete the chassis statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class chassis-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# delete class cpu-env-stats

To delete a CPU environment statistics class, use the **delete class cpu-env-stats** command.

## delete class cpu-env-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

The following example shows how to delete the CPU statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class cpu-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	



# delete class dimm-stats

To delete the DIMM statistics class, use the **delete class dimm-stats** command.

## delete class dimm-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete the DIMM statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class dimm-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# delete class ether-error-stats

To delete the Ethernet error statistics class, use the **delete class ether-error-stats** command.

## delete class ether-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink /eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete the Ethernet error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-error-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# delete class ether-if-stats

To delete the Ethernet interface statistics class, use the **delete class ether-if-stats** command.

## delete class ether-if-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete the Ethernet interface statistics class:

```
switch-A#scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp20
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-if-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show ether-if-stats	

# delete class ether-loss-stats

To delete the Ethernet loss statistics class, use the **delete class ether-loss-stats** command.

## delete class ether-loss-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete the Ethernet loss statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-loss-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# delete class ethernet-port-err-stats

To delete an Ethernet port error statistics class, use the **delete class ethernet-port-err-stats** command.

## delete class ethernet-port-err-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to delete an Ethernet port error statistics class.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete an Ethernet port error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ethernet-port-err-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# delete class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

To delete an Ethernet port multicast statistics class, use the **delete class ethernet-port-multicast-stats** command.

## delete class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to delete an Ethernet port multicast statistics class.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete an Ethernet port multicast statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ethernet-port-multicast-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats	
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# delete class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

To delete an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class, use the **delete class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats** command.

**delete class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to delete an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# delete class ethernet-port-stats

To delete an Ethernet port statistics class, use the **delete class ethernet-port-stats** command.

## delete class ethernet-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to delete an Ethernet port statistics class.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete an Ethernet port statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ethernet-port-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	



# delete class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

To delete an Ethernet port large packet statistics class, use the **delete class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets** command.

**delete class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to delete an Ethernet port large packet statistics class.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete an Ethernet port large packet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# delete class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

To delete an Ethernet port small packet statistics class, use the **delete class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets** command.

**delete class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to delete an Ethernet port small packet statistics class.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete an Ethernet port small packet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# delete class ether-rx-stats

To delete the Ethernet receive statistics class, use the **delete class ether-rx-stats** command.

## delete class ether-rx-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete the Ethernet receive statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-rx-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# delete class ether-tx-stats

To delete the Ethernet transmit statistics class, use the **delete class ether-tx-stats** command.

## delete class ether-tx-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete the Ethernet transmit statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-tx-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# delete client

To delete a client, use the **delete client** command in port-profile mode.

**delete client** *client-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>client-name</i>	The name of the client.
--------------------	-------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a client:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # delete client c100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show client	
show port profile	

# delete data-center

To delete a data center, use the **delete data-center** command in vcenter mode. You can also delete a data center in folder mode.

**delete data-center** *datacenter-name*

Syntax Description	
<i>datacenter-name</i>	The name of the data center.

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter) Folder (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/folder)
---------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to delete a data center:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # delete data-center DC1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show data-center	
	show vcenter	

# delete default-behavior

To delete a default behavior mode, use the **delete default-behavior** command.

**delete default-behavior** {vhba | vnic}

## Syntax Description

<b>vhba</b>	Specifies vHBA default behavior mode.
<b>vnic</b>	Specifies vNIC default behavior mode.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a vNIC default behavior mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete default-behavior vnic
switch-A /org/service-profile/* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/ #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show default-behavior	
show vnic	

# delete destination

To delete the destination, use the **delete destination** command.

**delete destination** *email*

## Syntax Description

<i>email</i>	Email destination.
--------------	--------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete the destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile pro10
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # delete destination test@csx.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show destination	
show profile	



# delete distributed-virtual-switch

To delete a distributed virtual switch, use the **delete distributed-virtual-switch** command in folder mode.

**delete distributed-virtual-switch** *dvs-name*

## Syntax Description

*dvs-name*

The name of the switch.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder)

## Command History

### Release

### Modification

1.1(1)

This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a distributed virtual switch:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # scope folder f10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder # delete distributed-virtual-switch
dvs10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder #
```

## Related Commands

### Command

### Description

show distributed-virtual-switch

show folder

# delete dns

To delete DNS service, use the **delete dns** command.

**delete dns** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	DNS service name.
-------------	-------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete DNS service:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # delete dns dns100
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show dns	
show ntp	

# delete dynamic-vnic-conn

To delete a dynamic vNIC connection, use the **delete dynamic-vnic-conn** command.

## delete dynamic-vnic-conn

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a dynamic vNIC connection:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete dynamic-vnic-conn

switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-con	
show dynamic-vnic-con-policy	

# delete dynamic-vnic-conn-policy

To delete a dynamic vNIC connection policy, use the **delete dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** command.

**delete dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the vNIC connection policy.
--------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a dynamic vNIC connection policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete dynamic-vnic-conn-policy dvcp10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-conn-policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# delete egress-policy

To delete an egress policy, use the **delete egress-policy** command in egress-policy mode.

**delete egress-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

*policy-name*

The name of the policy.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Egress policy (/org/qos-policy/egress-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a data center:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # delete data-center DC1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show vcenter	

# delete epuser

To delete an end-point user, use the **delete epuser** command.

**delete epuser** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	End-point user name.
-------------	----------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

IPMI access profile (/org/ipmi-access-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete an end-point user:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ipmiAP10

switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # delete epuser epuser10
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show epuser	
show ipmi-access-profile	

# delete eth-if

To delete an Ethernet interface, use the **delete eth-if** command.

**delete eth-if** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Ethernet interface name.
-------------	--------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command

## Examples

This example shows how to delete an Ethernet interface:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete eth-if ethIF10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile sp10	
show vnic	

# delete eth-policy

To delete an Ethernet policy, use the **delete eth-policy** command.

**delete eth-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the Ethernet policy.
--------------------	----------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete Ethernet policy ep100 in org100 mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # delete eth-policy ep100
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	
show trans-queue	



# delete fc-policy

To delete a Fibre Channel policy, use the **delete fc-policy** command.

**delete fc-policy** *policy-name*

Syntax	Description
<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the Fibre Channel policy.

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Organization (/org)
---------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to delete Fibre Channel policy fcp10 in org10 mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete fc-policy fcp10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show fc-policy	
	show trans-queue	

# delete folder

To delete a folder, use the **delete folder** command in vcenter mode. You can also delete a folder in data-center mode.

**delete folder** *folder-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>folder-name</i>	The name of the container.
--------------------	----------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)  
Folder (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a folder:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/server # delete folder F10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/server #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show folder	

# delete image

To delete an image, use the **delete image** command.

```
delete image {name} | { type { adapter | server-bios | bmc | host-hba | host-hba-combined |
host-hba-optionrom | host-nic | iom | raid-controller | switch-kernel | switch-software | system | unspecified
} | version version } +
```

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Image name.
<b>type</b>	Specifies image type.
<b>adapter</b>	Specifies an adapter image.
<b>server-bios</b>	Specifies the server BIOS image.
<b>bmc</b>	Specifies the BMC image.
<b>host-hba</b>	Specifies the host HBA image.
<b>host-hba-combined</b>	Specify the combined host HBA image.
<b>host-hba-optionrom</b>	Specifies the host optional ROM image.
<b>host-nic</b>	Specifies the host NIC image.
<b>iom</b>	Specifies the I/O module image.
<b>raid-controller</b>	Specifies the RAID controller image.
<b>switch-kernel</b>	Specifies the switch kernel image.
<b>switch-software</b>	Specifies the switch software image.
<b>system</b>	Specifies the system image.
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified image.
<b>version</b>	Specifies the version number.
<i>version</i>	Version number.

## Command Default

None

**Command Modes**

Firmware (/firmware)

**Command History**

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples**

This example shows how to delete an image:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware # delete image serverImage10

switch-A /firmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /firmware #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show image	
show package	

# delete import-config

To delete an import configuration, use the **delete import-config** command.

**delete import-config** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Import configuration name.
-------------	----------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

System (/system)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete an import configuration:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # delete import-config ic10
switch-A /system* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show import-config	
show managed-entity	

# delete initiator

To delete an initiator, use the **delete initiator** command.

**delete initiator** *id*

## Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	Initiator identification number.
-----------	----------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete an initiator:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope wwn-pool wwnp10
switch-A /org/wwn-pool # delete initiator init10

switch-A /org/wwn-pool* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/wwn-pool #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show initiator	
show wwn-pool	

# delete interface

To delete an interface, use the **delete interface** command.

**delete interface** *slot-id port-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>slot-id</i>	Slot identification number.
<i>port-id</i>	Port identification number.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Switch under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/switch)  
Switch under Ethernet server (/eth-server/switch)  
Switch under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/switch)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete an interface:

```
switch-A#scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric b
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # delete interface 1 3
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric* # commit-buffer
switch /eth-uplink/fabric #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vlan	

# delete ipmi-access-profile

To delete an IPMI access profile, use the **delete ipmi-access-profile** command.

**delete ipmi-access-profile** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	IPMI access profile name.
-------------	---------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete an IPMI access profile:

```
switch-A# scope org org300
switch-A /org # delete ipmi-access-profile ipmiap100
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show ipmi-access-profile	



# delete keyring

To delete a keyring, use the **delete keyring** command.

**delete keyring** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Keyring name.
-------------	---------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Security (/security)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a keyring:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # delete keyring kr10

switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	
show trustpoint	

# delete lan

To delete the LAN, use the **delete lan** command.

## delete lan

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete the LAN:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp10
switch-A /org/boot-policy # delete lan

switch-A /org/boot-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-policy	
show lan	

# delete local

To delete the local storage, use the **delete local** command.

## delete local

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Storage (/org/boot-policy/storage)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete the local storage:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp10
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope storage
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage # delete local

switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show local	
show storage	

# delete locale

To delete a locale, use the **delete locale** command.

**delete locale** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Locale name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local user (/security/local-user)  
Security (/security)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a locale:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # delete locale dtoEngineering
switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show locale	
show role	

# delete local-disk-config

To delete the local disk configuration, use the **delete local-disk-config** command.

## delete local-disk-config

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete the local disk configuration:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete local-disk-config

switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-disk-config	
show local-disk-config-policy	

# delete local-user

To delete a local user, use the **delete local-user** command.

**delete local-user** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Local user name.
-------------	------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Security (/security)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to delete a user account.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a local user:

```
switch-B# scope security
switch-B /security # delete local-user lu1
switch-B /security* # commit-buffer
switch-B /security #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show remote-user	

# delete mac-pool

To delete a MAC pool, use the **delete mac-pool** command.

**delete mac-pool** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	MAC pool name.
-------------	----------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a MAC pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete mac-pool mp10

switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show server-pool	

# delete mac-security

To delete MAC security, use the **delete mac-security** command.

## delete mac-security

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Port profile (/eth-uplink/port-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to delete the MAC security policy.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete MAC security:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope port-profile pp10
switch-A /eth-uplink/port-profile # delete mac-security

switch-A /eth-uplink/port-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/port-profile #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-security	
show port-profile	



# delete member-port

To delete a member port, use the **delete member-port** command.

## port channel configuration

**delete member-port** *slot-id* *port-id*

## vsan configuration

**delete member-port** { **a** | **b** } *slot-id* *port-id*

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies switch A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies switch B.
<i>slot-id</i>	Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.
<i>port-id</i>	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Port channel (/eth-uplink/switch/port-channel)  
VSAN (/fc-uplink/switch/vsan)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete a member port:

```
switch-A#scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan vs1
switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # delete member-port a 3 3
switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-uplink	
show port-channel	

# delete memory

To delete memory, use the **delete memory** command.

## delete memory

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete memory:

```
switch-A# scope org org99
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sql100
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete memory
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show server-qual	

# delete network (/profile-set/port-profile)

To delete a network, use the **delete network** command in port-profile mode.

**delete network** *network-name*

Syntax Description	
<i>network-name</i>	The name of the network.

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)
---------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a client:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # delete network n100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show client	
	show port profile	

# delete nwctrl-policy

To delete a network control policy, use the **delete nwctrl-policy** command.

**delete nwctrl-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	Policy name.
--------------------	--------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a network control policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete nwctrl-policy netCtrlP10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show nwctrl-policy	
show service-policy	

# delete org-ref

To delete an organization reference, use the **delete org-ref** command.

**delete org-ref** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Organization reference name.
-------------	------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Locale (/security/locale)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete an organization reference:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope locale
switch-A /security/locale # delete org-ref marketing
switch-A /security/locale* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/locale #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show locale	
show org	

# delete path

To delete the path, use the **delete path** command.

**delete path { primary | secondary }**

## Syntax Description

<b>primary</b>	Specifies the primary path.
<b>secondary</b>	Specifies the secondary path.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

SAN image (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image)  
 LAN (/org/boot-policy/lan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete the path:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp10
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan # delete path primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show lan	
show storage	

# delete pin-group

To delete the pin group, use the **delete pin-group** command.

**delete pin-group** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Pin group name.
-------------	-----------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete the pin group:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # delete pin-group pg10
switch-A /eth-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show pin-group	
show port-profile	

# delete policy

To delete a policy, use the **delete policy** command.

## callhome mode

**delete policy** { **equipment-degraded** | **equipment-inoperable** | **fru-problem** | **identity-unestablishable** | **thermal-problem** | **voltage-problem** }

## flow control mode

**delete policy** *name*

### Syntax Description

<b>equipment-degraded</b>	Specifies an equipment degraded policy.
<b>equipment-inoperable</b>	Specifies an equipment inoperable policy.
<b>fru-problem</b>	Specifies a field replaceable unit policy.
<b>identity-unestablishable</b>	Specifies an identity unestablishable policy.
<b>power-problem</b>	Specifies a power problem policy.
<b>thermal-problem</b>	Specifies a thermal problem policy.
<b>voltage-problem</b>	Specifies a voltage problem policy.
<i>name</i>	Policy name.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Flow control (/eth-uplink/flow-control)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete a policy:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control

switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # delete policy policy1
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control #
```



**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# delete pooling-policy

To delete a pooling policy, use the **delete pooling-policy** command.

**delete pooling-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Pooling policy name.
-------------	----------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a pooling policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # delete pooling-policy pp110
switch-A /org/pooling-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/pooling-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show pooling-policy	

# delete port-channel

To delete a port channel, use the **delete port-channel** command.

**delete port-channel** *port-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>port-id</i>	Port identification number.
----------------	-----------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Fabric interconnect (/eth-uplink/fabric)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a port channel:

```
switch-A#scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric b
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # delete port-channel 10
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fabric	
show port-channel	

# delete port-profile (profile-set)

To delete a port profile, use the **delete port-profile** command in profile-set mode.

**delete port-profile** *profile-name*

Syntax Description	
<i>profile-name</i>	The name of the profile.

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set)
---------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Port profiles
------------------	---------------

**Examples** This example shows how to create a port profile:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # delete port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show	
	show port profile	

# delete processor

To delete a processor, use the **delete processor** command.

## delete processor

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete a processor:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete processor
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

# delete qos-policy

To delete a QoS policy, use the **delete qos-policy** command in org mode.

**delete qos-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the QoS policy.
-------------	-----------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a QoS policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # delete qp10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show egress-policy	
show qos-policy	

# delete role

To delete a role, use the **delete role** command.

**delete role** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Role name.
-------------	------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local user (/security/local-user)  
Security (/security)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a role:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope local-user appsUser
switch-A /security/local-user # delete role appsUser
switch-A /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/local-user #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show role	

# delete scrub-policy

To delete a scrub policy, use the **delete scrub-policy** command.

**delete scrub-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Scrub policy name.
-------------	--------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a scrub policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete scrub-policy scrub101
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show qos-policy	
show scrub-policy	



# delete server

To delete a server, use the **delete server** command.

**delete server** *chassis-id blade-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>chassis-id</i>	Server identification number.
<i>blade-id</i>	Server identification number.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Server pool (/org/server-pool)  
RADIUS (/security/radius)  
TACACS (/security/tacacs)  
LDAP (/security/ldap)  
VMware management (/system/vm-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a server:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-pool spGroup10

switch-A /org/server-pool # delete server 1 1
switch-A /org/server-pool* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-pool #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show server	
show server-pool	

# delete server-disc-policy

To delete a server discovery policy, use the **delete server-disc-policy** command.

**delete server-disc-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Server discovery policy name.
-------------	-------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a server discovery policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # delete server-disc-policy sdp100
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis-disc-policy	
show server-disc-policy	

# delete server-pool

To delete a server pool, use the **delete server-pool** command.

**delete server-pool** *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	Server pool name.
--------------------	-------------	-------------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Organization (/org)
---------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a server pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # delete server-pool serverpool101
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show mac-pool	
	show server-pool	

# delete server-qual

To delete a server qualifier, use the **delete server-qual** command.

**delete server-qual** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Server qualifier name.
-------------	------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a server qualifier:

```
switch-A#scope org org3
switch-A /org # delete server-qual sql10
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-pool	
show server-qual	

# delete storage

To delete storage, use the **delete storage** command.

## delete storage

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete storage:

```
switch-A# scope org org200
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sQual220
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete storage
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show storage	

# delete target

To delete a target, use the **delete target** command.

**delete target { a | b | dual }**

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies switch A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies switch B.
<b>dual</b>	Specifies both switch A and B.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Pin group under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/pin-group)

Pin group under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/pin-group)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a target:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # scope pin-group pGroup10

switch-A /fc-uplink/pin-group # delete target a
switch-A /fc-uplink/pin-group* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink/pin-group #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show pin-group	
show target	

# delete threshold-value

To delete a threshold value for a property, use the **delete threshold-value** command.

**delete threshold-value** { **above-normal** | **below-normal** } { **cleared** | **condition** | **critical** | **info** | **major** | **minor** | **warning** }

## Syntax Description

<b>above-normal</b>	Sets the value to above normal.
<b>below-normal</b>	Sets the value to below normal.
<b>cleared</b>	Sets the threshold value to cleared.
<b>condition</b>	Sets the threshold value to condition.
<b>critical</b>	Sets the threshold value to critical.
<b>info</b>	Sets the threshold value to info.
<b>major</b>	Sets the threshold value to major.
<b>minor</b>	Sets the threshold value to minor.
<b>warning</b>	Sets the threshold value to warning.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)  
 Fibre channel (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)  
 Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)  
 Organization (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0.1	This command was introduced.

## Examples

The following example shows how to delete the threshold value for the bytes-rx-delta property in vnic-stats class:

```
switch-A#scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class vnic-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class # scope property bytes-rx-delta
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property # delete threshold-value above-normal
```

 delete threshold-value

```
critical
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show property	
show threshold-value	



# delete trustpoint

To delete a trustpoint, use the **delete trustpoint** command.

**delete trustpoint** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Trustpoint name.
-------------	------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Security (/security)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a trustpoint:

```
switch# scope security
switch /security # delete trustpoint tp10
switch /security* # commit-buffer
switch /security #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show authentication	
show trustpoint	

# delete uuid-suffix-pool

To delete a UUID suffix pool, use the **delete uuid-suffix-pool** command.

**delete uuid-suffix-pool** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	UUID suffix pool name.
-------------	------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a UUID suffix pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # delete uuid-suffix-pool pool101
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show uuid-suffix-pool	

# delete vcenter

To delete a VCenter, use the **delete vcenter** command in vmware mode.

**delete vcenter** *vcenter-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>vcenter-name</i>	The name of the VCenter.
---------------------	--------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a VCenter:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # delete vcenter VC10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcenter	
show virtual-machine	

# delete vcon

To delete a vCon (virtual network interface connection), use the **delete vcon** command.

**delete vcon** {1 | 2}

## Syntax Description

<b>1</b>	Specifies virtual network interface connection 1.
<b>2</b>	Specifies virtual network interface connection 2.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a vCon:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete vcon vc100
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show vcon	

# delete vcon-policy

To delete a vCon policy (vNIC/vHBA placement profile), use the **delete vcon-policy** command.

**delete vcon-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

*policy-name*

The name of the policy.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a vCon policy:

```
switch-A# scope org /  
switch-A /org # delete vcon-policy vcp100  
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer  
switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcon	
show vcon-policy	

# delete vhba

To delete a virtual HBA, use the **delete vhba** command.

**delete vhba** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Virtual HBA name.
-------------	-------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a virtual HBA:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete vhba vHBA10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

# delete vlan

To delete a VLAN, use the **delete vlan** command.

**delete vlan** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	VLAN name.
-------------	------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a VLAN:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # delete vlan vlan1
switch-A /eth-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vlan	

# delete vnic

To delete a virtual NIC, use the **delete vnic** command.

**delete vnic** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Virtual NIC name.
-------------	-------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a virtual NIC:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete vnic vNIC10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	



# delete vnic-templ

To delete a virtual NIC template, use the **delete vnic-templ** command.

**delete vnic-templ** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Virtual NIC template name.
-------------	----------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a virtual NIC template:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete vnic-templ vnicT10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/wnn-pool #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba-templ	
show vnic-templ	

# delete vsan

To delete a VSAN, use the **delete vsan** command.

**delete vsan** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	VSAN name.
-------------	------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a VSAN:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # delete vsan vs110
switch-A /fc-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show pin-group	
show vsan	

# delete wwn-pool

To delete a WWN pool, use the **delete wwn-pool** command.

**delete wwn-pool** *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	WWN pool name.
--------------------	-------------	----------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Organization (/org)
---------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to delete a WWN pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete wwn-pool wwnP10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/wwn-pool #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show org	
	show wwn-pool	

# dir

To list the contents of a directory, use the **dir** command in local management command mode.

**dir** [*path*]

## Syntax Description

<i>path</i>	Absolute or relative path of the directory.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to list the contents of a directory in local management command mode. If no path is specified, the current working directory is listed.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command operates on either the workspace (FLASH) or volatile (RAM) file system. To specify the file system, include the **workspace:** or **volatile:** keyword in the path. If the file system is not specified, the current working file system is assumed.

You can use the **ls** command as an alias for this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to list the contents of a directory named temp in the volatile file system:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# dir volatile:/temp
40      Dec 29 15:28:58 2009  src/

Usage for volatile://sup-local
0 bytes used
62914560 bytes free
```

```
62914560 bytes total
switch-A(local-mgmt) #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# disable (distributed-virtual-switch)

To disable the DVS (Distributed Virtual Switch) administrative state, use the **disable** command, in distributed-virtual-switch mode.

## disable

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder/distributed-virtual-switch)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Distributed Virtual Switch administrative state

### Examples

This example shows how to disable the DVS administrative state:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # scope folder f10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder # scope distributed-virtual-switch
dvs10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder/distributed-virtual-switch #
disable
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show distributed-virtual-switch	
show folder	

# disable cdp

To disable Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), use the **disable cdp** command.

## disable cdp

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Network control policy (/org/nwctrl-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to disable CDP:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope nwctrl-policy nCP10
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy # disable cdp
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show nwctrl-policy	
show org	

# disable cimxml

To disable CIM XML services, use the **disable cimxml** command.

## disable cimxml

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

CIM XML services are enabled.

### Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to disable CIM XML services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # disable cimxml
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show dns	



# disable core-export-target

To disable a core export target, use the **disable core-export-target** command.

## **disable core-export-target**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

System debug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to disable a core export target.

### Examples

This example shows how to disable a core export target:

```
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # disable core-export-target
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show core-export-target	

# disable http

To disable HTTP services, use the **disable http** command.

## disable http

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

HTTP services are enabled.

### Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to disable HTTP services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # disable http
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show http	
show https	

# disable https

To disable HTTPS services, use the **disable https** command.

## disable https

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** HTTPS services are enabled.

**Command Modes** Services (/system/services)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to disable HTTPS services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # disable https
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show https	
	show ntp	

# disable locator-led

To deactivate a chassis or server locator LED, use the **disable locator-led** command.

## disable locator-led

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Server (/chassis/server)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to deactivate a chassis or server locator LED.

To activate a chassis or server locator LED, use the **enable locator-led** command.

### Examples

This example shows how to deactivate the locator LED for server 4 in chassis 2:

```
switch-A# scope server 2/4
switch-A /chassis/server # disable locator-led
switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
enable locator-led	

# disable snmp

To disable SNMP services, use the **disable snmp** command.

## disable snmp

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** SNMP services are enabled.

**Command Modes** Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to disable SNMP services:

```
switch-A#scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # disable snmp
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show snmp-trap	
	show stats-collection-policy	

# disable telnet-server

To disable TELNET server services, use the **disable telnet-server** command.

## disable telnet-server

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

TELNET server services are enabled.

### Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to disable TELNET server services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # disable telnet-server
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show ssh-server	
show telnet-server	

# disassociate

To disassociate servers, use the **disassociate** command.

## disassociate

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to disassociate servers:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # disassociate
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show server	
show service-profile	

# discard-buffer

To cancel pending configuration changes, use the **discard-buffer** command.

## discard-buffer

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to cancel and discard all uncommitted configuration changes. While any configuration commands are pending, an asterisk (\*) appears before the command prompt. When you enter the **discard-buffer** command, the commands are discarded and the asterisk disappears.

### Examples

This example shows how to discard pending configuration changes:

```
switch-1# scope chassis 1
switch-1 /chassis # enable locator-led
switch-1 /chassis* # show configuration pending
  scope chassis 1
+   enable locator-led
  exit
switch-1 /chassis* # discard-buffer
switch-1 /chassis #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
commit-buffer	
show configuration pending	



# download image

To download an image, use the **download image** command.

**download image** {ftp:| scp:| sftp:| tftp:}

## Syntax Description

<b>ftp:</b>	Specifies FTP.
<b>scp:</b>	Specifies SCP.
<b>sftp:</b>	Specifies SFTP.
<b>tftp:</b>	Specifies TFTP.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Firmware (/firmware)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to download an image:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware # download image
scp://user1@192.168.10.10/images/ucs-k9-bundle.1.0.0.988.gbin

switch-A /firmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /firmware #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show image	
show package	

# enable (distributed-virtual-switch)

To enable the DVS (Distributed Virtual Switch) administrative state, use the **enable** command, in distributed-virtual-switch mode.

## enable

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder/distributed-virtual-switch)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Distributed Virtual Switch administrative state

### Examples

This example shows how to enable the DVS administrative state:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # scope folder f10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder # scope distributed-virtual-switch
dvs10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder/distributed-virtual-switch #
enable
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show distributed-virtual-switch	
show folder	

# enable cdp

To enable Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), use the **enable cdp** command.

## **enable cdp**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Network control policy (/org/nwctrl-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

When you enable CDP, you can use it to obtain addresses of other devices in your network. You can also use it to discover the platforms of those devices.

### Examples

This example shows how to enable CDP:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope nwctrl-policy nCP10
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy # enable cdp
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show nwctrl-policy	
show snmp	

# enable cimxml

To CIM (Common Information Model) XML services, use the **enable cimxml** command.

## enable cimxml

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

CIM XML services are disabled.

### Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

### Examples

This example shows how to enable CIM XML services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # enable cimxml
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show dns	

# enable cluster

To enable a standalone fabric interconnect for cluster operation, use the **enable cluster** command.

**enable cluster** *clusterip*

## Syntax Description

<i>clusterip</i>	Specifies the IP address of the standalone fabric interconnect.
------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable a standalone fabric interconnect for cluster operation. After enabling cluster operation, you can add a second fabric interconnect to the cluster.

## Examples

This example enables a standalone fabric interconnect for cluster operation:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect
```

```
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
```

```
Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
```

```
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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
```

```
switch-A(local-mgmt)# enable cluster 192.168.1.101
```

```
This command will enable cluster mode on this setup. You cannot change it
back to stand-alone. Are you sure you want to continue? (yes/no): yes
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# enable core-export-target

To enable a core export target, use the **enable core-export-target** command.

## enable core-export-target

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

Core export target services are disabled.

### Command Modes

System debug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to enable a core export target:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # enable core-export-target
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show cores	
show core-export-target	

# enable http

To enable HTTP services, use the **enable http** command.

## enable http

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** HTTP services are disabled.

**Command Modes** Services (/system/services)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable HTTP services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # enable http
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show cimxml	
	show http	

# enable https

To enable HTTPS services, use the **enable https** command.

## enable https

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

HTTPS services are disabled.

### Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

### Examples

This example shows how to enable HTTPS services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # enable https
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show https	



# enable locator-led

To activate a chassis or server locator LED, use the **enable locator-led** command.

## enable locator-led

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Server (/chassis/server)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to activate a chassis or server locator LED.

To deactivate a chassis or server locator LED, use the **disable locator-led** command.

### Examples

This example shows how to activate the locator LED for server 4 in chassis 2:

```
switch-A# scope server 2/4
switch-A /chassis/server # enable locator-led
switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
disable locator-led	

# enable snmp

To enable SNMP services, use the **enable snmp** command.

## enable snmp

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

SNMP services are disabled.

### Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

### Examples

This example shows how to enable SNMP services:

```
switch-A#scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # enable snmp
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show snmp-trap	

# enable telnet-server

To enable TELNET server services, use the **enable telnet-server** command.

## enable telnet-server

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** TELNET server services are disabled.

**Command Modes** Services (/system/services)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable TELNET server services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # enable telnet-server
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ssh-server	
	show telnet-server	

# enter adapter

To enter the adapter, use the **enter adapter** command.

## enter adapter

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter adapter capacity qualification. In this qualification, you can create and delete capacity qualifications. Use the **exit** command to exit adapter.

If you are entering an adapter for the first time, once you have entered you will need to execute the **commit-buffer** command.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter the adapter:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # enter adapter
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter	
show cap-qual	

# enter chassis

To enter a chassis, use the **enter chassis** command.

**enter chassis** *min-chassis-id max-chassis-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>min-chassis-id</i>	Minimum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.
<i>max-chassis-id</i>	Maximum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter slot capacity qualification. In this qualification, you can create and delete capacity qualifications. Use the **exit** command to exit the chassis.

If you are entering a chassis for the first time, once you have entered you will need to execute the **commit-buffer** command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter a chassis:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # enter chassis 1 1
switch-A /org/server-qual/chassis* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/chassis #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show cap-qual	
show chassis	

# enter class cpu-env-stats

To enter the CPU environment statistics class, use the **enter class cpu-env-stats** command.

## enter class cpu-env-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter the CPU environment statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class cpu-env-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# enter class ethernet-port-err-stats

To create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port error statistics class, use the **enter class ethernet-port-err-stats** command.

**enter class ethernet-port-err-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port error statistics class.

## Examples

This example shows how to create and enter an Ethernet port error statistics class that does not already exist:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-err-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class * # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# enter class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

To create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port multicast statistics class, use the **enter class ethernet-port-multicast-stats** command.

**enter class ethernet-port-multicast-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port multicast statistics class.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter an Ethernet port multicast statistics class that already exists:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-multicast-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats	
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	



# enter class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

To create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class, use the **enter class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats** command.

**enter class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class.

## Examples

This example shows how to create and enter an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class that does not already exist:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class * # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats	
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# enter class ethernet-port-stats

To create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port statistics class, use the **enter class ethernet-port-stats** command.

## **enter class ethernet-port-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port statistics class.

### Examples

This example shows how to create and enter an Ethernet port statistics class that does not already exist:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class * # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

To create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port large packet statistics class, use the **enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets** command.

**enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port large packet statistics class.

## Examples

This example shows how to create and enter an Ethernet port large packet statistics class that does not already exist:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class * # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

To create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port small packet statistics class, use the **enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets** command.

**enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port small packet statistics class.

## Examples

This example shows how to create and enter an Ethernet port small packet statistics class that does not already exist:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class * # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# enter client

To enter a specific client mode, use the **enter client** command in port-profile mode.

**enter client** *client-name*

Syntax Description	<i>client-name</i>	The name of the client.
--------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)
---------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter a specific client mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # enter client c100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show port profile	
	show profile-set	

# enter data-center

To enter a data center, use the **enter data** command in vcenter mode.

**enter data-center** *datacenter-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>datacenter-name</i>	The name of the data center.
------------------------	------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use data-center mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete folders
- Show folder information

## Examples

This example shows how to enter a data center:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # enter data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show folder	

# enter default-behavior

To enter default-behavior mode, use the **enter default-behavior** command.

**enter default-behavior** {vhba | vnic}

## Syntax Description

<b>vhba</b>	Specifies vHBA default behavior mode.
<b>vnic</b>	Specifies vNIC default behavior mode.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a default behavior, and enter organization default-behavior mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter vNIC default behavior mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # enter default-behavior vnic
switch-A /org/service-profile/default-behavior* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/default-behavior #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show default-behavior	
show vnic	

# enter distributed-virtual-switch

To enter a distributed virtual switch, use the **enter distributed-virtual-switch** command in folder mode.

**enter distributed-virtual-switch** *dvs-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>dvs-name</i>	The name of the switch.
-----------------	-------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use distributed-virtual-switch mode to perform the following tasks:

- Enable and disable DVS administrative state
- Scope to port-profile mode
- Show port profile information

## Examples

This example shows how to enter a distributed virtual switch:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # scope folder f10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder # enter distributed-virtual-switch
dvs10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder/distributed-virtual-switch #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show distributed-virtual-switch	
show port-profile	



# enter dynamic-vnic-conn

To enter dynamic-vnic-conn mode, use the **enter dynamic-vnic-conn** command.

## create dynamic-vnic-conn

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use dynamic-vnic-conn mode to perform the following tasks:

- Set adapter policies
- Show the dynamic vNIC connection

### Examples

This example shows how to enter dynamic-vnic-conn mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # enter dynamic-vnic-conn

switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-con	
show dynamic-vnic-con-policy	

# enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy

To enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy mode, use the **enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** command.

**enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** *policy-name*

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the vNIC connection policy.
--------------------	--------------------	---

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Organization (/org)
---------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use dynamic-vnic-conn-policy mode to perform the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Set adapter policies</li><li>• Show dynamic vNIC connection policies</li></ul>
------------------	--

Examples	The following example shows how to enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy mode: <pre>switch-A# scope org org100 switch-A /org # enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy dvcp100 switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy #</pre>
----------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show dynamic-vnic-connection-policy	
	show vnic-templ	

# enter eth-policy

To enter eth-policy mode, use the **enter eth-policy** command.

**enter eth-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

*policy-name*

The name of the Ethernet policy.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter eth-policy mode using Ethernet policy ep100:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy ep100
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	
show trans-queue	

# enter fc-policy

To enter fc-policy mode, use the **enter fc-policy** command.

**enter fc-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the Fibre Channel policy.
--------------------	---------------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use fc-policy mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete Fibre Channel policies
- Show Fibre Channel policies

## Examples

The following example shows how to enter fc-policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope fc-policy fp100
switch-A /org # scope fc-policy fcp100
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-policy	
show trans-queue	

# enter folder

To enter a folder, use the **enter folder** command in vcenter mode.

**enter folder** *folder-name*

Syntax Description	<i>folder-name</i>	The name of the folder.
--------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)
---------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use data-center mode to perform the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create and delete data-centers</li><li>• Show data-center information</li></ul>
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to enter a folder:
----------	---

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # enter folder f10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/folder #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show data-center	
	show folder	

# enter memory

To enter memory, use the **enter memory** command.

## enter memory

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter memory and set memory property values. Use the **exit** command to exit memory.

If you are entering memory for the first time, once you have entered you will need to execute the **commit-buffer** command.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter memory:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # enter memory
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show detail	
show memory	

# enter nwctrl-policy

To enter a network control policy, use the **enter nwctrl-policy** command.

**enter nwctrl-policy** *policy-name*

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i>	Policy name.
--------------------	--------------------	--------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Network control policy (/org/nwctrl-policy)
---------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>When you enter a network control policy, you can perform the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Enable CDP</li><li>• Set up an uplink fail action</li></ul>
------------------	--

Examples	<p>This example shows how to enter a network control policy:</p>
----------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # enter nwctrl-policy nCP10
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show nwctrl-policy	
	show qos-policy	

# enter policy

To create, if necessary, and enter a policy, use the **enter policy** command.

## callhome mode

**enter policy** *event*

## flow-control mode

**enter policy** *name*

### Syntax Description

<i>event</i>	Select a predefined fault or system event type. See Usage Guidelines for event options.
<i>name</i>	Policy name. The name can be from 1 to 16 characters.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Flow control (/eth-uplink/flow-control)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was modified to add additional event types for Call Home.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter a policy in either organization callhome or organization flow control mode. If the policy does not exist, it will first be created.

In Call Home configuration, use this command to enter an instance of a policy for a predefined type of fault or system event. The following list shows the available keywords for Call Home event types:

- **association-failed**
- **chassis-seeprom-error**
- **configuration-failure**
- **connectivity-problem**
- **election-failure**
- **equipment-inaccessible**
- **equipment-inoperable**



- equipment-problem
- fru-problem
- identity-unestablishable
- link-down
- management-services-failure
- management-services-unresponsive
- power-problem
- thermal-problem
- unspecified
- version-incompatible
- voltage-problem

In Flow Control configuration, use this command to enter a named policy.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter and enable a Call Home policy instance for link-down events:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # enter policy link-down
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy # set admin-state enabled
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy #
```

This example shows how to enter a named policy for flow control:

```
switch-A # scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # enter policy policy1
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create policy	
show policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# enter processor

To enter the processor, use the **enter processor** command.

## enter processor

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter the processor and set processor property values. Use the **exit** command to exit the processor.

If you are entering memory for the first time, once you have entered you will need to execute the **commit-buffer** command.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter the processor:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # enter processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

# enter qos-policy

To enter qos-policy mode, use the **enter qos-policy** command.

**enter qos-policy** *policy-name*

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the QoS policy.
--------------------	--------------------	-----------------------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	QoS policy (/org/qos-policy)
---------------	------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use qos-policy mode to perform the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create and delete an egress QoS policy</li><li>• Show the egress policy</li></ul>
------------------	---

Examples	This example shows how to enter qos-policy mode:
----------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope qos-policy qp10
switch-A /org/qos-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show egress-policy	
	show qos-policy	

# enter storage

To enter storage, use the **enter storage** command.

## enter storage

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter storage and set storage property values. Use the **exit** command to exit storage.

If you are entering storage for the first time, once you have entered you will need to execute the **commit-buffer** command.

### Examples

The following example shows how to enter storage:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # enter storage
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show detail	
show storage	

# enter threshold-value

To enter a threshold value for a property, use the **enter threshold-value** command.

**enter threshold-value** { **above-normal** | **below-normal** } { **cleared** | **condition** | **critical** | **info** | **major** | **minor** | **warning** }

## Syntax Description

<b>above-normal</b>	Sets the value to above normal.
<b>below-normal</b>	Sets the value to below normal.
<b>cleared</b>	Sets the threshold value to cleared.
<b>condition</b>	Sets the threshold value to condition.
<b>critical</b>	Sets the threshold value to critical.
<b>info</b>	Sets the threshold value to info.
<b>major</b>	Sets the threshold value to major.
<b>minor</b>	Sets the threshold value to minor.
<b>warning</b>	Sets the threshold value to warning.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)  
 Fibre channel (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)  
 Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)  
 Organization (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

## Command History


Release	Modification
1.0.1	This command was introduced.

## Examples

The following example shows how to enter the threshold value above-normal critical in property packets-rx-delta mode:

```
switch-A#scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class vnic-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class # scope property packets-rx-delta
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property # enter threshold-value above-normal
```

 enter threshold-value

```
critical
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show property	
show threshold-value	

# enter vcenter

To enter a VCenter, use the **enter vcenter** command in vmware mode.

**enter vcenter** *vcenter-name*

Syntax Description	<i>vcenter-name</i>	The name of the VCenter.
--------------------	---------------------	--------------------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)
---------------	----------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use vcenter mode to perform the following tasks:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create and delete data centers and folders</li><li>• Show data center, event, finite state machine, and folder information</li></ul>

Examples	This example shows how to enter a VCenter:
	<pre>switch-A# scope system switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # enter vcenter vc10 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show data-center	
	show vcenter	

## enter vcon

To enter a vCon (virtual network interface connection), use the **enter vcon** command.

**enter vcon** {1 | 2}

### Syntax Description

<b>1</b>	Specifies virtual network interface connection 1.
<b>2</b>	Specifies virtual network interface connection 2.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter a vCon:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # enter vcon 1
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show vcon	



# enter vcon-policy

To enter vcon-policy mode, use the **enter vcon-policy** command.

**enter vcon-policy** *policy-name*

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the policy.
--------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Organization (/org)
---------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use vcon-policy mode to perform the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Set vCons and vCon descriptions</li><li>• Show vCon information</li></ul>
------------------	--

Examples	<p>This example shows how to enter vcon-policy mode:</p> <pre>switch-A # scope org org100 switch-A /org # enter vcon-policy vcp100 switch-A /org/vcon-policy #</pre>
----------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show vcon	
	show vcon-policy	

# erase configuration

To erase the UCS configuration, use the **erase configuration** command.

## erase configuration

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to erase the UCS configuration.

### Examples

This example shows how to erase the UCS configuration:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect
```

```
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
```

```
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```

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
```

```
switch-A(local-mgmt)# erase configuration
```

```
All UCS configurations will be erased and system will reboot. Are you sure? (yes/no): no
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# erase-log-config

To erase the UCS management logging configuration file, use the **erase-log-config** command.

## erase-log-config

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to erase the UCS management logging configuration file.

### Examples

This example shows how to erase the UCS management logging configuration file:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect
```

```
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
```

```
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each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
switch-A(local-mgmt) # erase-log-config
switch-A(local-mgmt) #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# install-license

To install a license, use the **install-license** command in local management command mode.

**install-license** *license-file-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>license-file-name</i>	The name of a license file.
--------------------------	-----------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to install a license in local management command mode.

This command can be executed only on local fabric interconnect and only by the user admin.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

## Examples

This example shows how to install a license:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect
```

```
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
```

```
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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
```

```
switch-A(local-mgmt) # install-license bootflash:FibreChannel.lic
```

```
switch-A(local-mgmt) #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	
show license brief	

# ls

To list the contents of a directory, use the **ls** command in local management command mode.

**ls** [*path*]

## Syntax Description

<i>path</i>	Absolute or relative path of the directory.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to list the contents of a directory in local management command mode. If no path is specified, the current working directory is listed.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command operates on either the workspace (FLASH) or volatile (RAM) file system. To specify the file system, include the **workspace:** or **volatile:** keyword in the path. If the file system is not specified, the current working file system is assumed.

## Examples

This example shows how to list the contents of a directory named temp in the volatile file system:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# ls volatile:/temp
40      Dec 29 15:28:58 2009  src/

Usage for volatile://sup-local
0 bytes used
62914560 bytes free
62914560 bytes total
```

```
switch-A(local-mgmt) #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# mkdir

To create a directory, use the **mkdir** command in local management command mode.

**mkdir** *path*

## Syntax Description

<i>path</i>	Absolute or relative path, including the name of the new directory.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a directory in local management command mode.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command operates on either the workspace (FLASH) or volatile (RAM) file system. To specify the file system, include the **workspace:** or **volatile:** keyword in the path. If the file system is not specified, the current working file system is assumed.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a directory named temp in the volatile file system:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect
```

```
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
```

```
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```

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
```

```
switch-A(local-mgmt)# mkdir volatile:/temp
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# move

To move a file from one directory to another, use the **move** command in local management command mode.

**move** [*from-filesystem:* ][*from-path* ]*filename* [ *to-filesystem:* ]*to-path*[ *dest-filename* ]

## Syntax Description

<i>from-filesystem:</i>	File system containing the file to be moved. See the Usage Guidelines for valid values.
<i>from-path</i>	Absolute or relative path of the file to be moved.
<i>filename</i>	The name of the source file to be moved.
<i>to-filesystem:</i>	File system to contain the moved file. See the Usage Guidelines for valid values.
<i>to-path</i>	Absolute or relative path to the moved file.
<i>dest-filename</i>	(Optional) The new name for the moved file.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command in local management command mode to copy a file to a new location and to delete the file in its original location.

If a *dest-filename* is specified, the moved file is renamed at the destination location.

If no file system is specified, the current working file system is assumed. If no path is specified, the current working directory is assumed.

To specify the file system location, use the appropriate syntax from the following table:

**ftp:**[//[*username@*]*server*]

**scp:**[//[*username@*]*server*]

**sftp:**[//[*username@*]*server*]

**tftp:**[//[*server*[:*port*]]

**volatile:**[/*path*]



**workspace:**

Either the source or destination file system must be local; you cannot move a file from one remote file system to another.

If a remote protocol is specified with no server name, you are prompted to enter the server name.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command operates on either the workspace (FLASH) or volatile (RAM) file system. To specify the file system, include the **workspace:** or **volatile:** keyword in the path. If the file system is not specified, the current working file system is assumed.

You can use the **mv** command as an alias for this command.

**Examples**

This example shows how to move a file from the current working directory to a directory in the volatile file system:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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switch-A(local-mgmt) # copy abcdef.bin volatile:/temp
switch-A(local-mgmt) #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# ping

To diagnose basic network connectivity, use the **ping** command in local management command mode.

**ping** {*host-ip-address*| *host-name*} [ **count** *count* ] [ **packet-size** *packet-size* ] [ **interval** *interval* ] [ **timeout** *timeout* ]

## Syntax Description

<i>host-ip-address</i>	IP address of the target host.
<i>host-name</i>	Name of the target host. The name may include up to 512 characters.
<b>count</b> <i>count</i>	Specifies the number of ping packets that will be sent. The range is 1 to 2147483647 packets.
<b>packet-size</b> <i>packet-size</i>	Specifies the number of data bytes to be added to the ping packet. The range is 1 to 65468 bytes; the default is 56 bytes, resulting in a 64 byte packet when added to the 8 byte ICMP header.
<b>interval</b> <i>interval</i>	Specifies the time in seconds between sending ping packets. The range is 1 to 60 seconds; the default is 1 second.
<b>timeout</b> <i>timeout</i>	Specifies the maximum time to continue sending packets when no response packets are received. The range is 1 to 60 seconds.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to send ICMP echo request packets to a host.

The **ping** command is on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

**Examples**

This example shows how to send four ping packets of size 100 bytes at an interval of 10 seconds:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
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switch-A(local-mgmt)# ping 192.0.20.12 count 4 packet-size 100 interval 10
PING 192.0.20.12 (192.0.20.12) 100(128) bytes of data.
108 bytes from 192.0.20.12: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.61 ms
108 bytes from 192.0.20.12: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.50 ms
108 bytes from 192.0.20.12: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.58 ms
108 bytes from 192.0.20.12: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.44 ms

--- 192.0.20.12 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 30000ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.44/0.53/0.61/0.08 ms
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# power

To power up or down, use the **power** command.

**power { up | down }**

## Syntax Description

<b>up</b>	Specifies power up.
<b>down</b>	Specifies power down.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to power up:

```
switch-A# scope org org10a  
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10a  
switch-A /org/service-profile # power down
```

# pwd

To view the current working directory, use the **pwd** command in local management command mode.

## pwd

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to view the current working directory in local management command mode.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

### Examples

This example shows how to view the current working directory:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# cd temp
switch-A(local-mgmt)# pwd
workspace:temp
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# reboot

To reboot, use the **reboot** command.

## reboot

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to reboot:

```
switch-A# scope org org10  
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10  
switch-A /org/service-profile # reboot
```

# recommission chassis

To recommission a chassis, use the **recommission chassis** command.

**recommission chassis** *vendor model serial-num*

## Syntax Description

<i>vendor</i>	Vendor.
<i>model</i>	Model.
<i>serial-num</i>	Serial number.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to recommission a chassis:

```
switch-A# recommission chassis "Cisco Systems Inc" "Cisco UCS 5108" FOX1252GNNN
switch-A* # commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show slot	

# recover-bios

To recover a corrupt BIOS, use the **recover-bios** command.

**recover-bios** *version* [**ignorecompcheck**]

## Syntax Description

<i>version</i>	Specifies the BIOS version. Enter up to 512 characters with no spaces.
<b>ignorecompcheck</b>	Specifies that the compatibility check will not be performed.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to recover a corrupt BIOS image. This procedure is not part of the normal maintenance of a server. After you recover the BIOS, the server boots with the running version of the firmware for that server.



### Note

Remove all attached or mapped USB storage from a server before you attempt to recover the corrupt BIOS on that server. If an external USB drive is attached or mapped from vMedia to the server, BIOS recovery fails.

## Examples

This example shows how to recover a corrupt BIOS image:

```
switch-A# scope server 1/2
switch-A /chassis/server # recover-bios S5500.86B.01.00.0036-191.061320091126
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios	



# remove alertgroups

To remove specific alert groups from a Call Home profile, use the **remove alertgroups** command.

```
remove alertgroups [ ciscotac ] [ diagnostic ] [ environmental ] [ inventory ] [ license ] [ lifecycle ] [ linecard ] [ supervisor ] [ syslogport ] [ system ] [ test ]+
```

## Syntax Description

<b>ciscotac</b>	Specifies the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) alert group.
<b>diagnostic</b>	Specifies the diagnostic alert group.
<b>environmental</b>	Specifies the environmental alert group.
<b>inventory</b>	Specifies the inventory alert group.
<b>license</b>	Specifies the license alert group.
<b>lifecycle</b>	Specifies the lifecycle alert group.
<b>linecard</b>	Specifies the line card alert group.
<b>supervisor</b>	Specifies the supervisor alert group.
<b>syslogport</b>	Specifies the syslog port alert group.
<b>system</b>	Specifies the system alert group.
<b>test</b>	Specifies the test alert group.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Call Home profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to remove specific predefined Call Home alert groups from an existing alert group list within a Call Home profile.

## Examples

This example shows how to remove diagnostic and license alert groups from an existing Call Home profile:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
```

**remove alertgroups**

```
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile profileOne  
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # remove alertgroups diagnostic license  
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer  
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
add alertgroups	
set alertgroups	

# remove backup action

To remove an action or actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log, use the **remove backup action** command.

**remove backup action** [**log-full**] [**none**] [**on-change-of-association**] [**on-clear**] [**timer**]

## Syntax Description

<b>log-full</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is full.
<b>none</b>	Specifies no action.
<b>on-change-of-association</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up when the server changes associations.
<b>on-clear</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is cleared.
<b>timer</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up at an interval.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to remove an action or actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log. Other previously configured actions are retained.

## Examples

This example shows how to remove the action to trigger a backup of the system event log when the log is full:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # remove backup action log-full
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
add backup action	
set backup action	
show backup	

# remove privilege

To remove privileges, use the **remove privilege** command.

**remove privilege** { **aaa** | **admin** | **ext-lan-config** | **ext-lan-policy** | **ext-lan-qos** | **ext-lan-security** | **ext-san-config** | **ext-san-policy** | **ext-san-qos** | **ext-san-security** | **fault** | **service-profile-config** | **service-profile-config-policy** | **service-profile-network** | **service-profile-network-policy** | **service-profile-qos** | **service-profile-qos-policy** | **service-profile-security** | **service-profile-security-policy** | **service-profile-server** | **service-profile-server-policy** | **service-profile-storage** | **service-profile-storage-policy** | **operations** | **server-equipment** | **server-maintenance** | **server-policy** | **server-security** | **pod-config** | **pod-policy** | **pod-qos** | **pod-security** | **read-only** } +

## Syntax Description

<b>aaa</b>	Specifies AAA privileges.
<b>admin</b>	Specifies admin privileges.
<b>ext-lan-config</b>	Specifies external LAN configuration privileges.
<b>ext-lan-policy</b>	Specifies external LAN policy privileges.
<b>ext-lan-qos</b>	Specifies external LAN QoS privileges.
<b>ext-lan-security</b>	Specifies external LAN security privileges.
<b>ext-san-config</b>	Specifies external SAN configuration privileges.
<b>ext-san-policy</b>	Specifies external SAN policy privileges.
<b>ext-san-qos</b>	Specifies external SAN QoS privileges.
<b>ext-san-security</b>	Specifies external SAN security privileges.
<b>fault</b>	Specifies fault privileges.
<b>service-profile-config</b>	Specifies service profile configuration privileges.
<b>service-profile-config-policy</b>	Specifies service profile configuration policy privileges.
<b>service-profile-network</b>	Specifies service profile network privileges.
<b>service-profile-network-policy</b>	Specifies service profile network policy privileges.
<b>service-profile-qos</b>	Specifies service profile QoS privileges.
<b>service-profile-qos-policy</b>	Specifies service profile QoS policy privileges.
<b>service-profile-security</b>	Specifies service profile security privileges.
<b>service-profile-security-policy</b>	Specifies service profile security policy privileges.

<b>service-profile-server</b>	Specifies service profile server privileges.
<b>service-profile-server-policy</b>	Specifies service profile server policy privileges.
<b>service-profile-storage</b>	Specifies service profile storage privileges.
<b>service-profile-storage-policy</b>	Specifies service profile storage policy privileges.
<b>operations</b>	Specifies operations privileges.
<b>server-equipment</b>	Specifies server equipment privileges.
<b>server-maintenance</b>	Specifies server maintenance privileges.
<b>server-policy</b>	Specifies server policy privileges.
<b>server-security</b>	Specifies server security privileges.
<b>pod-config</b>	Specifies pod configuration privileges.
<b>pod-policy</b>	Specifies pod policy privileges.
<b>pod-qos</b>	Specifies pod QoS privileges.
<b>pod-security</b>	Specifies pod security privileges.
<b>read-only</b>	Specifies read-only privileges.

**Command Default**

None

**Command Modes**

Role (/security/role)

**Command History**

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.


**Examples**

This example shows how to remove privileges:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope role serverAdmin
switch-A /security/role # remove privilege server-policy
switch-A /security/role* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/role #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show local-user	

 remove privilege

Command	Description
show role	

# remove server

To remove a server, use the **remove server** command.

**remove server** *slot*

## Syntax Description

<i>slot</i>	Slot number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to remove a server:

```
switch-A# remove server 1/1
switch-A* # commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show iom	
show server	

# reset

To reset a managed object, use the **reset** command.

**mgmt-logging, bmc, iom mode**

**reset**

**server, service profile mode**

**reset { hard-reset-immediate | hard-reset-wait }**

## Syntax Description

<b>hard-reset-immediate</b>	Specifies that the server be hard reset immediately.
<b>hard-reset-wait</b>	Specifies that a hard reset be scheduled after all pending management operations have completed.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Logcontrol (/monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging)

BMC (/chassis/server/cimc)

Server (/chassis/server)

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

IO module (/chassis/iom)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

The following example shows how to reset an I/O module A in iom mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope iom a
switch-A /chassis/iom # reset
switch-A /chassis/iom* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/iom #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimc	
show server	



# reset pers-bind

To reset persistent binding, use the **reset pers-bind** command.

## reset pers-bind

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to reset persistent binding of fibre channel targets.

### Examples

This example shows how to reset persistent binding:

```
switch-A# scope org org30a
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp101
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhb17
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba # reset pers-bind
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

# reset-cmos

To reset the CMOS, use the **reset-cmos** command.

## reset-cmos

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to reset CMOS:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1
switch-A /chassis/server # reset cmos
switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show cpu	
show firmware	

# rmdir

To remove a directory, use the **rmdir** command in local management command mode.

**rmdir** *path*

## Syntax Description

<i>path</i>	Absolute or relative path, including the name of the directory to be removed.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to remove a directory in local management command mode.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command operates on either the workspace (FLASH) or volatile (RAM) file system. To specify the file system, include the **workspace:** or **volatile:** keyword in the path. If the file system is not specified, the current working file system is assumed.

## Examples

This example shows how to remove a directory named temp from the volatile file system:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect
```

```
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
```

```
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```

```
switch-A(local-mgmt)# rmdir volatile:/temp
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# run-script

To run a script, use the **run-script** command in local management command mode.

**run-script** *script-name*

Syntax Description	
<i>script-name</i>	The path and file name of the script file to be executed.

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Local management (local-mgmt)
---------------	-------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>Use this command to run a shell script in the local management command mode. The script file must exist in the <b>workspace:</b> file system.</p> <p>This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the <b>connect local-mgmt</b> command to connect to that command line.</p>
------------------	---

Examples	<p>This example shows how to run a shell script:</p> <pre>switch-A# connect local-mgmt a Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect  TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac  Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.  The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by other third parties and are used and distributed under license. Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of each such license is available at http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html  switch-A(local-mgmt) # run-script workspace:///sup-1/scripts/testScript.sh switch-A(local-mgmt) #</pre>
----------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	connect local-mgmt	

# save

To save the management logging files, use the **save** command.

**save**

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Management logging (/monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to save the management logging files.

## Examples

This example shows how to save the management logging files:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # save
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show (mgmt-logging)	

# scope adapter

To enter adapter mode, use the **scope adapter** command.

**scope adapter** *chassis/slot/adapter*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>chassis/slot/id</i> Adapter location.	
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter adapter mode:  scope adapter 1/1/1 switch /chassis/server/adapter #	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show chassis	
	show iom	

# scope backup

To enter backup mode, use the **scope backup** command.

**scope backup** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Host name.
-------------	------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

System (/system)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter backup mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope backup backUpFDrive
switch-A /system #* commit-buffer
switch-A /system #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	
show import-config	

# scope block

To enter block mode, use the **scope block** command.

**scope block** *from to*

## Syntax Description

<i>from</i>	From value.
<i>to</i>	To value.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

IP pool (/org/ip-pool)  
 WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)  
 UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)  
 MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter block mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope ip-pool ipp10
switch-A /org/ip-pool # scope block 209.165.200.225
209.165.200.235
switch-A /org/ip-pool #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip-pool	
show mac-pool	



# scope bmc

To enter bmc mode, use the **scope bmc** command.

## scope bmc

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter bmc mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope bmc
switch-A /chassis/server/bmc #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show bmc	
show raid-controller	

# scope boot-definition

To enter boot definition mode, use the **scope boot-definition** command.

## scope boot-definition

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter boot definition mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp3a
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope boot-definition
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-definition	
show lan	

# scope boot-policy

To enter boot-policy mode, use the **scope boot-policy** command.

**scope boot-policy** *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	Boot policy name.
--------------------	-------------	-------------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Organization (/org)
---------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter boot-policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10  
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy  
switch-A /org/boot-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show boot-policy	
	show qos-policy	

# scope capability

To enter capability mode, use the **scope capability** command.

## scope capability

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

System (/system)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter capability mode:

```
switch-A# scope system  
switch-A /system # scope capability  
switch-A /system/capability #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show version	

# scope cap-qual

To enter capacity qualification mode, use the **scope cap-qual** command.

```
scope cap-qual { fcoe | non-virtualized-eth-if | non-virtualized-fc-if | path-encap-consolidated |
path-encap-virtual | protected-eth-if | protected-fc-if | protected-fcoe | virtualized-eth-if | virtualized-fc-if
| virtualized-scsi-if }
```

## Syntax Description

<b>fcoe</b>	Specifies Fibre Channel over Ethernet.
<b>non-virtualized-eth-if</b>	Specifies a non-virtualized Ethernet interface.
<b>non-virtualized-fc-if</b>	Specifies a non-virtualized Fibre Channel interface.
<b>path-encap-consolidated</b>	Specifies a consolidated encapsulated path.
<b>path-encap-virtual</b>	Specifies a virtual encapsulated path.
<b>protected-eth-if</b>	Specifies a protected Ethernet interface.
<b>protected-fc-if</b>	Specifies a protected Fibre Channel interface.
<b>protected-fcoe</b>	Specifies a protected Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface.
<b>virtualized-eth-if</b>	Specifies a virtualized Ethernet interface.
<b>virtualized-fc-if</b>	Specifies a virtualized Fibre Channel interface.
<b>virtualized-scsi-if</b>	Specifies a virtualized SCSI interface.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Adapter (/org/server-qual/adapter)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter capacity qualification mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope adapter

switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter # scope cap-qual fcoe
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show adapter	
show cap-qual	

# scope cert-store

To enter cert-store mode, use the **scope cert-store** command.

## scope cert-store

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Certificate store (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/cert-store)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use cert-store mode to create, enter, delete, and show certificates.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter cert-store mode:

```
switch-A # scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope cert-store
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/cert-store #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show	
show vcon-policy	

# scope chassis

To enter chassis mode, use the **scope chassis** command.

**scope chassis** *chassis-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	Chassis identification number.
-----------	--------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter chassis mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1  
switch-A /chassis #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show slot	



# scope chassis-disc-policy

To enter chassis discovery policy mode, use the **scope chassis-disc-policy** command.

## scope chassis-disc-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Organization (/org)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter chassis discovery policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org30
switch-A /org # scope chassis-disc-policy
switch-A /org/chassis-disc-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis-disc-policy	
show org	

## scope class cpu-env-stats

To enter the CPU environment statistics class, use the **scope class cpu-stats** command.

**scope class cpu-env-stats**

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

/org/stats-threshold-policy

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter the CPU environment statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class cpu-env-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# scope class ethernet-port-err-stats

To enter an Ethernet port error statistics class, use the **scope class ethernet-port-err-stats** command.

**scope class ethernet-port-err-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter an Ethernet port error statistics class.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter an Ethernet port error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-err-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# scope class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

To enter an Ethernet port multicast statistics class, use the **scope class ethernet-port-multicast-stats** command.

## scope class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter an Ethernet port multicast statistics class.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter an Ethernet port multicast statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class ethernet-port-multicast-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats	
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# scope class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

To enter an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class, use the **scope class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats** command.

**scope class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# scope class ethernet-port-stats

To enter an Ethernet port statistics class, use the **scope class ethernet-port-stats** command.

## scope class ethernet-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter an Ethernet port statistics class.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter an Ethernet port statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# scope class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

To enter an Ethernet port large packet statistics class, use the **scope class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets** command.

**scope class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter an Ethernet port large packet statistics class.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter an Ethernet port large packet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# scope class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

To enter an Ethernet port small packet statistics class, use the **scope class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets** command.

**scope class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter an Ethernet port small packet statistics class.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter an Ethernet port small packet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	



# scope client

To enter a specific client mode, use the **scope client** command in port-profile mode.

**scope client** *client-name*

## Syntax Description

*client-name*

The name of the client.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

## Command History

### Release

### Modification

1.1(1)

This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use client mode to create the following managed objects:

- Data centers
- Distributed virtual switches
- Folders

## Examples

This example shows how to enter client mode:

```
switch-A # scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # scope client c100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/client #
```

## Related Commands

### Command

### Description

show client

show port-profile

# scope data-center

To enter data-center mode, use the **scope data-center** command in vcenter mode.

**scope data-center** *datacenter-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>datacenter-name</i>	The name of the data center.
------------------------	------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Data center (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use data-center mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete folders
- Show folder information

## Examples

This example shows how to enter data-center mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vcl
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dcl
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show vcenter	

# scope default-behavior

To enter default-behavior mode, use the **scope default-behavior** command.

**scope default-behavior** {vhba | vnic}

## Syntax Description

<b>vhba</b>	Specifies vHBA default behavior mode.
<b>vnic</b>	Specifies vNIC default behavior mode.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter vNIC default behavior mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope default-behavior vnic
switch-A /org/service-profile/default-behavior #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show default-behavior	
show vnic	

# scope distributed-virtual-switch

To enter distributed-virtual-switch mode, use the **enter distributed-virtual-switch** command in folder mode.

**scope distributed-virtual-switch** *dvs-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>dvs-name</i>	The name of the switch.
-----------------	-------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use distributed-virtual-switch mode to perform the following tasks:

- Enable and disable DVS administrative state
- Scope to port-profile mode
- Show port profile information

## Examples

This example shows how to enter distributed-virtual-switch mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # scope folder f10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder # scope distributed-virtual-switch
dvs10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder/distributed-virtual-switch #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show distributed-virtual-switch	
show port-profile	

# scope dynamic-vnic-conn

To enter dynamic-vnic-conn mode, use the **scope dynamic-vnic-conn** command.

## scope dynamic-vnic-conn

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use dynamic-vnic-conn mode to perform the following tasks:

- Set adapter policies
- Show the dynamic vNIC connection

### Examples

This example shows how to enter dynamic-vnic-conn mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope dynamic-vnic-conn

switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-con	
show dynamic-vnic-con-policy	

# scope egress-policy

To enter egress-policy mode, use the **scope egress-policy** command in qos-policy mode.

## scope egress-policy

This command has no argument or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Egress policy (/org/qos-policy/egress-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must create an egress policy before you scope to egress-policy mode.

Use egress-policy mode to perform the following tasks:

- Set QoS priority and rate
- Show egress QoS policy information

### Examples

This example shows how to enter egress-policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /system # scope qos-policy qp10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope egress-policy
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/server/container #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show egress-policy	
show qos-policy	

# scope eth-best-effort

To enter eth-best-effort mode, use the **scope eth-best-effort** command in qos mode.

## scope eth-best-effort

This command has no argument or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Ethernet best effort (/eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use eth-best-effort mode to perform the following tasks:

- Set MTU, multicast optimize, and weight
- Show Ethernet best effort details

### Examples

This example shows how to enter eth-best-effort mode:

```
switch-A # scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-best-effort
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show	

# scope eth-classified

To enter eth-classified mode, use the **scope eth-classified** command.

**scope eth-classified** { **best-effort** | **bronze** | **gold** | **platinum** | **silver** }

## Syntax Description

<b>best-effort</b>	Specifies best effort mode.
<b>bronze</b>	Specifies bronze classified mode.
<b>gold</b>	Specifies gold classified mode.
<b>platinum</b>	Specifies platinum classified mode.
<b>silver</b>	Specifies silver classified mode.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

QoS (/eth-server/qos)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

The following example shows how to enter eth-classified mode:

```
switch-A# eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	



# scope eth-policy

To enter eth-policy mode, use the **scope eth-policy** command.

**scope eth-policy** *policy-name*

Syntax	Description
<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the Ethernet policy.

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Organization (/org)
---------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter eth-policy mode using Ethernet policy ep100:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope eth-policy ep100
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show eth-policy	
	show trans-queue	

# scope eth-server

To enter eth-server mode, use the **scope eth-server** command.

## scope eth-server

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter eth-server mode:

```
switch-A#scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show server	

# scope eth-uplink

To enter eth-uplink mode, use the **scope eth-uplink** command.

## scope eth-uplink

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter eth-uplink mode:

```
switch-A#scope eth-uplink  
switch-A /eth-uplink #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-uplink	
show port-profile	

# scope extension-key

To enter extension-key mode, use the **scope extension-key** command in vm-mgmt mode.

## scope extension-key

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Extension key (/system/vm-mgmt/extension-key)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You use extension key mode to :

- Set the master extension key
- Show events and finite state machines

### Examples

This example shows how to enter extension-key mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope extension-key
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/extension-key #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show extension-key	
show fsm	

# scope fabric

To enter fabric mode, use the **scope fabric** command.

**scope fabric { a | b }**

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies switch A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies switch B.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet server (eth-server)  
Ethernet uplink (eth-uplink)  
Fibre Channel uplink (fc-uplink)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter fabric mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter Ethernet server fabric mode for fabric B:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server  
switch-A /eth-server# scope fabric b  
switch-A /eth-server/fabric #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fabric	
show interface	

# scope fabric-interconnect

To enter fabric interconnect mode, use the **scope fabric-interconnect** command.

**scope fabric-interconnect** { **a** | **b** }

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies switch A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies switch B.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter fabric interconnect mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter fabric interconnect mode for fabric B:

```
switch-A# scope fabric-interconnect b
switch-A /fabric-interconnect #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fabric	

# scope fc-policy

To enter fc-policy mode, use the **scope fc-policy** command.

**scope fc-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the Fibre Channel policy.
--------------------	---------------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use fc-policy mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete Fibre Channel policies
- Show Fibre Channel policies

## Examples

The following example shows how to enter fc-policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope fc-policy fp100
switch-A /org # scope fc-policy fcp100
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-policy	
show trans-queue	

# scope fc-uplink

To enter fc-uplink mode, use the **scope fc-uplink** command.

## scope fc-uplink

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter fc-uplink mode:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink  
switch-A /fc-uplink #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vlan	



# scope firmware

To enter firmware mode, use the **scope firmware** command.

## scope firmware

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter firmware mode:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware	
show version	

# scope flow-control

To enter flow control mode, use the **scope flow-control** command.

## scope flow-control

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter flow control mode:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show policy	
show port-profile	

# scope folder

To enter folder mode, use the **scope folder** command in vcenter mode.

**scope folder** *folder-name*

## Syntax Description

*folder-name*

The name of the folder.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Data center (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/folder)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use folder mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete data centers
- Show data center information

## Examples

This example shows how to enter data center mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope folder f1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/folder #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show folder	
show vcenter	

# scope import-config

To enter import configuration mode, use the **scope import-config** command.

**scope import-config** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Import configuration name.
-------------	----------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

System (/system)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter import configuration mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope import-config ic10
switch-A /system/import-config #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show import-config	
show managed-entity	

# scope iom

To enter iom mode, use the **scope iom** command.

## chassis mode

**scope iom** { *id* | **a** | **b** } *id*

## capability mode

**scope iom** *vendor model hw-rev*

### Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	Module identification number.
<b>a</b>	Specifies switch A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies switch B.
<i>vendor</i>	Vendor name.
<i>model</i>	Model number.
<i>hw-rev</i>	Hardware revision.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)  
Capability (/system/capability)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter iom mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis  
switch-A /chassis # scope iom 1  
switch-A /chassis/iom #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show iom	
show slot	

# scope ipmi-access-profile

To enter IPMI access profile mode, use the **scope ipmi-access-profile** command.

**scope ipmi-access-profile** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Access profile name.
-------------	----------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

The following example shows how to enter IPMI access profile mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ipmiAP10

switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show epuser	
show ipmi-access-profile	

# scope ldap

To enter LDAP mode, use the **scope ldap** command.

## scope ldap

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter LDAP mode:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show tacacs	

# scope locale

To enter locale mode, use the **scope locale** command.

**scope locale** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Locale name.
-------------	--------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Security (/security)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter locale mode:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope locale
switch-A /security/locale #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show locale	
show remote-user	



# scope monitoring

To enter monitoring mode, use the **scope monitoring** command.

## scope monitoring

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter monitoring mode:

```
switch-A#scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show syslog	

# scope network

To enter network mode, use the **scope network** command in port-profile mode.

**scope network** *network-name*

## Syntax Description

*network-name*

The name of the network.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use network mode to enable or disable the default network.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter network mode:

```
switch-A # scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope network n100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/network #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show network	
show port-profile	

# scope nwctrl-policy

To enter network control policy mode, use the **scope nwctrl-policy** command.

## scope nwctrl-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Network control policy (/org/nwctrl-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter network control policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org/ # scope nwctrl-policy nCP10
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show nwctrl-policy	
show qos-policy	

# scope org

To enter org mode, use the **scope org** command.

**scope org** [*org-name*]

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) Organization name.
-------------	-------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter org mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100  
switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show org	

# scope policy

To enter policy mode for various types of faults and system events, use the **scope policy** command.

**scope policy** *event*

## Syntax Description

<i>event</i>	Select a predefined fault or system event type. See Usage Guidelines for event options.
--------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was modified to add additional event types.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter the policy mode for various types of faults and system events. In the specific policy mode, you can enable or disable Call Home messages for the type of fault or system event. The following list shows the available keywords:

- **association-failed**
- **chassis-seeprom-error**
- **configuration-failure**
- **connectivity-problem**
- **election-failure**
- **equipment-inaccessible**
- **equipment-inoperable**
- **equipment-problem**
- **fru-problem**
- **identity-unestablishable**
- **link-down**
- **management-services-failure**
- **management-services-unresponsive**
- **power-problem**

- thermal-problem
- unspecified
- version-incompatible
- voltage-problem

## Examples

This example shows how to enter an existing policy mode for link-down events and how to enable Call Home messages for those events:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope policy link-down
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy # set admin-state enabled
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create policy	
enter policy	
show policy	

# scope port-channel

To enter port channel mode, use the **scope port-channel** command.

**scope port-channel** *id*

Syntax Description	<i>id</i> Port identification number.
--------------------	---------------------------------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Fabric interconnect (/eth-uplink/fabric)
---------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter port channel mode:

```
switch-A#scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric b
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope port-channel 10
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show switch	
	show port-channel	

# scope port-profile

To enter port-profile mode, use the **scope port-profile** command in profile-set mode.

**scope port-profile** *port-profile-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>port-profile-name</i>	The name of the port profile.
--------------------------	-------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use port-profile mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete clients and networks
- Enter clients and networks
- Show clients and networks

## Examples

This example shows how to enter port-profile mode:

```
switch-A # scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show port-profile	
show profile-set	



# scope profile-set

To enter profile-set mode, use the **scope profile-set** command in vmware mode.

## scope profile-set

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You use profile-set mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete port profiles
- Show events, the status of the port set finite state machine, and port profiles

### Examples

This example shows how to enter profile-set mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show port-profile	
show profile-set	

# scope psu-policy

To enter psu-policy mode, use the **scope psu-policy** command.

## scope psu-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Power supply unit policy (/org/psu-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use psu-policy mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create a description of the policy
- Set up power supply redundancy

### Examples

This example shows how to enter psu-policy mode:

```
switch-A # scope org
switch-A /org # scope psu-policy
switch-A /org/psu-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show psu	
show psu-policy	

# scope qos

To enter QoS mode, use the **scope qos** command.

## scope qos

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Ethernet server (/eth-server)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter QoS mode:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

# scope qos-policy

To enter qos-policy mode, use the **scope qos-policy** command in org mode.

**scope qos-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the QoS policy.
--------------------	-----------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

QoS policy (/org/qos-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use qos-policy mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete an egress QoS policy
- Show the egress policy

## Examples

This example shows how to enter qos-policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope qos-policy qp10
switch-A /org/qos-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show egress-policy	
show qos-policy	

# scope radius

To enter radius mode, use the **scope radius** command.

## scope radius

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Security (/security)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter radius mode:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope radius
switch-A /security /radius #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show radius	

# scope role

To enter role mode, use the **scope role** command.

**scope role** *name*

## Syntax Description

*name*

Role name.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Security (/security)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter role mode:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope role admin
switch-A /security #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show role	

# scope security

To enter security mode, use the **scope security** command.

## scope security

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter security mode:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show tacacs	

# scope server

To enter server mode, use the **scope server** command.

**scope server** {*name*| **dynamic-uuid**}

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Server name.
<b>dynamic-uuid</b>	Specifies the unique server identity.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter server mode:

```
switch-A# scope server 1/1  
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show server adapter	
show server identity	



# scope server-qual

To enter server-qual mode, use the **scope server-qual** command.

**scope server-qual** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Server qualifier name.
-------------	------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter server-qual mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal1
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-pool	
show server-qual	

# scope services

To enter services mode, use the **scope services** command.

## scope services

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter services mode:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show dns	

## scope snmp-user

To enter SNMP user mode, use the **scope snmp-user** command.

### **scope snmp-user**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### Command Default

None

#### Command Modes

SNMP user (/monitoring/snmp-user)

#### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

#### Examples

This example shows how to enter SNMP user mode:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # scope snmp-user SU10
switch /monitoring/snmp-user #
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-user	

# scope system

To enter system mode, use the **scope system** command.

## scope system

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter system mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show fabric	
show version	

# scope tacacs

To enter TACACS mode, use the **scope tacacs** command.

## scope tacacs

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Security (/security)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter TACACS mode:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope tacacs
switch-A /security/tacacs #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show radius	
show ttacacs	

# scope threshold-value

To enter a threshold value for a property, use the **enter threshold-value** command.

**enter threshold-value** { **above-normal** | **below-normal** } { **cleared** | **condition** | **critical** | **info** | **major** | **minor** | **warning** }

## Syntax Description

<b>above-normal</b>	Sets the value to above normal.
<b>below-normal</b>	Sets the value to below normal.
<b>cleared</b>	Sets the threshold value to cleared.
<b>condition</b>	Sets the threshold value to condition.
<b>critical</b>	Sets the threshold value to critical.
<b>info</b>	Sets the threshold value to info.
<b>major</b>	Sets the threshold value to major.
<b>minor</b>	Sets the threshold value to minor.
<b>warning</b>	Sets the threshold value to warning.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)  
 Fibre channel (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)  
 Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)  
 Organization (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0.1	This command was introduced.

## Examples

The following example shows how to enter the threshold value above-normal critical in property packets-rx-delta mode:

```
switch-A#scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class vnic-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class # scope property packets-rx-delta
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property # scope threshold-value above-normal
```

```
critical
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show property	
show threshold-value	

## scope vcenter

To enter vcenter (VCenter) mode, use the **scope vcenter** command in vmware mode.

**scope vcenter** *vcenter-name*

Syntax Description	
<i>vcenter-name</i>	The name of the VCenter.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use vm-mgmt mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete data centers and folders
- Set descriptions and hostnames
- Show data centers, events, finite state machines, and folders

**Examples**

This example shows how to enter vcenter mode:

```
switch-A # scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show data-center	
	show folder	



# scope vcon-policy

To enter vcon-policy mode, use the **scope vcon-policy** command.

**scope vcon-policy** *policy-name*

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the policy.
--------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Organization (/org)
---------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use vcon-policy mode to perform the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Set vCons and vCon descriptions</li><li>• Show vCon information</li></ul>
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to enter vcon-policy mode: <pre>switch-A # <b>scope org org100</b> switch-A /org # <b>scope vcon-policy vcp100</b> switch-A /org/vcon-policy #</pre>
----------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show vcon	
	show vcon-policy	

# scope vhba

To enter virtual HBA mode, use the **scope vhba** command.

**scope vhba** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Virtual HBA name.
-------------	-------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter virtual HBA mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org # scope vhba vHBA10
switch-A /org/vhba #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show vhba	

# scope vhba-templ

To enter virtual HBA template mode, use the **scope vhba-templ** command.

**scope vhba-templ** *name*

Syntax Description	
	<i>name</i> Virtual HBA template name.

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Organization (/org)
---------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter virtual HBA template mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vhba-templ vhbaT10
switch-A /org/vhba-templ #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show fc-if	
	show vhba-templ	

# scope virtual-machine

To enter virtual-machine mode, use the **scope virtual-machine** command in vmware mode.

## scope virtual-machine

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/virtual-machine)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter virtual-machine mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope virtual-machine 4125a5e0-e2c3-11de-8a39-0800200c9a66
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/virtual-machine #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcenter	
show virtual-machine	

## scope vm-mgmt

To enter vm-mgmt (virtual machine management) mode, use the **scope vm-mgmt** command in system mode.

### scope vm-mgmt

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### Command Default

None

#### Command Modes

Virtual machine management (/system/vm-mgmt)

#### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

#### Usage Guidelines

Use vm-mgmt mode to perform the following tasks:

- Scope to vmware mode
- Show event and finite state machine information

#### Examples

This example shows how to enter vm-mgmt mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt #
```

## scope vmware

To enter vmware (VMware) mode, use the **scope vmware** command in vm-mgmt mode.

### scope vmware

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### Command Default

None

#### Command Modes

VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)

#### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

#### Usage Guidelines

Use vmware mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete VCenters
- Set certificates
- Show event, extension key, finite state machine, profile-set, VCenter, and virtual machine information

#### Examples

This example shows how to enter vmware mode:

```
switch-A # scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcenter	
show virtual-machine	

# scope vnic

To enter virtual NIC mode, use the **scope vnic** command.

**scope vnic** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Virtual NIC name.
-------------	-------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter virtual NIC mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org # scope vnic vNIC10
switch-A /org/vnic #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show vnic	

# scope vnic-templ

To enter virtual NIC template mode, use the **scope vnic-templ** command.

**scope vnic-templ** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Virtual NIC template name.
-------------	----------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter virtual NIC template mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vnic-templ vnicT10
switch-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-if	
show vnic-templ	



# scope wwn-pool

To enter WWN pool mode, use the **scope wwn-pool** command.

**scope wwn-pool** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	WWN pool name.
-------------	----------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter WWN pool mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope wwn-pool wwnP10
switch-A /org/wwn-pool #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show initiator	
show org	

# send

To send the current system inventory message to the Smart Call Home database, use the **send** command.

## send

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Inventory (/monitoring/callhome/inventory)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to immediately send the current system inventory message to the Smart Call Home database.

### Examples

This example shows how to send the current system inventory message:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope inventory
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory # send
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
set send-periodically	
show inventory	

# send-syslog

To create and send a syslog message, use the **send-syslog** command.

```
send-syslog { emergencies | alerts | critical | errors | warnings | notifications | information | debugging }  
text
```

## Syntax Description

<b>alerts</b>	Specifies alerts.
<b>critical</b>	Specifies critical messages.
<b>debugging</b>	Specifies debug messages.
<b>emergencies</b>	Specifies emergency messages.
<b>errors</b>	Specifies error messages.
<b>information</b>	Specifies informational messages.
<b>notifications</b>	Specifies notifications.
<b>warnings</b>	Specifies warnings.
<i>text</i>	Enter text of syslog message.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create and send a syslog message. Specify the urgency level of the message and enter up to 512 characters of text. If the text includes spaces, it must be enclosed in quotes (" ").

The following table shows the urgency level options in order of decreasing urgency.

<b>emergencies</b>	Emergency level (0)
<b>alerts</b>	Alert level (1)
<b>critical</b>	Critical level (2)

<b>errors</b>	Error level (3)
<b>warnings</b>	Warning level (4)
<b>notifications</b>	Notification level (5)
<b>information</b>	Information level (6)
<b>debugging</b>	Debug level (7)

### Examples

This example shows how to create and send a syslog message:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring  
switch-A /monitoring # send-syslog alerts "This is a test message"  
switch-A /monitoring #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp-trap	
show syslog	

# send-test-alert

To send a Callhome test alert message, use the **send-test-alert** command.

```
send-test-alert { [alert-description description] [alert-group {diagnostic | environmental}] [alert-level
{critical | debug | fatal | major-1 | minor-1 | normal | notify | warning}] [alert-message-type {conf | diag
| env | inventory | syslog | test-1}] [alert-message-subtype {delta | full | goldmajor | goldminor | goldnormal
| major-2 | minor-2 | nosubtype | test-2}]}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>alert-description</b> <i>alert-description</i>	Specifies the alert description.
<b>alert-group</b>	Specifies the alert group type.
<b>diagnostic</b>	Specifies the diagnostic alert group.
<b>environmental</b>	Specifies the environmental alert group.
<b>alert-level</b>	Specifies the alert level.
<b>critical</b>	Specifies critical alert level.
<b>debug</b>	Specifies debug alert level.
<b>fatal</b>	Specifies fatal alert level.
<b>major-1</b>	Specifies major alert level.
<b>minor-1</b>	Specifies minor alert level.
<b>normal</b>	Specifies minor alert level.
<b>notify</b>	Specifies notify alert level.
<b>warning</b>	Specifies warning alert level.
<b>alert-message-type</b>	Specifies the alert message type.
<b>conf</b>	Specifies the
<b>diag</b>	Specifies the diagnostic alert message type.
<b>env</b>	Specifies the
<b>inventory</b>	Specifies the inventory alert message type.
<b>syslog</b>	Specifies the system log alert message type.
<b>test-1</b>	Specifies the test alert message type.

<b>alert-message-subtype</b>	Specifies the alert message subtype.
<b>delta</b>	Specifies the delta alert message subtype.
<b>full</b>	Specifies the full alert message subtype.
<b>goldmajor</b>	Specifies the gold major alert message subtype.
<b>goldminor</b>	Specifies the gold minor alert message subtype.
<b>goldnormal</b>	Specifies the gold normal alert message subtype.
<b>major-2</b>	Specifies the major alert message subtype.
<b>minor-2</b>	Specifies the minor alert message subtype.
<b>nosubtype</b>	Specifies no subtype.
<b>test-2</b>	Specifies the test alert message subtype.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to send a Callhome test alert message:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # send-test-alert alert-message-type diag
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show callhome	
	show policy	

# set action

To set action, use the **set action** command.

## chassis-disc-policy mode

**set action** { 1-link | 2-link | 4-link }

## import-config mode

**set action** { merge | replace }

## server-disc-policy mode

**set action** { diag | immediate | user-acknowledged }

### Syntax Description

<b>1-link</b>	Specifies one uplink.
<b>2-link</b>	Specifies two uplinks.
<b>4-link</b>	Specifies four uplinks.
<b>merge</b>	Specifies merge.
<b>replace</b>	Specifies replace.
<b>diag</b>	Specifies diagnostic.
<b>immediate</b>	Specifies immediate.
<b>user-acknowledged</b>	Specifies user acknowledged.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Chassis discovery policy (/org/chassis-disc-policy)

Import configuration (/system/import-config)

Server discovery policy /org/server-disc-policy

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command in chassis-disc-policy mode to specify the number of links to the switch that the chassis must have to be discovered.

## Examples

This example shows how to set action:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org/chassis-disc-policy # scope chassis-disc-policy cdp10

switch-A /org/chassis-disc-policy # set action 4-link
switch-A /org/chassis-disc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/chassis-dis-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show chassis-disc-policy	



# set adaptor-profile

To set an adaptor profile, use the **set adaptor-profile** command.

**set adaptor-profile** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Adapter profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Hypervisor connection (/org/service-profile/hv-conn)  
Dynamic connection policy (/org/dynamic-conn-policy)  
Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)  
Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Use this command to associate the specified profile with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to set an adapter profile:

```
switch-A# scope org org30a
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set adaptor-profile 20a
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

# set adminstate

To reset the connectivity of an adapter, use the **set adminstate** command.

**set adminstate** { **enabled** | **reset-connectivity** | **reset-connectivity-active** | **reset-connectivity-passive** }

## Syntax Description

<b>enabled</b>	The adapter is enabled.
<b>reset-connectivity</b>	The adapter connectivity is reset on both fabrics.
<b>reset-connectivity-active</b>	The adapter connectivity is reset on only the active fabric.
<b>reset-connectivity-passive</b>	The adapter connectivity is reset on only the passive fabric.

## Command Default

The adapter state is enabled.

## Command Modes

External host Ethernet (/chassis/server/adapter/ext-host-eth)

Host Ethernet (/chassis/server/adapter/host-eth)

Host Fibre Channel (/chassis/server/adapter/host-fc)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to reset connectivity on the vNIC or vHBA. A shutdown and enable sequence is performed on the port.

The active and passive options are not available on external host ports.

## Examples

This example shows how to reset connectivity on a vHBA:

```
switch-A# scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope adapter 1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-fc-if 2
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if # set adminstate reset-connectivity
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show ext-eth-if	
show host-eth-if	
show host-fc-if	

## set admin-state

To set the administration state of a policy, use the **set admin-state** command.

**set admin-state { disabled | enabled }**

### Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	Specifies administration state disabled.
<b>enabled</b>	Specifies administration state enabled.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Policy (/monitoring/callhome/policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable the context policy when a fault or system event matching the associated cause is encountered.

### Examples

This example shows how to enable the administration state for link-down system events:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope policy link-down
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy # set admin-state enabled
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
scope policy	
show policy	

# set admin-vcon

To set up an administrative vCon (administrative virtual network interface connection) for the vHBA, use the **set admin-vcon** command in vHBA or vNIC mode.

**set admin-vcon { 1 | 2 | any }**

## Syntax Description

<b>1</b>	Assigns the vHBA to virtual network interface connection 1.
<b>2</b>	Assigns the vHBA to virtual network interface connection 2.
<b>any</b>	Assigns the vHBA to all virtual network interface connections.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

vHBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)  
vNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up an administrative vCon in vHBA mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhba100
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba # set admin-vcon any
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcon	
show vhba	

# set aes-128

To set up AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) 128-bit encryption, use the **set aes-128** command.

**set aes-128** {no | yes}

## Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	Specifies no AES 128-bit encryption.
<b>yes</b>	Specifies AES 128-bit encryption.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

SNMP user (/monitoring/snmp-user)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

SNMPv3, enabled on a UCS system by using the **create snmp-user** command, provides important security features. One is authentication of packets, to prevent snooping by an unauthorized source. Use AES 128-bit encryption to fully utilize the extended features of SNMPv3 on your UCS system.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up AES 128-bit encryption:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # scope snmp-user SU10
switch /monitoring/snmp-user # set aes-128 yes
switch /monitoring/snmp-user* # commit-buffer
switch /monitoring/snmp-user #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-user	

# set agent-policy

To set up an agent policy, use the **set agent-policy** command.

**set agent-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	The policy name.
--------------------	------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to associate the specified agent policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

*policy-name* should be a unique set of numbers and letters that identifies the policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up an agent policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10
switch-A /org/service-profile # set agent-policy agentP10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show association	
show service-profile	

# set alertgroups

To enable alerts from predefined Call Home alert groups, use the **set alertgroups** command.

```
set alertgroups [ ciscotac ] [ diagnostic ] [ environmental ] [ inventory ] [ license ] [ lifecycle ] [ linecard ] [ supervisor ] [ syslogport ] [ system ] [ test ] +
```

## Syntax Description

<b>ciscotac</b>	Specifies the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) alert group.
<b>diagnostic</b>	Specifies the diagnostic alert group.
<b>environmental</b>	Specifies the environmental alert group.
<b>inventory</b>	Specifies the inventory alert group.
<b>license</b>	Specifies the license alert group.
<b>lifecycle</b>	Specifies the lifecycle alert group.
<b>linecard</b>	Specifies the line card alert group.
<b>supervisor</b>	Specifies the supervisor alert group.
<b>syslogport</b>	Specifies the syslog port alert group.
<b>system</b>	Specifies the system alert group.
<b>test</b>	Specifies the test alert group.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Call Home profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to select and enable a set of alert groups for a Call Home profile. An alert group is a predefined subset of Call Home alerts. Different types of Call Home alerts are grouped into different alert groups depending on their type.

**Note**

When you enter the **set alertgroups** command, any previously configured alert group list within the Call Home profile is replaced. To add more alert groups to an existing alert group list, use the **add alertgroups** command. To remove alert groups from an existing alert group list, use the **remove alertgroups** command.

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure the sending of Call Home alerts from the environmental and diagnostic alert groups.

```
UCS-A /monitoring # scope callhome
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome # enter profile ProfileOne
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # set alertgroups environmental diagnostic
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # create destination admin@example.com
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/profile/destination* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/profile/destination #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
add alertgroups	
remove alertgroups	



# set all

To specify the management logging threshold for all modules, use the **set all** command.

**set all { crit | major | minor | warn | info | debug4 | debug3 | debug2 | debug1 | debug0 }**

## Syntax Description

<b>crit</b>	Critical (highest) level
<b>major</b>	Major level
<b>minor</b>	Minor level
<b>warn</b>	Warning level
<b>info</b>	Informational level
<b>debug4</b>	Debug 4 level
<b>debug3</b>	Debug 3 level
<b>debug2</b>	Debug 2 level
<b>debug1</b>	Debug 1 level
<b>debug0</b>	Debug 0 (lowest) level

## Command Default

The default management logging threshold is info.

## Command Modes

Management logging (/monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the management logging threshold for all modules. The threshold options are listed in order of decreasing urgency in the Syntax Description.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the management logging threshold to major for all modules:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # set all major
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

set all

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show (mgmt-logging)	

# set arch

To set processor architecture (arch), use the **set arch** command.

**set arch** { **dual-core-opteron** | **intel-p4-c** | **opteron** | **pentium-4** | **turion-64** | **xeon** | **xeon-mp** | **any** }

## Syntax Description

<b>dual-core-opteron</b>	Specifies the dual-core Opteron processor.
<b>intel-p4-c</b>	Specifies the Intel P4 C processor.
<b>opteron</b>	Specifies the Opteron processor.
<b>pentium-4</b>	Specifies the Pentium 4 processor.
<b>turion-64</b>	Specifies the Turion 4 processor.
<b>xeon</b>	Specifies the Xeon processor.
<b>xeon-mp</b>	Specifies the Xeon MP processor.
<b>any</b>	Specifies any processor.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set processor architecture:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set arch xeon-mp
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

# set attribute

To set an attribute, use the **set attribute** command.

**set attribute** *attribute*

## Syntax Description

<i>attribute</i>	Attribute name. The range of valid values is 1 to 63.
------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to restrict database searches to records that contain the specified attribute.

## Examples

This example shows how to set an attribute:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # set attribute name
switch-A /security/ldap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show tacacs	

# set auth

To set the authentication type for an SNMP user, use the **set auth** command.

**set auth {md5 | sha}**

## Syntax Description

<b>md5</b>	Specifies MD5 (Message Digest Algorithm 5) authentication.
<b>sha</b>	Specifies SHA (Secure Hash Algorithm) authentication.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

SNMP user (/monitoring/snmp-user)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

SNMPv3, enabled on a UCS system by using the **create snmp-user** command, provides important security features. One is authentication, to verify that a message is from a valid source. Use MD5 or SHA authentication to fully utilize the extended features of SNMPv3 on your UCS system.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the SNMP user authentication type:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # scope snmp-user SU10
switch /monitoring/snmp-user # set auth sha
switch /monitoring/snmp-user* # commit-buffer
switch /monitoring/snmp-user #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-user	

# set authentication console

To set up the authentication console, use the **set authentication console** command.

**set authentication console { ldap | local | radius | tacacs }**

## Syntax Description

<b>ldap</b>	Specifies an LDAP authentication console.
<b>local</b>	Specifies a local authentication console.
<b>radius</b>	Specifies a RADIUS authentication console.
<b>tacacs</b>	Specifies a TACACS authentication console.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Security (/security)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up the authentication console:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # set authentication console ldap

switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show authentication	
show ldap	

# set authentication default

To set an authentication default, use the **set authentication default** command.

**set authentication default { ldap | local | radius | tacacs }**

## Syntax Description

<b>ldap</b>	Specifies an LDAP authentication console.
<b>local</b>	Specifies a local authentication console.
<b>radius</b>	Specifies a RADIUS authentication console.
<b>tacacs</b>	Specifies a TACACS authentication console.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Security (/security)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set an authentication default:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # set authentication default ldap

switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show authentication	
show ldap	

# set authport

To set up an authentication port, use the **set authport** command.

**set authport** *id*

## Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	Authentication port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.
-----------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Server (/security/radius/server)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the port used to communicate with a RADIUS server.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up an authentication port:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope radius
switch-A /security/radius # scope server s100
switch-A /security/radius/server # set authport 100
switch-A /security/radius/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/radius/server #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show radius	



# set backup action

To specify an action or actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log, use the **set backup action** command.

**set backup action** [**log-full**] [**none**] [**on-change-of-association**] [**on-clear**] [**timer**]

## Syntax Description

<b>log-full</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is full.
<b>none</b>	Specifies no action.
<b>on-change-of-association</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up when the server changes associations.
<b>on-clear</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is cleared.
<b>timer</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up at an interval.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify an action or actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log.



### Note

When you enter the **set backup action** command, any previously configured list of actions is replaced. To add more actions to an existing list, use the **add backup action** command. To remove actions from an existing list, use the **remove backup action** command.

## Examples

This example shows how to back up the log when the log is full, when the log is cleared, and on an interval:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup action log-full on-clear timer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
add backup action	
remove backup action	
set backup interval	
show backup	

# set backup clear-on-backup

To specify whether to clear the system event log after a backup operation, use the **set backup clear-on-backup** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

**set backup clear-n-backup** {no | yes}

## Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	The system event log is not cleared after a backup operation.
<b>yes</b>	The system event log is cleared after a backup operation.

## Command Default

The system event log is not cleared after a backup operation.

## Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether to clear the system event log after a backup operation.

## Examples

This example shows how configure clearing of the system event log after a backup operation:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup clear-on-backup yes
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	

# set backup destination

To specify the destination for the system event log backup operation, use the **set backup destination** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

**set backup destination** *url*

## Syntax Description

<i>url</i>	Specifies the URL where the system event log backup file will be stored.
------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the protocol, user, password, remote hostname, and remote path for the backup operation. The *url* can be specified using the syntax of one of the following protocols:

- FTP—**ftp://hostname/path**
- SCP—**scp://username@hostname/path**
- SFTP—**sftp://username@hostname/path**
- TFTP—**tftp://hostname:port-num/path**

If the destination requires a username and password, use the URL format for the specific protocol, such as **ftp://user:password@hostname/path** for FTP.



### Note

You can also configure the backup destination by using the **set backup hostname**, **set backup password**, **set backup protocol**, **set backup remote-path**, **set backup user** commands.

## Examples

This example shows how configure an ftp destination with login for system event log backups:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup destination
ftp://joe:password1@ftp.example.com/backups
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show backup	

# set backup format

To specify the format for the system event log backup file, use the **set backup format** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

**set backup format**{ascii| binary}

## Syntax Description

<b>ascii</b>	Specifies that the backup file will be in ASCII format.
<b>binary</b>	Specifies that the backup file will be in binary format.

## Command Default

ASCII

## Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the format for the system event log backup file.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a binary format for the system event log backup file:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup format binary
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	

# set backup hostname

To specify the host name or IP address of the system event log backup destination server, use the **set backup hostname** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

**set backup hostname** *{hostname|ip-address}*

## Syntax Description

<i>hostname</i>	The host name of the backup destination server.
<i>ip-address</i>	The IP address of the backup destination server.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the host name or IP address of the backup destination server.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify the host name of the backup destination server:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup hostname ftp.example.com
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	

# set backup interval

To specify the time interval between automatic backups of the system event log, use the **set backup interval** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

**set backup interval** {1-hour| 2-hours| 4-hours| 8-hours| 24-hours| never}

## Syntax Description

<b>1-hour</b>	Backups will occur at 1 hour intervals.
<b>2-hour</b>	Backups will occur at 2 hour intervals.
<b>4-hour</b>	Backups will occur at 4 hour intervals.
<b>8-hour</b>	Backups will occur at 8 hour intervals.
<b>24-hour</b>	Backups will occur at 24 hour intervals.
<b>never</b>	Automatic backups are disabled.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable the automatic backup operation and to specify the time interval for automatic backups. To disable automatic backups, specify the **never** keyword.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify automatic backups at 8 hour intervals:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup interval 8-hours
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	



# set backup password

To specify the password for the system event log backup destination server, use the **set backup password** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

**set backup password** *password*

Syntax Description	<div>password</div> <div>The login password for the backup destination server.</div>	
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	Use this command to specify the password for connecting to the system event log backup destination server. The password is not used when TFTP is the backup protocol.	
Examples	This example shows how to specify the password for connecting to the backup destination server:  switch-A# <b>scope org</b> switch-A /org # <b>scope ep-log-policy sel</b> switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # <b>set backup password</b> Password: switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # <b>commit-buffer</b> switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	set backup user	
	show backup	

# set backup protocol

To specify the file transfer protocol for the system event log backup, use the **set backup protocol** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

**set backup protocol** {ftp| scp| sftp| tftp}

## Syntax Description

<b>ftp</b>	Specifies the FTP protocol for backup file transfer.
<b>scp</b>	Specifies the SCP protocol for backup file transfer.
<b>sftp</b>	Specifies the SFTP protocol for backup file transfer.
<b>tftp</b>	Specifies the TFTP protocol for backup file transfer.

## Command Default

FTP

## Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the file transfer protocol for the system event log backup.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify SFTP as the backup file transfer protocol:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup protocol sftp
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	

# set backup remote-path

To specify the remote server path for system log file backups, use the **set backup remote-path** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

**set backup remote-path** *remote-path*

Syntax Description	<i>remote-path</i>	The remote path for backups.
--------------------	--------------------	------------------------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)
---------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to specify the remote server path for system log file backups. The <i>remote-path</i> is a unique set of up to 128 characters that identifies a path on the remote server. Do not use characters that are not allowed in a URL.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to set the remote path for backups:
----------	--

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup remote-path /test/sel/backups
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show backup	

# set backup user

To specify a user name for the system event log backup destination server, use the **set backup user** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

**set backup user** *user-name*

## Syntax Description

*user-name*

The login user name for the backup destination server.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify a user name for connecting to the system event log backup destination server. The user name can be up to 128 characters.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a user name for connecting to the backup destination server:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup user superUser
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set backup password	
show backup	
show ep-log-policy	

# set basedn

To set up a distinguished name, use the **set basedn** command.

**set basedn** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Distinguished name. The range of valid values is 1 to 127.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to restrict database searches to records that contain the specified distinguished name.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up a distinguished name:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # set basedn ldap
switch-A /security/ldap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show tacacs	

# set binddn

To configure the distinguished name for the LDAP database superuser account, use the **set binddn** command.

**set binddn** *bind-dist-name*

## Syntax Description

*bind-dist-name*

Distinguished name.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

LDAP Server (/security/ldap/server)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the distinguished name for the LDAP database superuser account. Enter a name of up to 127 characters. If the name includes spaces, you must enclose the name in quotes (" ").

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the distinguished name:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # scope server MyServer
switch-A /security/ldap/server # set binddn "CN=John Smith,OU=Sales,DC=Example,DC=COM"
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show server	

# set bios-settings-scrub

To specify whether the BIOS settings are erased when the server is disassociated from a service profile, use the **set bios-settings-scrub** command.

**set bios-settings-scrub** {no|yes}

## Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	The BIOS settings are not erased.
<b>yes</b>	The BIOS settings are erased.

## Command Default

The BIOS settings are not erased.

## Command Modes

Scrub policy (/org/scrub-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was deprecated.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command in a scrub policy to specify whether the BIOS settings in CMOS memory are erased when the server is disassociated from a service profile.



### Note

This command is deprecated in later releases. Use the **reset-cmos** command to erase the BIOS settings.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify in a scrub policy that the BIOS settings will be erased when the server is disassociated:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope scrub-policy scrub100
switch-A /org/scrub-policy # set bios-settings-scrub yes
switch-A /org/scrub-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/scrub-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show scrub-policy	

# set blocksize

To set the block size, use the **set blocksize** command.

**set blocksize** { *blocksize* | **unspecified** }

## Syntax Description

<i>blocksize</i>	Storage block size. The range of valid values is 0 to 4294967295.
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified block size.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Storage (/org/server-qual/storage)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the block size:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage # set blocksize 1000
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	



# set boot-policy

To set the boot policy, use the **set boot-policy** command.

**set boot-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Boot policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to associate the specified boot policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the boot policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10
switch-A /org/service-profile # set boot-policy bootP10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show association	
show boot-definition	

# set cert

To enter a certificate in a keyring, use the **set cert** command.

## set cert

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Keyring (/security/keyring)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter a certificate into a keyring. When prompted, paste the text of the certificate at the prompt, then type ENDOFBUF to finish.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter a certificate into a keyring:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope keyring MyKR05
switch-A /security/keyring # set cert
Enter lines one at a time. Enter ENDOFBUF to finish. Press ^C to abort.
Keyring certificate:
>
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	

# set certchain

To enter a list (or chain) of trustpoints, use the **set certchain** command.

**set certchain** [ *certchain* ]

## Syntax Description

<i>certchain</i>	The name of a trustpoint. If this variable is omitted, you are prompted to enter a name or names.
------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Trustpoint (/security/trustpoint)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter a list of one or more trustpoints defining a certification path to the root certificate authority (CA). You can enter up to 512 characters in the command line. If you do not specify trustpoints in the command line, you are prompted to type or paste the information at the prompt, then type ENDOFBUF to finish.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter a trustpoint certificate chain:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope trustpoint MyTrust05
switch-A /security/trustpoint # set certchain
Enter lines one at a time. Enter ENDOFBUF to finish. Press ^C to abort.
Trustpoint Certificate Chain:
>
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show trustpoint	

# set certificate

To set up a certificate, use the **set certificate** command.

**set certificate** *certificate-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>certificate-name</i>	The name of the certificate. The range of valid values is 1 to 512.
-------------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Pending deletion (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the URL of the certificate:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # set certificate workspace:
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

# set cimxml port

To set up a CIM (Common Information Model) XML port, use the **set cimxml port** command.

**set cimxml port** *port*

## Syntax Description

<i>port</i>	Port number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up a CIM XML port:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # set cimxml port 10
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show dns	

# set clear-action

To specify whether all cleared fault messages will be retained or deleted, use the **set clear-action** command.

**set clear-action { delete | retain }**

## Syntax Description

<b>delete</b>	Specifies that fault messages are deleted when cleared.
<b>retain</b>	Specifies that fault messages are retained when cleared.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Fault-policy (/monitoring/fault-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether all cleared fault messages will be retained or deleted

## Examples

This example shows how to configure retention of cleared fault messages for 30 days:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope fault policy
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy # set clear-action retain
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy* # set retention-interval 30 0 0 0
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set retention-interval	
show fault policy	

# set cli suppress-field-spillover

To select whether command output lines will wrap or truncate, use the **set cli suppress-field-spillover** command.

**set cli suppress-field-spillover { off | on }**

## Syntax Description

<b>off</b>	Command output lines wrap in the terminal window.
<b>on</b>	Command output lines truncate at the end of the terminal window.

## Command Default

Command output lines wrap in the terminal window.

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to select whether command output lines will wrap or truncate to fit the width of the terminal window.

## Examples

This example shows how to select whether command output lines will wrap or truncate:


```
Switch-A# scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # set cli suppress-field-spillover on
Switch-A /monitoring # show fault
Severity Code      Last Transition Time      ID      Description
-----
Warning  F16520  2010-01-21T18:33:22.065    5785755 [FSM:STAGE:RETRY:]: detect
mezz cards in 1/6(FSM-STAGE:sam:dme:ComputeBladeDiscover:NicPresence)
Condition F77960  2010-01-21T18:32:31.255    1089623 [FSM:STAGE:REMOTE-ERROR]: R
esult: end-point-unavailable Code: unspecified Message: sendSamDmeAdapterInfo: i
dentify failed

Switch-A /monitoring # set cli suppress-field-spillover off
Switch-A /monitoring # show fault
Severity Code      Last Transition Time      ID      Description
-----
Warning  F16520  2010-01-21T18:33:22.065    5785755 [FSM:STAGE:RETRY:]: detect
Condition F77960  2010-01-21T18:32:31.255    1089623 [FSM:STAGE:REMOTE-ERROR]: R

Switch-A /monitoring #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description

 **set cli suppress-field-spillover**

Command	Description



# set cli suppress-headers

To display or suppress headers in command output tables, use the **set cli suppress-headers** command.

**set cli suppress-headers { off | on }**

## Syntax Description

<b>off</b>	Table headers are displayed.
<b>on</b>	Table headers are not displayed.

## Command Default

Table headers are displayed.

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display or suppress headers in command output tables.

## Examples

This example shows how to suppress headers in command output tables:

```
Switch-A# scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # show fsm task

FSM Task:
  Item                ID        Completion  FSM Flags
  -----
  Powercycle          1154858  Scheduled
  BiosRecovery        1154860  Scheduled

Switch-A /monitoring # set cli suppress-headers on
Switch-A /monitoring # show fsm task

FSM Task:
  Powercycle          1154858  Scheduled
  BiosRecovery        1154860  Scheduled

Switch-A /monitoring #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description

# set cli table-field-delimiter

To select the delimiter between fields in command output tables, use the **set cli table-field-delimiter** command.

**set cli table-field-delimiter** { comma | none }

## Syntax Description

<b>comma</b>	Add commas to separate fields in command output tables.
<b>none</b>	Use spaces to separate fields in command output tables.

## Command Default

Spaces are used to separate fields in command output tables.

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to select the delimiter between fields in command output tables.

## Examples

This example shows how to select commas to separate fields in command output tables:

```
Switch-A# scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # show fsm task

FSM Task:
  Item                ID          Completion  FSM Flags
  -----
  Powercycle          1154858  Scheduled
  BiosRecovery        1154860  Scheduled

Switch-A /monitoring # set cli table-field-delimiter comma
Switch-A /monitoring # show fsm task

FSM Task:
,Item,ID,Completion,FSM Flags
-----,-----,-----,-----
  Powercycle,1154858,Scheduled,
  BiosRecovery,1154860,Scheduled,

Switch-A /monitoring #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description

# set clock

To set the memory clock speed, use the **set clock** command.

**set clock** {*number* | **unspec**}

## Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Memory clock speed, in seconds. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.
<b>unspec</b>	Specifies unspecified speed.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Memory (/org/server-qual/memory)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the memory clock speed:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope memory
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory # set clock 10
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

# set collection-interval

To specify the interval at which statistics are collected from the system, use the **set collection-interval** command.

**set collection-interval { 1minute | 2minutes | 30seconds | 5minutes }**

## Syntax Description

<b>1minute</b>	Statistics are collected at an interval of one minute.
<b>2minutes</b>	Statistics are collected at an interval of two minutes.
<b>30seconds</b>	Statistics are collected at an interval of thirty seconds.
<b>5minutes</b>	Statistics are collected at an interval of five minutes.

## Command Default

Statistics are collected at an interval of one minute.

## Command Modes

Statistics collection policy (/monitoring/stats-collection-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the interval at which statistics are collected from the system. You can specify the collection interval separately for chassis, port, host, adapter, and server statistics.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the port statistics collection interval to five minutes:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope stats-collection-policy port
switch-A /monitoring/stats-collection-policy # set collection-interval 5minutes
switch-A /monitoring/stats-collection-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/stats-collection-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set reporting-interval	
show stats-collection-policy	

# set community

To specify the SNMP community access string for the SNMP trap destination, use the **set community** command.

**set community** *community*

## Syntax Description

<i>community</i>	Specifies the SNMP community access string for the trap destination. Enter up to 32 characters with no spaces.
------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

SNMP trap (/monitoring/snmp-trap)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the community access string to permit access to the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap destination.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the SNMP community access string for the SNMP trap destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # create snmp-trap 192.20.1.28
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap* # set community Community28
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp-trap	

## set comp-queue count

To configure the number of completion queue resources to allocate, use the **set comp-queue count** command.

**set comp-queue count** *count*

### Syntax Description

<i>count</i>	Number of queue resources.
--------------	----------------------------

### Command Default

The completion queue count is 2.

### Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of completion queue resources to allocate. Configure a count between 1 and 521. In general, the number of completion queues equals the number of transmit queues plus the number of receive queues.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure the number of completion queue resources for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set rcv-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set trans-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set comp-queue count 200
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
set rcv-queue count	
set trans-queue count	
show eth-policy	

# set contact

To configure a primary Call Home contact person for the customer organization, use the **set contact** command.

**set contact** *contact*

## Syntax Description

<i>contact</i>	The name of the primary contact person.
----------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure a primary Call Home contact person for the customer organization. The contact name will be included in Call Home messages. Enter up to 255 characters. If the name includes spaces, you must enclose your entry in quotes (" ").

## Examples

This example shows how to configure a primary contact name:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set contact "Jane Doe"
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	

# set contract-id

To configure the customer contract ID for the monitored equipment, use the **set contract-id** command.

**set contract-id** *contract-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>contract-id</i>	Customer contract identifier.
--------------------	-------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the customer contract ID to be included in Call Home messages for the monitored equipment. The ID can contain up to 512 characters.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the customer contract ID:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set contract-id ExampleCorp1234
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	



## set core-export-target path

To specify the path to use when exporting the core file to the remote server, use the **set core-export-target path** command.

**set core-export-target path** *path*

Syntax Description	<i>path</i> Specifies a path on the remote server.
--------------------	--

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	System debug (/monitoring/sysdebug)
---------------	-------------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to specify the path to use when exporting the core file to the remote server. The path can be up to 512 characters.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to specify the remote server path for exporting the core file:
----------	---

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # set core-export-target path /root/CoreFiles/core
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show core-export-target	

# set core-export-target port

To specify the port number to use when exporting the core file by TFTP, use the **set core-export-target port** command.

**set core-export-target port** *port*

## Syntax Description

<i>port</i>	Specifies the port number to be used for the TFTP transfer.
-------------	---

## Command Default

The standard TFTP port number (69) is used.

## Command Modes

System debug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the port number to use when exporting the core file by TFTP. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535; the default is 69, the standard TFTP port number.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify the port number on the remote server for exporting the core file:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # set core-export-target port 45000
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show core-export-target	

## set core-export-target server-description

To provide a description of the remote server that stores the core file, use the **set core-export-target server-description** command.

**set core-export-target server-description** *description*

### Syntax Description

<i>description</i>	A description of the remote server that stores the core file.
--------------------	---

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

System debug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to provide a description of the remote server that stores the core file. The description can be up to 256 characters. If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks (" "). The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any show command output.

### Examples

This example shows how to provide a description of the remote server for exporting the core file:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # set core-export-target server-description
CoreFile102.168.10.10
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show core-export-target	

## set core-export-target server-name

To specify the name or IP address of the remote server that stores the core file, use the **set core-export-target server-name** command.

**set core-export-target server-name** *server-name*

### Syntax Description

<i>server-name</i>	The name or IP address of the remote server.
--------------------	--

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

System debug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the name or IP address of the remote server that stores the core file. The server name can be up to 255 characters.

### Examples

This example shows how to specify the remote server name for exporting the core file:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # set core-export-target server-name 192.168.10.10
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show core-export-target	

# set cos

To set up CoS (Class of Service), use the **set cos** command.

**set cos** { *cos* | **any** }

## Syntax Description

<i>cos</i>	Class of Service. The range of valid values is 0 to 6.
<b>any</b>	Specifies any level of CoS.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet classified (/eth-server/cos/eth-classified)  
Fibre Channel default (/eth-server/cos/fc-default)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to restrict the passage of traffic. A higher value indicates more important traffic. Setting CoS at 6 specifies the most important traffic.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up CoS:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope cos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified # set cos 6
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

# set data-center

To set up a data center, use the **set data-center** command.

**set data-center** *datacenter-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>datacenter-name</i>	The name of the data center. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
------------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Pending deletion (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up a data center:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope pending-deletion
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion # set data-center dc1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show pending-deletion	

# set data-center-folder

To set up a data center folder, use the **set data-center-folder** command.

**set data-center-folder** *datacenter-folder-name*

Syntax	Description
<i>datacenter-folder-name</i>	The name of the data center. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Pending deletion (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion)
---------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up a data center folder:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope pending-deletion
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion # set data-center-folder dcfl
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show data-center-folder	
	show pending-deletion	

# set customer-id

To configure customer identifier (ID) information for Call Home messages, use the **set customer-id** command.

**set customer-id** *customer-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>customer-id</i>	Customer identifier text information.
--------------------	---------------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure customer identifier information to be included in Call Home messages for the monitored equipment. Enter up to 512 characters.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the customer ID:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set customer-id ExampleCorp
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	



# set deescalating

To specify the class property threshold value for de-escalating an event, use the **set escalating** command.

**set deescalating** *value*

## Syntax Description

<i>value</i>	The property value at which the event will be de-escalated. See the Usage Guidelines for the required format.
--------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics class property threshold value (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the class property threshold value for de-escalating an event. The format of the *value* argument varies depending on the class property threshold value being configured. To see the required format, enter the **set deescalating ?** command.



### Note

You can specify both de-escalating and escalating class property threshold values.

## Examples

This example creates an above normal warning threshold of 50° C, de-escalating the warning at 49° C:

```
switch-A /org* # scope stats-threshold-policy ServStatsPolicy
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # create class cpu-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # create property cpu-temp
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # set normal-value 48.5
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # create threshold-value above-normal
warning
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value* # set escalating 50.0
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value* # set deescalating
49.0
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set escalating	

# set default-net

To set the current interface or VLAN as the default network, use the **set default-net** command.

**set default-net { no | yes }**

## Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	Specifies that the current interface or VLAN is not the default network.
<b>yes</b>	Specifies that the current interface or VLAN is the default network.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if)  
 Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ/eth-if)  
 VMware port profile VLAN (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/port-profiles/port-profile/vlan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the current interface or VLAN as the default network.

## Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet interface and make the interface the default network:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vn10
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # create eth-if if10
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if* # set default-net yes
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-if	
show vlan	

# set descr

To set a description, use the **set descr** command.

**set descr** *description*

## Syntax Description

<i>description</i>	Description. The range of valid values is 1 to 256.
--------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Backup (/system/backup)  
 Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)  
 Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)  
 Statistics threshold policy under organization (/org/stats-threshold-policy)  
 MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)  
 Partition (/org/local-disk-config/partition)  
 Import configuration (/system/import-config)  
 Pooling policy (/org/pooling-policy)  
 VMM provider (/system/vm-mgmt/vmm-provider)  
 Service profile (/org/service-profile)  
 UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)  
 Pin group under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/pin-group)  
 Fibre Channel profile (/org/fc-profile)  
 SoL (/org/service-profile/sol)  
 IP pool (/org/ip-pool)  
 Ethernet profile (/org/eth-profile)  
 Statistics threshold policy under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)  
 Server discovery policy (/org/server-disc-policy)  
 Pin group under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/pin-group)  
 PSU policy (/org/psu-policy)  
 Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)  
 Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)  
 Local disk configuration under organization (/org/local-disk-config)  
 Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)  
 Firmware management pack (/org/fw-mgmt-pack)

Initiator (/org/wwn-pool/initiator)  
 Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)  
 Chassis discovery policy under organization (/org/chassis-disc-policy)  
 Automatic configuration policy (/org/autoconfig-policy)  
 SoL policy (/org/sol-policy)  
 Scrub policy (/org/scrub-policy)  
 Local disk configuration under service profile (/org/service-profile/local-disk-config)  
 Firmware host pack under organization (/org/fw-host-pack)  
 Port profile (/eth-uplink/port-profile)  
 WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)  
 Server inherit policy under organization (/org/server-inherit-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks. The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any show command output

### Examples

This example shows how to set a description:

```

switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy boot100
switch-A /org/boot-policy # set descr bootOnce
switch-A /org/boot-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy #
  
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-policy	
show detail	

# set description

To set the description of the VCenter server, use the **set description** command.

**set description** *server-description*

## Syntax Description

<i>server-description</i>	The description of the server.
---------------------------	--------------------------------

## Command Default

The description field is left empty.

## Command Modes

VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The description of the VCenter server should be a unique set of numbers, letters, or a combination of numbers and letters that identifies the server. The range of valid values is 1 to 256. If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks. The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any show command output.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the description of the VCenter server:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter marComm
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # set description marketingVCenter
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show vcenter	

## set descr (vcon-policy)

To set up a description for a vCon policy (vNIC/vHBA placement profile), use the **set descr** command.

**set descr** *policy-description*

Syntax Description	<i>policy-description</i> The description of the policy.							
Command Default	None							
Command Modes	vCon policy (/org/vcon-policy)							
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>1.1(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.		
Release	Modification							
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.							
Usage Guidelines	<p>Provides a description for the vNIC/vHBA placement profile. vCon policies determine the placement and distribution of vNICs and vHBAs between the adapters for a server that has more than one adapter.</p> <p>If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks. The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any show command output.</p>							
Examples	<p>This example shows how to set up a description for a vCon policy:</p> <pre>switch-A# scope org / switch-A /org # scope vcon-policy vcp100 switch-A /org # set descr "Control policy for vNIC 1 and 2" switch-A /org* # commit-buffer switch-A /org #</pre>							
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>show vcon</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>show vcon-policy</td><td></td></tr></table>		Command	Description	show vcon		show vcon-policy	
Command	Description							
show vcon								
show vcon-policy								

# set destination org

To specify the organization for which the server is to be used, use the **set destination org** command.

used

**set destination org** *destination*

## Syntax Description

*destination*

Organization name.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Server automatic configuration policy (/org/server-autoconfig-policy)

Server inherit policy (/org/server-inherit-policy)

## Command History

### Release

### Modification

1.0(1)

This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the organization for which the server is to be used.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify the organization for which the server is to be used:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org* # create server-autoconfig-policy AutoConfigFinance
server-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # set destination org finance
server-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy #
```

## Related Commands

### Command

### Description

show server-autoconfig-policy

show server-inherit-policy

# set disk-scrub

To set disk scrub, use the **set disk-scrub** command.

**set disk-scrub** { no | yes }

## Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	Specifies no scrub.
<b>yes</b>	Specifies scrub.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Scrub policy (/org/scrub-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set disk scrub:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope scrub-policy scrub101
switch-A /org/scrub-policy # set disk-scrub yes
switch-A /org/scrub-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/scrub-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-inherit-policy	
show scrub-policy	



# set domain-name

To specify a domain name, use the **set domain-name** command.

**set domain-name** *domain-name*

Syntax Description	<i>domain-name</i>	The name of the domain.
--------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Services (/system/services)
---------------	-----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to specify a domain name. Enter up to 255 characters.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to specify a domain name:
----------	--

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # set domain-name example.com
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show domain-name	

# set drop

To specify whether the channel can drop packets, use the **set drop** command.

**set drop { drop | no-drop }**

## Syntax Description

<b>drop</b>	The channel can drop packets.
<b>no-drop</b>	The channel cannot drop packets.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet classified (/eth-server/qos/eth-classified)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the channel can drop packets. By default, the channel cannot drop packets.



### Note

Only one system class can use the no-drop option.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify that the QoS bronze class channel can drop packets:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified bronze
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified # set drop drop
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-classified	

# set dvs

To specify which port profile a DVS is applied to, use the **set dvs** command.

**set dvs** *folder-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>folder-name</i>	The name of the folder. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Client (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/client)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify which port profile a DVS is applied to:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # scope client cl100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/client # set dvs dvs100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/client* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/client #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show client	
	show port-profile	

# set dynamic-eth

To configure the number of dynamic vNICs, use the **set dynamic-eth** command.

**set dynamic-eth** { *dynamic-eth* | **off** }

## Syntax Description

<i>dynamic-eth</i>	Specifies the number of dynamic vNICs. Enter a value from 0 to 88.
<b>off</b>	Dynamic vNICs are not available.

## Command Default

54 dynamic vNICs are available.

## Command Modes

Dynamic vNIC connectivity policy (/org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy)  
Hypervisor connection (/org/service-profile/hv-conn)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of dynamic vNICs.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure 30 dynamic vNICs:

```
switch-A# scope org org30a
switch-A /org/ # scope dynamic-vnic-conn-policy test30a
switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy # set dynamic-eth 30
switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-conn-policy	
show hv-conn	

# set email

To configure a primary contact email address, use the **set email** command.

**set email** *email*

## Syntax Description

<i>email</i>	Email address.
--------------	----------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)  
Local user (/security/local-user)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure a primary contact email address to be included in Call Home messages. Specify the email address in the format <name>@<domain name>.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure a primary contact email address:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set email admin@example.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show event	

# set enforce-vnic-name

To select whether the vNIC name is enforced, use the **set enforce-vnic-name** command.

**set enforce-vnic-name { no | yes }**

## Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	The vNIC name is not enforced.
<b>yes</b>	The vNIC name is enforced.

## Command Default

The vNIC name is not enforced.

## Command Modes

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)  
 Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enforce the vNIC name:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp112
switch-A /org/boot-policy # set enforce-vnic-name yes
switch-A /org/boot-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-policy	

# set error-recovery error-detect-timeout

To configure the Fibre Channel error detection timeout, use the **set error-recovery error-detect-timeout** command.

**set error-recovery error-detect-timeout** *error-detect-timeout*

## Syntax Description

<i>error-detect-timeout</i>	Timeout in milliseconds (msec).
-----------------------------	---------------------------------

## Command Default

## Command Modes

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was deprecated.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the Fibre Channel error detection timeout.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure an error detection timeout of 2 seconds:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set error-recovery error-detect-timeout 2000
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show error-recovery	

# set error-recovery fcp-error-recovery

To enable or disable Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP) error recovery, use the **set error-recovery fcp-error-recovery** command.

**set error-recovery fcp-error-recovery { disabled | enabled }**

## Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	FCP error recovery is disabled.
<b>enabled</b>	FCP error recovery is enabled.

## Command Default

Disabled

## Command Modes

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP) error recovery.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable FCP error recovery:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set error-recovery fcp-error-recovery enabled
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show error-recovery	



# set error-recovery link-down-timeout

To configure a link down timeout, use the **set error-recovery link-down-timeout** command.

**set error-recovery link-down-timeout** *link-down-timeout*

Syntax Description	<i>link-down-timeout</i>	The timeout in milliseconds (msec).
--------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------

Command Default	30000 msec (30 seconds)
-----------------	-------------------------

Command Modes	Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)
---------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to configure a link down timeout. Enter a value between 0 and 240000 msec.
------------------	---

Examples	This example shows how to configure a link down timeout of 60 seconds:
----------	--

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set error-recovery link-down-timeout 60000
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show error-recovery	

# set error-recovery port-down-io-retry-count

To configure the number of port down I/O retries, use the **set error-recovery port-down-io-retry-count** command.

**set error-recovery port-down-io-retry-count** *port-down-io-retry-count*

Syntax Description	<div><i>port-down-io-retry-count</i></div> <div>The number of retries.</div>					
Command Default	The number of retries is 8.					
Command Modes	Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)					
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification					
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.					
Usage Guidelines	Use this command to configure the number of port down I/O retries. Enter a value between 0 and 255.					
Examples	<p>This example shows how to configure 100 port down I/O retries:</p> <pre>switch-A# scope org switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19 switch-A /org/fc-policy # set error-recovery port-down-io-retry-count 100 switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/fc-policy #</pre>					
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>show error-recovery</td><td></td></tr></table>		Command	Description	show error-recovery	
Command	Description					
show error-recovery						

# set error-recovery port-down-timeout

To configure a port down timeout, use the **set error-recovery port-down-timeout** command.

**set error-recovery port-down-timeout** *port-down-timeout*

Syntax Description	<i>port-down-timeout</i>	The timeout in milliseconds (msec).
--------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------

Command Default	30000 msec (30 seconds)
-----------------	-------------------------

Command Modes	Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)
---------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to configure a port down timeout. Enter a value between 0 and 240000 msec.
------------------	---

Examples	This example shows how to configure a port down timeout of 60 seconds:
----------	--

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set error-recovery port-down-timeout 60000
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show error-recovery	

# set error-recovery resource-allocation-timeout

To configure the Fibre Channel resource allocation timeout, use the **set error-recovery resource-allocation-timeout** command.

**set error-recovery resource-allocation-timeout** *resource-allocation-timeout*

## Syntax Description

<i>resource-allocation-timeout</i>	Timeout in milliseconds (msec).
------------------------------------	---------------------------------

## Command Default

## Command Modes

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was deprecated.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the Fibre Channel resource allocation timeout.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure a resource allocation timeout of 2 seconds:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set error-recovery resource-allocation-timeout 2000
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show error-recovery	

# set escalating

To specify the class property threshold value for escalating an event, use the **set escalating** command.

**set escalating** *value*

## Syntax Description

<i>value</i>	The property value at which the event will be escalated. See the Usage Guidelines for the required format.
--------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics class property threshold value (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the class property threshold value for escalating an event. The format of the *value* argument varies depending on the class property threshold value being configured. To see the required format, enter the **set escalating ?** command.



### Note

You can specify both de-escalating and escalating class property threshold values.

## Examples

This example creates an above normal warning threshold of 50° C:

```
switch-A /org* # scope stats-threshold-policy ServStatsPolicy
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # create class cpu-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # create property cpu-temp
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # set normal-value 48.5
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # create threshold-value above-normal
warning
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value* # set escalating 50.0
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set deescalating	

# set expiration

To set the expiration date, use the **set expiration** command.

**set expiration** { **never** | { **apr** | **aug** | **dec** | **feb** | **jan** | **jul** | **jun** | **mar** | **may** | **nov** | **oct** | **sep** } *day year* }

## Syntax Description

<b>never</b>	Specifies
<b>apr</b>	Specifies April.
<b>aug</b>	Specifies August.
<b>dec</b>	Specifies December.
<b>feb</b>	Specifies February.
<b>jan</b>	Specifies January.
<b>jul</b>	Specifies July.
<b>jun</b>	Specifies June.
<b>mar</b>	Specifies March.
<b>may</b>	Specifies May.
<b>nov</b>	Specifies November.
<b>oct</b>	Specifies October.
<b>sep</b>	Specifies September.
<i>day</i>	Day.
<i>year</i>	Year.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local user (/security/local-user)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to set the date the user account expires.

**Examples**

This example shows how to set the expiration date:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope local-user lul
switch-A /security/local-user # set expiration 30 nov

switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show local-user	
show remote-user	

# set fabric

To specify the fabric connection for a vHBA or vNIC template, use the **set fabric** command.

**set fabric { a | a-b | b | b-a }**

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>a-b</b>	Specifies redundant operation with fabric A as primary.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b-a</b>	Specifies redundant operation with fabric B as primary.

## Command Default

The interface connects to Fabric A.

## Command Modes

Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)

Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the fabric connection for a vHBA (virtual host bus adapter) or vNIC (virtual network interface card) template. The redundant options are available only for vNICs.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a fabric B connection for a vNIC template.

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vnic-templ sp10
switch-A /org/vnic-templ # set fabric b
switch-A /org/vnic-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba-templ	
show vnic-templ	



# set failover timeout

To configure the availability time before the system resumes use of a recovered primary interface, use the **set failover timeout** command.

**set failover timeout** *timeout*

## Syntax Description

<i>timeout</i>	Number of seconds that the recovered interface must be available before it can be used.
----------------	---

## Command Default

The failover timeout is 5 seconds.

## Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

After the primary interface of a vNIC has recovered from a failure, the system waits the duration of the failover timeout before switching back from the secondary interface to the primary interface. Use this command to set the failover timeout, specifying how long the primary interface must be available before the system resumes using the primary interface. Enter a number of seconds between 0 and 600.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure a 60 second failover timeout for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set failover timeout 60
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	

## set fc-if name

To configure a name for the Fibre Channel interface, use the **set fc-if name** command.

**set fc-if name** *name*

### Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Interface name. The name can contain up to 32 characters.
-------------	---

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)  
Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure a name for the Fibre Channel interface in a vHBA (virtual host bus adapter).

### Examples

This example shows how to configure a name for the Fibre Channel interface in a vHBA template:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vhba-templ sp10
switch-A /org/vhba-templ # set fc-if name if10
switch-A /org/vhba-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vhba-templ #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba-templ	

# set fcoe-vlan

To enable FCoE for the specified VLAN, use the **set fcoe-vlan** command.

**set fcoe-vlan** { *fcoe-vlan* | **default** }

## Syntax Description

<i>fcoe-vlan</i>	Specifies the VLAN number for enabling FCoE.
<b>default</b>	FCoE is enabled on the default VLAN.

## Command Default

FCoE is enabled on the default VLAN.

## Command Modes

VSAN (/fc-uplink/vsan)  
VSAN (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) for the specified VLAN or the default VLAN. Valid ranges for the VLAN are 1 to 3967 and 4048 to 4093.

## Examples

This example enables FCoE for VLAN 1000:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink fc1000
switch-A /fc-uplink # scope vsan vsTest 1000 1000
switch-A /fc-uplink/vsan # set fcoe-vlan 1000
switch-A /fc-uplink/vsan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink/vsan #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vsan	

## set file size

To specify the size limit of the management logging file, use the **set file size** command.

**set file size** *size*

### Syntax Description

<i>size</i>	Specifies the file size limit. The range is 1000000 (1M) to 10000000 (10M) bytes; the default is 5242880 bytes.
-------------	---

### Command Default

The file size limit is 5242880 bytes.

### Command Modes

Management logging (/monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the size limit of the management logging file.

### Examples

This example shows how to specify the size limit of the management logging file:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # set file size 10000000
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show (mgmt-logging)	

# set filter

To set up a filter, use the **set filter** command.

**set filter** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Filter name. The range of valid values is 1 to 63.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to restrict database searches to records that contain the specified filter.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up a filter:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # set filter domainNames
switch-A /security/ldap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show tacacs	

# set firstname

To set the first name, use the **set firstname** command.

**set firstname** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	First name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local user (/security/local-user)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the first name:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope local-user lul
switch-A /security/local-user # set firstname bob
switch-A /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/local-user #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show remote-user	

# set flap-interval

To configure the length of time the system waits before changing a fault state, use the **set flap-interval** command.

**set retention-interval** *seconds*

## Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Specifies the interval during which the fault state is not allowed to change again after a state change. The range is 5 to 3600 seconds; the default is 10 seconds.
----------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Fault-policy (/monitoring/fault-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Flapping occurs when a fault is raised and cleared several times in rapid succession. To prevent flapping, use the **set flap-interval** command to freeze the fault state until the flapping interval has elapsed after the last state change. If the fault is raised again during the flapping interval, it returns to the active state; otherwise, the fault is cleared.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the fault state flap interval to 10 seconds:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope fault policy
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy* # set flap-interval 10
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fault policy	

# set flow-control-policy

To set up a flow control policy, use the **set flow-control-policy** command.

**set flow-control-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Flow control policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Port channel (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)  
Interface (/eth-uplink/fabric/interface)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up a flow control policy:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric b
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope interface 1 2
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/interface # set flow-control-policy fcp110
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/interface* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/interface #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show port-channel	



# set folder

To set up a folder, use the **set folder** command.

**set folder** *folder-name*

Syntax	Description
<i>folder-name</i>	The name of the folder. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Pending deletion (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion)
---------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use data-center mode to perform the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create and delete folders</li><li>• Show folder information</li></ul>
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to enter data-center mode: <pre>switch-A# scope system switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc1 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc1 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center #</pre>
----------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show data-center	
	show vcenter	

# set forged-transmit

To allow or disallow the forging of MAC addresses, use the **set forged-transmit** command.

**set forged-transmit** { allow | deny }

## Syntax Description

<b>allow</b>	Specifies that the server is allowed to forge MAC addresses.
<b>deny</b>	Specifies that the server is not allowed to forge MAC addresses.

## Command Default

Forged transmit is allowed.

## Command Modes

MAC security (org/nwctrl/mac-security)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to allow or disallow the forging of MAC addresses by the server when sending frames. When port security is enabled in the network, MAC address forging should be disabled for the vNICs. You can include the **set forged-transmit** command in a network control policy and then apply the policy in a vNIC service profile.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a network control policy that disables the forging of MAC addresses:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # create nwctrl-policy testPolicy
switch-A /org/nwctrl* # create mac-security
switch-A /org/nwctrl/mac-security* # set forged-transmit deny
switch-A /org/nwctrl/mac-security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/nwctrl #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-security	
show nwctrl-policy	

# set format

To configure the format of Call Home messages, use the **set format** command.

**set format** { **fulltxt** | **shorttxt** | **xml** }

## Syntax Description

<b>fulltxt</b>	Specifies the long text format.
<b>shorttxt</b>	Specifies the short text format.
<b>xml</b>	Specifies the XML format. This is the default format.

## Command Default

Messages are sent in XML format.

## Command Modes

Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was modified to add the <b>fulltxt</b> keyword.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the data format of Call Home messages. The following format options are available:

- Full text— Provides a fully formatted message with detailed information that is suitable for human reading.
- Short text—Provides a one or two line description of the fault that is suitable for printed reports or for communication with mobile devices.
- XML— Provides the Adaptive Messaging Language (AML) XML data structure required for communication with the Cisco Technical Assistance Center. The AML XML schema definition (XSD) is published on the Cisco website. XML is the default format.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure Call Home messages for XML format:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # enter profile TestProfile
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # set format xml
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show callhome	

# set from-email

To configure an email address that will appear in the From field in Call Home email messages, use the **set from-email** command.

**set from-email** *from-email*

## Syntax Description

<i>from-email</i>	Email address.
-------------------	----------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure an email address that will appear in the From field in Call Home email messages. Specify the email address in the format <name>@<domain name>. If no address is specified, the contact email address is used.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure a From email address:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set from-email admin@example.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	

# set host

To set up a host, use the **set host** command.

**set host** *host-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>host-name</i>	The name of the host. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Pending deletion (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use data-center mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete folders
- Show folder information

## Examples

This example shows how to enter data-center mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vcl
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dcl
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show vcenter	

# set host-fw-policy

To set the host firmware policy, use the **set host-fw-policy** command.

**set host-fw-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Host firmware policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to associate the specified host firmware policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the host firmware policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10
switch-A /org/service-profile # set host-fw-policy hostFP10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show assoc	
show service-profile	

# set hostname

To set the server hostname, use the **set hostname** command.

**set hostname** *host-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>host-name</i>	The host name fo the server.
------------------	------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)  
VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced for callhome mode.
1.1(1)	This command was introduced for vcenter mode.

## Usage Guidelines

For callhome mode, the fully qualified domain name or IP address of the SMTP server. For vcenter mode, the hostname or IP address of the VCenter server. Enter an IP address using the format X.X.X.X, or a host name of up to 512 characters.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the SMTP server host name:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set hostname smtp.example.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set port	
show callhome	



# set hostname

To create a host name, use the **set hostname** command in server mode.

**set hostname** *host-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>host-name</i>	The name of the server. The name can be a name or an IP address. The range of valid values for a name is 1 to 255. The format for an IP address is N.N.N.N.
------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a host name for the VCenter:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter marComm
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # set hostname marComm10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show vcenter	

# set http port

To set up an HTTP port, use the **set http port** command.

**set http port** *port*

## Syntax Description

<i>port</i>	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up an HTTP port:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # set http port 100
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show http	

# set https keyring

To set up an HTTPS keyring, use the **set https keyring** command.

**set https keyring** *keyring*

Syntax Description	<i>keyring</i>	Keyring name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
--------------------	----------------	---

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Services (/system/services)
---------------	-----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	When the HTTPS keyring is modified using the set https keyring command, all current HTTP and HTTPS sessions will be closed without any warning.
------------------	---

Examples	This example shows how to set up an HTTPS keyring:
----------	--

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # set https keyring kr100
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show http	
	show keyring	

# set https port

To set up an HTTPS port, use the **set https port** command.

**set https port** *port*

## Syntax Description

<i>port</i>	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up an HTTP port:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # set https port 200
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show http	

# set identity dynamic-mac

To configure a dynamic MAC address for a vNIC, use the **set identity dynamic-mac** command.

**set identity dynamic-mac** { *dynamic-mac* | **derived** }

## Syntax Description

<i>dynamic-mac</i>	Specifies a unique MAC address in the form nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn.
<b>derived</b>	Derive the MAC address from a pool, if available, or from a MAC address burned into the hardware at manufacture.

## Command Default

The MAC address is derived.

## Command Modes

Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure a dynamic MAC address for a virtual NIC (vNIC).

To specify a pool of MAC addresses for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity mac-pool** command.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a dynamic MAC address for a vNIC:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
server-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic dynamic-prot-001
server-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set identity dynamic-mac 01:23:45:67:89:ab
server-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set identity mac-pool	
show vnic	

# set identity dynamic-uuid

To configure how the server acquires a dynamic UUID, use the **set identity dynamic-uuid** command.

**set identity dynamic-uuid** { *dynamic-uuid* | **derived** }

## Syntax Description

<i>dynamic-uuid</i>	Specifies a unique UUID in the form nnnnnnnn-nnnn-nnnn-nnnnnnnnnnnn.
<b>derived</b>	Derive the UUID from a pool, if available, or from the UUID burned into the hardware at manufacture.

## Command Default

The dynamic UUID is derived.

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure how the server acquires a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID) in a service profile.

To specify a pool of UUID suffixes for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity uuid-suffix-pool** command.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a dynamic UUID for a service profile:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
server-A /org/service-profile # set identity dynamic-uuid 01234567-89ab-cdef-0123-456789abcdef
server-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set identity uuid-suffix-pool	
show service-profile identity	

# set identity dynamic-wwnn

To configure how the server acquires a dynamic WWNN, use the **set identity dynamic-wwnn** command.

**set identity dynamic-wwnn** { *dynamic-wwnn* | **derived** }

## Syntax Description

<i>dynamic-wwnn</i>	Create a unique WWNN in the form hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh.
<b>derived</b>	Derive the WWNN from a pool, if available, or from a WWNN burned into the hardware at manufacture.

## Command Default

The dynamic WWNN is derived.

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure how the server acquires a dynamic world wide node name (WWNN) for vHBAs in a service profile.

To specify a pool of WWN names for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity wwnn-pool** command.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure a dynamic WWNN for vHBAs in a service profile

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
server-A /org/service-profile # set identity dynamic-wwnn 01:23:45:67:89:ab:cd:ef
server-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set identity wwnn-pool	
show service-profile identity	

# set identity dynamic-wwpn

To configure how the server acquires a dynamic WWPN, use the **set identity dynamic-wwpn** command.

**set identity dynamic-wwpn** { *dynamic-wwpn* | **derived** }

## Syntax Description

<i>dynamic-wwpn</i>	Create a unique WWPN in the form hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh.
<b>derived</b>	Derive the WWPN from a WWPN pool, if available, or from a WWPN burned into the hardware at manufacture.

## Command Default

The dynamic WWPN is derived.

## Command Modes

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure how the server acquires a dynamic world wide port name (WWPN) for a vHBA in a service profile.

To specify a pool of WWPNs for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity wwpn-pool** command.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure a dynamic WWPN for a vHBA in a service profile:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
server-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhba3
server-A /org/service-profile/vhba # set identity dynamic-wwpn 01:23:45:67:89:ab:cd:ef
server-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set identity wwpn-pool	
show vhba	



# set identity mac-pool

To specify a pool of MAC addresses for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity mac-pool** command.

**set identity mac-pool** *mac-pool*

Syntax Description	<i>mac-pool</i>	Name of a MAC address pool.
--------------------	-----------------	-----------------------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)
---------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to specify an existing pool of MAC addresses for dynamic assignment to a vNIC in a service profile.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to specify a dynamic MAC address pool for a vNIC in a service profile:
----------	---

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
server-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic dynamic-prot-001
server-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set identity mac-pool MyMacPool3
server-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create mac-pool	
	show vnic	

# set identity uuid-suffix-pool

To specify a pool of UUID suffixes for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity uuid-suffix-pool** command.

**set identity uuid-suffix-pool** *uuid-suffix-pool*

## Syntax Description

*uuid-suffix-pool*

Name of a UUID suffix pool.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify an existing pool of universally unique identifier (UUID) suffixes for dynamic assignment to vHBAs in a service profile.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a UUID suffix pool for a service profile:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
server-A /org/service-profile # set identity uuid-suffix-pool MyUuidPool3
server-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create uuid-suffix-pool	
show service-profile	

# set identity wwnn-pool

To specify a pool of WWN names for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity wwnn-pool** command.

**set identity wwnn-pool** *wwnn-pool*

## Syntax Description

<i>wwnn-pool</i>	Name of a WWNN pool.
------------------	----------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify an existing pool of world wide node names (WWNN) for dynamic assignment to vHBAs in a service profile.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a WWNN pool for a service profile:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
server-A /org/service-profile # set identity wwnn-pool MyWwnnPool13
server-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create wwn-pool	
show service-profile identity	

# set identity wwpn-pool

To specify a pool of world wide port names (WWPN) for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity wwpn-pool** command.

**set identity wwpn-pool** *wwpn-pool*

## Syntax Description

<i>wwpn-pool</i>	Name of a WWPN pool.
------------------	----------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify an existing pool of world wide port names (WWPN) for dynamic assignment to a vHBA in a service profile.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a dynamic WWPN pool for a vHBA in a service profile:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
server-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhba3
server-A /org/service-profile/vhba # set identity wwpn-pool MyWwpnPool13
server-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create wwpn-pool	
show vhba	

# set interrupt coalescing-time

To configure the waiting time for interrupt coalescing, use the **set interrupt coalescing-time** command.

**set interrupt coalescing-time** *coalescing-time*

## Syntax Description

<i>coalescing-time</i>	Enter a value between 1 and 65535 $\mu$ sec. To turn off coalescing, enter 0 (zero).
------------------------	--

## Command Default

The interrupt coalescing time is 125  $\mu$ sec.

## Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the time to wait between interrupts or the idle period that must be encountered before an interrupt is sent. The coalescing behavior is specified by the **set interrupt coalescing-type** command.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure an Ethernet policy with interrupt coalescing:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set interrupt coalescing-time 1000
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set interrupt coalescing-type min
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set interrupt coalescing-type	
show eth-policy	

# set interrupt coalescing-type

To configure the interrupt coalescing behavior, use the **set interrupt coalescing-type** command.

**set interrupt coalescing-type { idle | min }**

## Syntax Description

<b>idle</b>	The system waits for a period of inactivity exceeding the coalescing time before sending another interrupt event.
<b>min</b>	The system waits for the coalescing time before sending another interrupt event.

## Command Default

The interrupt coalescing type is min.

## Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the interrupt coalescing behavior. The coalescing time period for waiting is specified by the **set interrupt coalescing-time** command.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure an Ethernet policy with interrupt coalescing:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set interrupt coalescing-time 1000
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set interrupt coalescing-type min
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set interrupt coalescing-time	
show eth-policy	

# set interrupt count

To configure the number of interrupt resources to allocate, use the **set interrupt count** command.

**set interrupt count** *count*

## Syntax Description

<i>count</i>	Enter a value between 1 and 514.
--------------	----------------------------------

## Command Default

The interrupt count is 4.

## Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of interrupt resources to allocate. In general, you should allocate one interrupt resource for each completion queue.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the interrupt resources of an Ethernet adapter policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set interrupt count 32
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	

# set interrupt mode

To configure the interrupt mode, use the **set interrupt mode** command.

**set interrupt mode** {intx| msi| msi-x}

## Syntax Description

<b>intx</b>	Line interrupt
<b>msi</b>	Message-Signaled Interrupt (MSI )
<b>msi-x</b>	Extended Message-Signaled Interrupt

## Command Default

The interrupt mode is msi-x.

## Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)  
Fibre channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the interrupt mode of the Ethernet or fibre channel adapter. The mode options are:

- intx—Line interrupt
- msi—Message-signaled interrupt
- msi-x—Extended message-signaled interrupt

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the interrupt mode of an Ethernet adapter policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set interrupt mode msi
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	
show fc-policy	



# set interval-days

To configure the number of days between periodic Call Home inventory messages, use the **set interval-days** command.

**set interval-days** *days*

Syntax Description	<i>days</i>	Number of days between inventory messages.
--------------------	-------------	--

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Inventory (/monitoring/callhome/inventory)
---------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to configure the number of days between periodic Call Home inventory messages. The range is 0 to 30 days; the default is 7 days.
------------------	---

Examples	This example shows how to enable the periodic sending of a Call Home inventory message at 17:30 hours every 14 days:
----------	--

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope inventory
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory # set send-periodically on
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set interval-days 14
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-hour 17
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-minute 30
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set send-periodically	
	set timeofday-hour	
	set timeofday-minute	
	show inventory	

# set ipmi-access-profile

To set the IPMI access profile, use the **set ipmi-access-profile** command.

**set ipmi-access-profile** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	IPMI access profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to associate the specified IPMI access profile with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the IPMI access profile:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10
switch-A /org/service-profile # set ipmi-access-profile iaP10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show association	
show service-profile	

# set key

To set an extension key, use the **set key** command.

**server under tacacs, server under ldap, server under radius**

**set key**

**extension-key**

**set key** *key-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>key-name</i>	The name of the key. <i>keyname</i> is used only in extension-key mode.
-----------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Server under TACACS (/security/tacacs/server)

Server under LDAP (/security/ldap/server)

Server under RADIUS (/security/radius/server)

Extension key (/system/vm-mgmt/vm-ware/extension-key)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced for server under tacacs, server under ldap, and server under radius modes.
1.1(1)	This command was introduced for extension-key mode .

## Usage Guidelines

When you type the key on the command line in server under tacacs mode, server under ldap mode, and server under radius mode, it will not display.

The key should be a unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the key. The range of valid values is 1 to 33.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a key in server under ldap mode:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # scope server s100
switch-A /security/ldap/server # set key
Enter the key:
Confirm the key:
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

set key

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show ldap	
show server	

## set key (extension-key)

To set up the master extension key, use the **set key** command in extension-key mode.

**set key** *key-name*

### Syntax Description

<i>key-name</i>	The name of the key. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the key. The range of valid values is 1 to 33.
-----------------	--

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Extension key (/system/vm-mgmt/extension-key)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to set up the master extension key:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope extension-key
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/extension-key # set key K1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/extension-key* # commit-buffer

switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/extension-key #
```

# set lastname

To set the user name last name, use the **set lastname** command.

**set lastname** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Last name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local user (/security/local-user)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the user name last name:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope local-user lul
switch-A /security/local-user # set lastname foo
switch-A /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/local-user #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show remote-user	

# set level

To filter Call Home messages based on their level of urgency, use the **set level** command.

**set level** { **disaster** | **fatal** | **critical** | **major** | **minor** | **warning** | **notification** | **normal** | **debug** }

## Syntax Description

<b>disaster</b>	Disaster level (8)
<b>fatal</b>	Fatal level (7)
<b>critical</b>	Critical level (6)
<b>major</b>	Major level (5)
<b>minor</b>	Minor level (4)
<b>warning</b>	Warning level (3)
<b>notification</b>	Notification level (2)
<b>normal</b>	Normal level (1)
<b>debug</b>	Debug level (0)

## Command Default

The default level is Normal.

## Command Modes

Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to filter Call Home messages based on their level of urgency. Select the minimum urgency level for generating a Call Home message, with Disaster (8) being the highest urgency and Debug (0) being the lowest. Any message with a level value lower than the configured urgency level is not sent.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a threshold urgency level of Critical for sending Call Home messages:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # enter profile TestProfile
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # set level critical
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show callhome	



# set local-disk-policy

To set the local disk policy, use the **set local-disk-policy** command.

**set local-disk-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Local disk policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to associate the specified local disk policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the local disk policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10
switch-A /org/service-profile # set local-disk-policy ldiskP10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show association	
show service-profile	

# set lun

To set a LUN name, use the **set lun** command.

**set lun** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	LUN name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

SAN image path (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a LUN name:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp10a
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope storage
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage # scope san-image primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image # scope path primary
switch-A /org/service-profile/storage/san-image/path # set lun lun100
switch-A /org/service-profile/path* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/path #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show path	
show storage	

# set mac aging

To set up MAC aging, use the **set mac aging** command.

**set mac-aging** {*number-of-days number-of-hours number -of-minutes number-of-seconds* | **mode-default** | **never**}

## Syntax Description


## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to set up MAC aging:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # set mac-aging 359 11 59 59
switch-A /eth-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set mode (eth-uplink)	
show eth-uplink	
show	

# set mac-pool

To specify a pool of MAC addresses for a vNIC template, use the **set mac-pool** command.

**set mac-pool** *mac-pool*

## Syntax Description

<i>mac-pool</i>	Name of a MAC address pool.
-----------------	-----------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify an existing pool of MAC addresses for dynamic assignment to a vNIC (virtual network interface card) template.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify the MAC address pool for a vNIC:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vnic-templ sp10
switch-A /org/vnic-templ # set mac-pool pool192
switch-A /org/vnic-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vnic-templ	

# set maxcap

To set the maximum capacity, use the **set maxcap** command.

**set maxcap** { *max-cap* | **unspecified** }

## Syntax Description

<i>max-cap</i>	Maximum capacity. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies unspecified capacity.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Storage (/org/server-qual/storage)  
Memory (/org/server-qual/memory)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the maximum capacity of the memory array.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum capacity:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq3
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage
switch-A /org/service-qual/storage # set maxcap 10000000
switch-A /org/service-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-qual/storage #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show storage	

# set maxcores

To set the maximum number of cores, use the **set maxcores** command.

**set maxcores** { *max-cores* | **unspecified** }

## Syntax Description

<i>max-cores</i>	Maximum number of cores. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified number of cores.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the maximum number of processor cores.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum number of cores:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set maxcores 100
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

# set max-field-size

To configure the maximum data field size for the Fibre Channel interface, use the **set max-field-size** command.

**set max-field-size** *max-field-size*

Syntax Description	<i>max-field-size</i>	The maximum data field size. The range is 256 to 2112 bytes; the default is 2048.
--------------------	-----------------------	---

Command Default	The maximum data field size is 2048 bytes.
-----------------	--

Command Modes	Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba) Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)
---------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to configure the maximum data field size for the Fibre Channel interface in a vHBA (virtual host bus adapter).
------------------	---

Examples	<p>This example shows how to configure the maximum data field size for the Fibre Channel interface in a vHBA template:</p> <pre>switch-A# scope org org10 switch-A /org # scope vhba-templ sp10 switch-A /org/vhba-templ # set max-field-size 512 switch-A /org/vhba-templ* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/vhba-templ #</pre>
----------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show vhba-templ	

# set maximum

To set the maximum, use the **set maximum** command.

**set maximum** { *maximum* | **unspecified** }

## Syntax Description

<i>maximum</i>	Maximum
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies unspecified maximum.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Capacity qualification (/org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the maximum capacity for the selected adapter type.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq100
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope adapter
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter # scope cap-qual fcoe
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual # set maximum 100
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter	
show cap-qual	



# set max-ports

To set the maximum number of ports a port profile can use, use the **set max-ports** command.

**set max-ports** *maximun-number*

Syntax Description	
<i>maximun-number</i>	The maximum number of ports. The range of valid values is 1 to 4096.

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)
---------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The maximum number of ports that can be associated with a single distributed virtual switch (DVS) is 4096. If the DVS has only one associated port profile, that port profile can be configured with up to 4096 ports. However, if the DVS has more than one associated port profile, the total number of ports associated with all of those port profiles combined cannot exceed 4096.
------------------	---

Examples	This example shows how to set the maximum number of ports a port profile can use:
----------	---

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # set max-ports 100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show client	
	show port-profile	

# set maxprocs

To set the maximum number of processors, use the **set maxprocs** command.

**set maxprocs** { *maxprocs* | **unspecified** }

## Syntax Description

<i>max-procs</i>	Maximum number of processors. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified number of processors.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum number of processors:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set maxprocs 10
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

# set maxsize

To configure a maximum destination message size for Call Home messages, use the **set maxsize** command.

**set maxsize** *maxsize*

## Syntax Description

<i>maxsize</i>	Maximum message size in bytes.
----------------	--------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure a maximum destination message size for Call Home messages. The range is 0 to 5000000 bytes; the default is 1000000.

For full-text and xml messages, the maximum recommended size is 5000000. For short-text messages, the maximum recommended size is 100000. For messages sent to CiscoTAC-1, the maximum message size must be 5000000.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a maximum Call Home message size of 10000 bytes:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # enter profile TestProfile
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # set maxsize 10000
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set format	
show callhome	

# set maxthreads

To set the maximum number of threads, use the **set maxthreads** command.

**set maxthreads** { *maxthreads* | **unspecified** }

## Syntax Description

<i>max-threads</i>	Maximum number of threads. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified number of threads.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum number of threads:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set maxthreads 10
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

# set mgmt-fw-policy

To set the management firmware policy, use the **set mgmt-fw-policy** command.

**set mgmt-fw-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Management firmware policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to associate the specified management firmware policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the management firmware policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10
switch-A /org/service-profile # set mgmt-fw-policy mfwP10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show association	
show service-profile	

# set mincap

To set the minimum capacity, use the **set mincap** command.

**set mincap** { *mincap* | **unspec** }

## Syntax Description

<i>min-cap</i>	Maximum capacity. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies unspecified capacity.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Storage (/org/server-qual/storage)  
Memory (/org/server-qual/memory)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the minimum capacity of the memory array.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the minimum capacity:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq3
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage
switch-A /org/service-qual/storage # set mincap 1000000
switch-A /org/service-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-qual/storage #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show storage	

# set mincores

To set the minimum number of cores, use the **set mincores** command.

**set mincores** { *mincores* | **unspecified** }

## Syntax Description

<i>min-cores</i>	Minimum number of cores. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified number of cores.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the minimum number of processor cores.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the minimum number of cores:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set mincores 2
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

# set minprocs

To set the minimum number of processors, use the **set minprocs** command.

**set minprocs** { *min-procs* | **unspecified** }

## Syntax Description

<i>min-procs</i>	Minimum number of processors. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified number of processors.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum number of processors:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set minprocs 1
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	



# set minthreads

To set the minimum number of threads, use the **set minthreads** command.

**set minthreads** { *min-threads* | **unspecified** }

## Syntax Description

<i>min-threads</i>	Minimum number of threads. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified number of threads.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the minimum number of threads:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set minthreads 1
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

# set mode

To set the mode, use the **set mode** command.

```
set mode { any-configuration| no-local-storage | no-raid| raid-mirrored | raid-striped } { end-host |
switch } { one-shot | staged }
```

## Syntax Description

<b>any-configuration</b>	Specifies any configuration for the local disk.
<b>no-local-storage</b>	Specifies no local storage.
<b>no-raid</b>	Specifies no RAID configuration on the local disk.
<b>raid-mirrored</b>	Specifies RAID mirroring on the local disk.
<b>raid-striped</b>	Specifies RAID striping on the local disk.
<b>end-host</b>	Specifies end host Ethernet switching mode.
<b>switch</b>	Specifies switch Ethernet switching mode.
<b>one-shot</b>	Specifies one shot.
<b>staged</b>	Specifies staged.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local disk configuration under organization (/org/local-disk-config)  
 Firmware management pack (/org/fw-mgmt-pack)  
 Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)  
 Firmware host pack (/org/fw-host-pack)  
 Local disk configuration under service profile (/org/service-profile/local-disk-config)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	The <b>one-shot</b> command was removed from the CLI in /org/fw-mgmt-pack and /org/fw-host-pack.
1.1(1)	The <b>staged</b> command was removed from the CLI in /org/fw-mgmt-pack and /org/fw-host-pack.

## Usage Guidelines

The disk policy configures any optional SAS local drives that have been installed on a server through the onboard RAID controller of the local drive. This policy enables you to set a local disk mode for all servers that are associated with a service profile that includes the local disk configuration policy. The disk modes include the following:

- **Any Configuration**—For a server configuration that carries forward the local disk configuration without any changes.
- **No Local Storage**—For a diskless workstation or a SAN only configuration. If you select this option, you cannot associate any service profile which uses this policy with a server that has a local disk.
- **No RAID**—For a server configuration that removes the RAID and leaves the disk MBR and payload unaltered.
- **RAID Mirrored**—For a 2-disk RAID 1 server configuration.
- **RAID Striped**—For a 2-disk RAID 0 server configuration.

You must include this policy in a service profile, and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect.

The Ethernet switching mode determines how the switch behaves as a switching device between the servers. End-host mode allows the switch to act as an end host to the network, representing all server (hosts) connected to it through vNICs and the network. Switch mode is the traditional Ethernet switching mode.

Mode eth-uplink only supports the keywords **end-host** and **switch**.

Modes /org/fw-host-pack and /org/fw-mgmt only support the keywords **one-shot** and **staged**.

Modes /org/service-profile/local-disk-config and /org/local-disk-config only support the keywords **any-configuration**, **no-local-storage**, **no-raid**, **raid-mirrored**, and **raid-striped**.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the mode:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # set mode switch
switch-A /eth-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink #
```

# set module

To specify the management logging threshold for a specific module, use the **set module** command.

```
set module module-name { crit | major| minor| warn| info| debug4 | debug3 | debug2 | debug1 | debug0
}
```

## Syntax Description

<i>module-name</i>	Name of a specific module
<b>crit</b>	Critical (highest) level
<b>major</b>	Major level
<b>minor</b>	Minor level
<b>warn</b>	Warning level
<b>info</b>	Informational level
<b>debug4</b>	Debug 4 level
<b>debug3</b>	Debug 3 level
<b>debug2</b>	Debug 2 level
<b>debug1</b>	Debug 1 level
<b>debug0</b>	Debug 0 (lowest) level

## Command Default

The default management logging threshold is info.

## Command Modes

Management logging (/monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the management logging threshold for a specific module. The threshold options are listed in order of decreasing urgency in the Syntax Description.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify the management logging threshold to major for a specific module:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
```

```
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging  
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # set module test13 major  
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging* # commit-buffer  
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show (mgmt-logging)	

# set modulus

To select the key length in a keyring, use the **set modulus** command.

**set modulus { mod1024 | mod1536 | mod2048 | mod512 }**

## Syntax Description

<b>mod1024</b>	The key size is 1024 bits.
<b>mod1536</b>	The key size is 1536 bits.
<b>mod2048</b>	The key size is 2048 bits.
<b>mod512</b>	The key size is 512 bits.

## Command Default

The key size is 1024 bits.

## Command Modes

Keyring (/security/keyring)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to select a key length in a keyring.

## Examples

This example shows how to select a key length of 1536 bits in a keyring:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope keyring MyKR05
switch-A /security/keyring # set modulus mod1536
switch-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/keyring #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	

# set mtu

To set an Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU), use the **set mtu** command.

**set mtu** { *mtu* | **fc** | **normal** }

## Syntax Description

<i>mtu</i>	MTU. The range of valid values is 1538 to 9216.
<b>fc</b>	Specifies Fibre Channel MTU.
<b>normal</b>	Specifies normal MTU.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet classified (/eth-server/qos/eth-classified)

Ethernet default (/eth-server/qos/eth-default)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set an MTU:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified # set mtu fc
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

## set mtu (eth-best-effort)

To set the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit), use the **set mtu** command in eth-best-effort mode.

**set mtu** { *mtu* | **fc** | **normal** }

### Syntax Description

<i>mtu</i>	The MTU. The range of valid values is 1538 to 9216.
<b>fc</b>	Specifies Fibre Channel MTU.
<b>normal</b>	Specifies normal MTU.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Ethernet best effort (/eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Following are the MTU settings for **fc** and **normal** :

- **fc** —2240 octets/byte
- **normal** —1528 octets/byte

### Examples

This example shows how to set the MTU:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-best-effort
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-eth-best-effort # set mtu fc
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-eth-best-effort* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	



## set mtu (vnic)

To set the MTU of a vNIC, use the **set mtu** command.

**set mtu** *mtu*

### Syntax Description

<i>mtu</i>	The MTU. The range of valid values is 1500 to 9000.
------------	---

### Command Default

The vNIC MTU is 1500.

### Command Modes

Virtual NIC service profile (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) of a vNIC (virtual network interface card).

### Examples

This example shows how to set the MTU for a vNIC:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vnic-templ sp10
switch-A /org/vnic-templ # set mtu 9000
switch-A /org/vnic-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show vnic	
show vnic-templ	

# set multicast-optimize

To optimize the class for sending multicast packets, use the **set multicast-optimize** command.

**set multicast-optimize { no | yes }**

## Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	The class is not optimized for sending multicast packets.
<b>yes</b>	The class is optimized for sending multicast packets.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet classified (/eth-server/qos/eth-classified)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to optimize the class for sending multicast packets.

## Examples

This example shows how to optimize the QoS bronze class for sending multicast packets:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified bronze
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified # set multicast optimize yes
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-classified	

# set name

To set name, use the **set name** command.

**set name** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Port channel (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a name:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope switch
switch-A /eth-uplink/switch # scope port-channel 10
switch-A /eth-uplink/switch/port-channel # set name pc10
switch-A /eth-uplink/switch/port-channel* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/switch/port-channel #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show member-port	
show port-channel	

# set native

To set the VLAN as the native VLAN, use the **set native** command.

**set native { no | yes }**

## Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	Specifies that the current VLAN is not the native VLAN.
<b>yes</b>	Specifies that the current VLAN is the native VLAN.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet uplink fabric VLAN (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the VLAN as the native VLAN.



### Note

Only one VLAN can exist as the native VLAN. If you set multiple VLANs as the native VLAN, the last one to be set becomes the native VLAN.

## Examples

This example sets the current VLAN as the native VLAN:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # create vlan finance 3955
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan* # set native
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vlan	

# set normal-value

To set a value for a property, use the **set normal-value** command.

**set normal-value** *value*

## Syntax Description

<i>value</i>	The value of a property in a class. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.
--------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)  
 Fibre channel (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)  
 Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)  
 Organization (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You must have a class and a property created in order to execute the **set normal-value** command. The command is used to set the value of the property you created.

## Examples

The following example shows how to set a value for the bytes-rx-delta property in fc-stats class:

```
switch-A#scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100

switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # scope class fc-stats
switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class # scope property bytes-rx-delta
switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property # set normal-value 100000
switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show property	

# set numberofblocks

To set the number of blocks, use the **set numberofblocks** command.

**set numberofblocks** { *number* | **unspecified** }

## Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Number of storage blocks. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified number of blocks.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Storage (/org/server-qual/storage)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

The following example shows how to set the number of blocks:

```
switch-A# scope org org120
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq20
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage # set numberofblocks 100000
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show storage	

# set nw-control-policy

To set a network control policy name , use the **set nw-control-policy** command.

**set nw-control-policy** *policy-name*

Syntax Description	
<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default	None
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Command Modes	vNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)
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Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a network control policy name:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp3
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic3
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set nw-control-policy ncp3
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show eth-if	
	show service-profile	

# set offload large-receive

To enable or disable offloading of large packet reassembly, use the **set offload large-receive** command.

**set offload large-receive { disabled | enabled }**

## Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	The CPU processes all large packets.
<b>enabled</b>	The hardware reassembles all segmented packets before sending them to the CPU.

## Command Default

Enabled

## Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable offloading of large packet reassembly. Enabling this option may reduce CPU utilization and increase inbound throughput.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable the offloading of large packet reassembly:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set offload large-receive enabled
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	



# set offload tcp-rx-checksum

To enable or disable the offloading of packet checksum validation, use the **set offload tcp-rx-checksum** command.

**set offload tcp-rx-checksum { disabled | enabled }**

## Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	The CPU validates all packet checksums.
<b>enabled</b>	The CPU sends all packet checksums to the hardware for validation.

## Command Default

Enabled

## Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable the offloading of packet checksum validation. Enabling this option may reduce CPU utilization.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable the offloading of packet checksum validation:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set offload tcp-rx-checksum enabled
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	

# set offload tcp-segment

To enable or disable the offloading of large TCP packet segmentation, use the **set offload tcp-segment** command.

**set offload tcp-segment { disabled | enabled }**

## Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	The CPU segments large TCP packets.
<b>enabled</b>	The CPU sends large TCP packets to the hardware to be segmented.

## Command Default

Enabled

## Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable the offloading of large TCP packet segmentation. Enabling this option may reduce CPU overhead and increase throughput rate.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable the offloading of large TCP packet segmentation:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set offload tcp-segment enabled
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	

# set offload tcp-tx-checksum

To enable or disable the offloading of transmit checksum calculations, use the **set offload tcp-tx-checksum** command.

**set offload tcp-tx-checksum { disabled | enabled }**

## Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	The CPU calculates all packet checksums.
<b>enabled</b>	The CPU sends all packets to the hardware so that the checksum can be calculated.

## Command Default

Enabled

## Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable the offloading of transmit checksum calculations. Enabling this option may reduce CPU overhead.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable the offloading of transmit checksum calculations:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set offload tcp-tx-checksum enabled
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	

## set order (device boot order)

To set the boot order for a device, use the **set order** command in lan, storage, and vmedia modes.

**set order** { 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 }

### Syntax Description

<b>1</b>	Specifies first in the boot order.
<b>2</b>	Specifies second in the boot order.
<b>3</b>	Specifies third in the boot order.
<b>4</b>	Specifies fourth in the boot order.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

LAN (/org/boot-policy/lan)  
 Storage (/org/boot-policy/storage)  
 Virtual media (/org/boot-policy/virtual-media)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to set the LAN boot order:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp3
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope lan

switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba # set order 1
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show lan	
show storage	

## set order (vhba pci scan order)

To set the PCI scan order for a vHBA, use the **set order** command in vhba mode.

**set order** { *order* | **unspecified** }

### Syntax Description

<i>order</i>	The order. The range of valid values is 0 to 99.
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies that the order is unspecified.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to set the PCI scan order:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp2
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhb1

switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba # set order 1
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show vhba	

## set order (vnic relative order)

To set the relative order for a vNIC, use the **set order** command.

**set order** { *order* | **unspecified** }

### Syntax Description

<i>order</i>	The order. The range of valid values is 0 to 99.
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies that the order is unspecified.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to set the relative order:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic1

switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set order 1
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show vnic	

# set out-of-band

To configure out-of-band access to a fabric interconnect, use the **set out-of-band** command.

**set out-of-band** { **ip** *oob-ip* | **netmask** *oob-netmask* | **gw** *oob-gw* } +

## Syntax Description

<b>ip</b> <i>oob-ip</i>	Specifies the IP address for out-of-band access.
<b>netmask</b> <i>oob-netmask</i>	Specifies the IP netmask for out-of-band access.
<b>gw</b> <i>oob-gw</i>	Specifies the IP gateway address for out-of-band access.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Fabric interconnect (/fabric-interconnect)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure out-of-band access to a fabric interconnect.



### Note

Changing the out-of-band access configuration may disconnect the current CLI session.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure out-of-band access for fabric A:

```
switch-A# scope fabric-interconnect a
switch-A /fabric-interconnect # set out-of-band ip 192.20.1.28
Warning: When committed, this change may disconnect the current CLI session
switch-A /fabric-interconnect* # set out-of-band netmask 255.255.248.0
Warning: When committed, this change may disconnect the current CLI session
switch-A /fabric-interconnect* # set out-of-band gw 192.20.1.1
Warning: When committed, this change may disconnect the current CLI session
switch-A /fabric-interconnect* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fabric-interconnect #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fabric-interconnect	

# set password

To set up a password, use the **set password** command.

## set password

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

End point user (/org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser)  
 Backup (/system/backup)  
 Import configuration (/system/import-config)  
 Local user (/security/local-user)  
 Security (/security)  
 Download task (/firmware/download-task)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The password must be a minimum of eight characters.

After entering the set password command, you are prompted to enter and confirm the password. For security purposes, the password that you type does not appear in the CLI.

### Examples

This example shows how to set up a password:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # set password
Enter the password:
Confirm the password:
switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show remote-user	



## set password (snmp-user)

To set up a SNMPv3 password, use the **set password** command in snmp-user mode.

### set password

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### Command Default

None

#### Command Modes

SNMP user (/monitoring/snmp-user)

#### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

#### Usage Guidelines

Password must be a minimum 8 characters.

No text appears when you enter your password at the `Enter a password: prompt` or the `Confirm the password: prompt`. This is default behavior and cannot be changed.

#### Examples

This example shows how to set up a SNMPv3 password:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # scope snmp-user SU10
switch /monitoring/snmp-user # set password
Enter a password:
Confirm the password:
switch /monitoring/snmp-user* # commit-buffer
switch /monitoring/snmp-user #
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-user	

# set path

To specify the absolute path to the file on the remote server, use the **set path** command.

**set path** *path*

## Syntax Description

<i>path</i>	Specifies the absolute path to the file on the remote server.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Firmware download task (/firmware/download-task)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the absolute path to the file on the remote server.

If you use SCP as the file transfer protocol, the absolute path is always required. If you use any other protocol, you may not need to specify a remote path if the file resides in the default download folder.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify the remote server path in which the firmware download file resides:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware # scope download-task ucs-k9-bundle.1.1.0.279.bin
switch-A /firmware/download-task # set path /firmware/bin/1.1
switch-A /firmware/download-task #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show download-task	

# set perdiskcap

To set per-disk capacity, use the **set perdiskcap** command.

**set perdiskcap** { *number* | **unspecified** }

Syntax Description	<i>number</i>	Capacity number. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.
	<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified amount of capacity.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Storage (/org/server-qual/storage)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

The following example shows how to set the per-disk capacity:

```
switch-A# scope org org120
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq20
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage # set perdiskcap 110000
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show memory	
	show storage	

# set pers-bind

To disable or enable persistent binding, use the **set pers-bind** command.

**set pers-bind { disabled | enabled }**

## Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	Specifies binding disabled.
<b>enabled</b>	Specifies binding enabled.

## Command Default

Persistent binding is disabled.

## Command Modes

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to disable or enable persistent binding to Fibre Channel targets.

## Examples

This example shows how to disable or enable persistent binding:

```
switch-A# scope org org30a
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp101
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhba17
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba # set pers-bind enabled
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

# set phone

To set the phone user name, use the **set phone** command.

**set phone** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the user. The range of valid values is 1 to 512.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local user (/security/local-user)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the phone user name:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope local-user admin10
switch-A /security/local-user # set phone admin10
switch-A /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/local-user #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show user-sessions	

# set phone-contact

To configure a primary contact phone number for the customer organization, use the **set phone-contact** command.

**set phone-contact** *phone-contact*

## Syntax Description

*phone-contact*

Phone number.

## Command Default

None.

## Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure a primary contact phone number to be included in Call Home messages. Enter up to 512 characters.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure a primary contact phone number:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set phone-contact +1-011-408-555-1212
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	

# set pin-group

To set the pin group, use the **set pin-group** command.

**set pin-group** *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> Pin group name. The name can contain 1 to 16 characters.
--------------------	--

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Dynamic connection policy (/org/dynamic-conn-policy) Hypervisor connectivity (/org/service-profile/hv-conn) Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba) Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ) Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic) Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)
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Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to specify the pin group to use for the vNIC.
------------------	--

Examples	<p>This example shows how to set the pin group:</p> <pre>switch-A# scope org org10 switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10 switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic20 switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set pin-group pg1 switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #</pre>
----------	---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show eth-if	
	show vnic	

# set pool

To set a pool, use the **set pool** command.

**set pool** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Pool name. The range of valid values is 1 to
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Pooling policy (/org/pooling-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to add a pool to your pooling policy. Only one pool can be set for each pooling policy.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope pooling-policy pp100
switch-A /org/pooling-policy # set pool pool100
switch-A /org/pooling-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/pooling-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show pooling-policy	



# set port

To set the port number, use the **set port** command.

**set port** *number*

## Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Port number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.
---------------	---

## Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)  
Server under LDAP (/security/ldap/server)  
SNMP host (/monitoring/snmphost)  
Server under TACACS (/security/tacacs/server)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

In Call Home configuration, use this command to specify the port used to communicate with the SMTP server. The default SMTP port number is 25.

In LDAP configuration, use this command to specify the port used to communicate with the LDAP server. The default LDAP server port number is 389.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the SMTP server port number in the Call Home configuration:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set port 25
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

This example shows how to set the LDAP server port number in the LDAP configuration:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # scope server s100
switch-A /security/ldap/server # set port 100
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show ldap	
show server	

# set port io-throttle-count

To specify the number of IO operations that can be pending in the vHBA at one time, use the **set port io-throttle-count** command.

**set port io-throttle-count** *io-throttle-count*

## Syntax Description

*io-throttle-count*

The range is 256 to 4096; the default is 512;

## Command Default

Up to 16 pending IO operations are supported.

## Command Modes

Fibre Channel policy (/org/fc-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the number of IO operations that can be pending in the vHBA at one time.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a limit of 64 pending IO operations:

```
switch-A# scope org /
switch-A /org # scope fc-policy fcPolicy13
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set port io-throttle-count 64
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show port (fc-policy)	

# set port max-field-size

To specify the maximum Fibre Channel frame payload size, use the **set port max-field-size** command.

**set port max-field-size** *max-field-size*

## Syntax Description

<i>max-field-size</i>	Specifies the maximum Fibre Channel frame payload size. The range is 256 to 2112 bytes; the default is 2112.
-----------------------	--

## Command Default

The maximum frame payload size is 2112 bytes.

## Command Modes

Fibre Channel policy (/org/fc-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was deprecated.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the maximum Fibre Channel frame payload size supported by the vHBA.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a maximum frame payload size of 1024 bytes:

```
switch-A# scope org /
switch-A /org # scope fc-policy fcPolicy13
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set port max-field-size 1024
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show port (fc-policy)	

# set port max-luns

To specify the maximum number of LUNs supported per target, use the **set port max-luns** command.

**set port max-luns** *max-luns*

## Syntax Description

<i>max-luns</i>	Specifies the maximum number of LUNs. The range is 1 to 1024 LUNs; the default is 256.
-----------------	--

## Command Default

A maximum of 256 LUNs is supported per target.

## Command Modes

Fibre Channel policy (/org/fc-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the maximum number of logical unit numbers (LUNs) supported per target.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a maximum of 512 LUNs per target:

```
switch-A# scope org /  
switch-A /org # scope fc-policy fcPolicy13  
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set port max-luns 512  
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer  
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show port (fc-policy)	

# set port-f-logs retries

To configure the number of Fibre Channel port fabric login (FLOGI) retries, use the **set port-f-logs retries** command.

**set port-f-logs retries** {*retries*| **infinite**}

## Syntax Description

<i>retries</i>	Number of FLOGI retries.
<b>infinite</b>	Retry FLOGI until successful.

## Command Default

The number of retries is 1000.

## Command Modes

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of Fibre Channel port fabric login (FLOGI) retries. You can configure a number between 0 and 4294967295, or you can use the **infinite** keyword to retry until successful.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure 10000 FLOGI retries:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set port-f-logs retries 10000
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set port-f-logs timeout	
show port-f-logs	

# set port-f-logging timeout

To configure the Fibre Channel port fabric login (FLOGI) timeout, use the **set port-f-logging timeout** command.

**set port-f-logging timeout** *timeout*

## Syntax Description

<i>timeout</i>	The number of milliseconds (msec) to wait for the login to succeed.
----------------	---

## Command Default

The timeout is 2000 msec.

## Command Modes

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the Fibre Channel port fabric login (FLOGI) timeout. You can configure a number between 1000 and 255000.milliseconds.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure an FLOGI timeout of 20 seconds:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set port-f-logging timeout 20000
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set port-f-logging retries	
show port-f-logging	

# set port-p-logic retries

To configure the number of Fibre Channel port-to-port login (PLOGI) retries, use the **set port-p-logic retries** command.

**set port-p-logic retries** *retries*

Syntax Description	<i>retries</i>	Number of PLOGI retries.
--------------------	----------------	--------------------------

Command Default	The number of retries is 3.
-----------------	-----------------------------

Command Modes	Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)
---------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to configure the number of Fibre Channel port-to-port login (PLOGI) retries. You can configure a number between 0 and 255.
------------------	---

Examples	<p>This example shows how to configure 100 PLOGI retries:</p> <pre>switch-A# scope org switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19 switch-A /org/fc-policy # set port-p-logic retries 100 switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/fc-policy #</pre>
----------	---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set port-p-logic timeout	
	show port-p-logic	

# set port-p-logging timeout

To configure the Fibre Channel port-to-port login (PLOGI) timeout, use the **set port-p-logging timeout** command.

**set port-p-logging timeout** *timeout*

## Syntax Description

<i>timeout</i>	The number of milliseconds (msec) to wait for the login to succeed.
----------------	---

## Command Default

The timeout is 2000 msec.

## Command Modes

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the Fibre Channel port-to-port login (PLOGI) timeout. You can configure a number between 1000 and 255000.milliseconds.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure a PLOGI timeout of 20 seconds:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set port-p-logging timeout 20000
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set port-p-logging retries	
show port-p-logging	



# set preserve-pooled-values

To preserve pool-derived identities in a backup, use the **set preserve-pooled-values** command.

**set preserve-pooled-values** { no | yes }

## Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	Pool-derived identities are not preserved.
<b>yes</b>	Pool-derived identities are preserved.

## Command Default

Pool-derived identities are not preserved.

## Command Modes

System backup (/system/backup)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to preserve pool-derived vHBA WWPN, vNIC MAC, WWNN and UUID identities in a backup.

## Examples

This example specifies that pool-derived identities are preserved in a backup:

```
server-A# scope system
server-A /system # create backup ftp: full-state enabled
Password:
server-A /system/backup* # set preserve-pooled-values yes
server-A /system/backup* # commit-buffer
server-A /system/backup #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	

# set prio

To set the QoS (Quality of Service) priority level, use the **set prio** command.

## policy mode

**set prio { auto | on }**

## egress-policy mode

**set prio {best-effort | bronze | fc | gold | platinum | silver}**

### Syntax Description

<b>auto</b>	Sets priority to automatic.
<b>on</b>	Enables priority.
<b>best-effort</b>	Sets priority to the best effort level.
<b>bronze</b>	Sets priority to the the bronze level.
<b>fc</b>	Sets priority to the Fibre Channel level.
<b>gold</b>	Sets priority to the gold level.
<b>platinum</b>	Sets priority to the platinum level.
<b>silver</b>	Sets priority to the silver level.

### Command Default

For policy mode, the default is Auto.  
For egress-policy mode, the default is Best Effort.

### Command Modes

Policy (/eth-uplink/flow-control/policy)  
Egress policy (/org/qos-policy/egress-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced for policy mode.
1.1(1)	This command was introduced for egress-policy mode.

### Usage Guidelines

Following are the ratings of the different priorities:

- Best effort—All unmatched

- Bronze—1
- FC—3
- Gold—4
- Platinum—5
- Silver—2

### Examples

This example shows how to set priority in policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # scope policy
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy # set prio on
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# set privilege

To configure administrative or read-only privileges for an endpoint user, use the **set privilege** command.

**set privilege { admin | readonly }**

## Syntax Description

<b>admin</b>	The user has administrative privileges.
<b>readonly</b>	The user has read-only privileges.

## Command Default

None.

## Command Modes

IPMI endpoint user (/org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure administrative or read-only privileges for an IPMI endpoint user.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure read-only privileges for an endpoint user:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ReadOnly
server-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # scope epuser bob
server-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser # set privilege readonly
server-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show epuser	

# set priv-password

To set up a privacy password, use the **set priv-password** command.

## set priv-password

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

SNMP user (/monitoring/snmp-user)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Password must be a minimum 8 characters.

No text appears when you enter your password at the `Enter a password: prompt` or the `Confirm the password: prompt`. This is default behavior and cannot be changed.

### Examples

This example shows how to set up a privacy password:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # scope snmp-user SU10
switch /monitoring/snmp-user # set priv-password
Enter a password:
Confirm the password:
switch /monitoring/snmp-user* # commit-buffer
switch /monitoring/snmp-user #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-user	

# set protocol

To specify a file transfer protocol, use the **set protocol** command.

**set protocol** { **ftp** | **scp** | **sftp** | **tftp** }

## Syntax Description

<b>ftp</b>	Specifies the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) for file transfer.
<b>scp</b>	Specifies the Secure Copy Protocol (SCP) for file transfer.
<b>sftp</b>	Specifies the Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) for file transfer.
<b>tftp</b>	Specifies the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) for file transfer.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Configuration import (/system/import-config)  
System backup (/system/backup)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify a file transfer protocol.

## Examples

This example specifies SFTP as the file transfer protocol for importing a configuration file:

```
server-A# scope system
server-A /system # scope import-config host35
server-A /system/import-config # set protocol sftp
server-A /system/import-config* # commit-buffer
server-A /system/import-config #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	
show import-config	

# set qos-policy

To set the QoS policy, use the **set qos-policy** command.

**set qos-policy** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table><tr><td><i>name</i></td><td>QoS policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.</td></tr></table>	<i>name</i>	QoS policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.				
<i>name</i>	QoS policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None						
<b>Command Modes</b>	Port profile (/eth-uplink/port-profile) Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba) Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ) Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic) Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)						
<b>Command History</b>	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>	Release	Modification	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.		
Release	Modification						
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.						
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify the QoS policy to use for the vNIC.						
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to set the QoS policy:</p> <pre>switch-A# scope org org30 switch-A /org # scope vnic-templ vnict10 switch-A /org/vnic-templ # set qos-policy qp10 switch-A /org/vnic-templ* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/vnic-templ #</pre>						
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>show eth-if</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>show qos-policy</td><td></td></tr></table>	Command	Description	show eth-if		show qos-policy	
Command	Description						
show eth-if							
show qos-policy							

# set qualifier

To set a qualifier, use the **set qualifier** command.

**set qualifier** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Qualifier name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Server inherit policy (/org/server-inherit-policy)  
 Server discovery policy (/org/server-disc-policy)  
 Pooling policy (/org/pooling-policy)  
 Chassis discovery policy (/org/chassis-disc-policy)  
 Automatic configuration policy (/org/autoconfig-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to add a qualifier to your policy. Only one qualifier can be set for each policy.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a qualifier:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-disc-policy sdp100
switch-A /org/server-disc-policy # set qualifier q100
switch-A /org/server-disc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-disc-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show pooling policy	
show server-disc-policy	



# set rate

To set the QoS (Quality of Service) rate and burst, use the **set rate** command.

**set rate** {**rate** *rate-number* **burst** *burst-number* | **line-rate** *burst-number*}

## Syntax Description

<b>rate</b>	Sets the rate.
<i>rate-number</i>	The rate number, in bits.
<b>burst</b>	Sets the burst.
<i>burst-number</i>	The burst number, in bits.
<b>line-rate</b>	Sets rate to line rate.

## Command Default

The default is line rate and 10240.

## Command Modes

Egress policy (/org/qos-policy/egress-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The rate number, in bits. The range of valid values is 0 to 10000000. The burst number, in bits. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the rate and burst:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope qos-policy qp10
switch-A /org/qos-policy # scope egress-policy
switch-A /org/qos-policy/egress-policy # set rate rate 10000 burst 1000
switch-A /org/qos-policy/egress-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/qos-policy/egress-policy #
```

## Related Commands

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show egress-policy	
show qos-policy	

# set reboot-on-update

To set reboot on updates, use the **set reboot-on-update** command.

**set reboot-on-update { no | yes }**

## Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	Specifies no reboot on updates.
<b>yes</b>	Specifies reboot on updates.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)  
 Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set reboot on updates:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp112
switch-A /org/boot-policy # set reboot-on-update yes
switch-A /org/boot-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-policy	
show storage	

# set receive

To set receive, use the **set receive** command.

**set receive { off | on }**

## Syntax Description

<b>off</b>	Specifies receive off.
<b>on</b>	Specifies receive on.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Flow control policy (/eth-uplink/flow-control/policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify flow control receive options.

When you specify **off**, pause requests from the network are ignored and traffic flow continues as normal.

When you specify **on**, pause requests are honored and all traffic is halted on that uplink port until the network cancels the pause request

## Examples

This example shows how to set receive:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # scope policy fcpolicy110
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy # set receive on
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show stats-threshold-policy	
show policy	

## set recv-queue count

To configure the number of receive queue resources to allocate, use the **set recv-queue count** command.

**set recv-queue count** *count*

### Syntax Description

<i>count</i>	Number of queue resources.
--------------	----------------------------

### Command Default

The receive queue count is 1.

### Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)  
Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of receive queue resources to allocate. Enter a number between 1 and 256.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure the number of receive queue resources for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set recv-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set trans-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set comp-queue count 200
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
set comp-queue count	
set recv-queue ring-size	
show eth-policy	
show fc-policy	

# set recv-queue ring-size

To configure the number of descriptors in the receive queue, use the **set recv-queue ring-size** command.

**set recv-queue ring-size** *ring-size*

## Syntax Description

<i>ring-size</i>	Number of descriptors.
------------------	------------------------

## Command Default

The receive queue ring size is 512.

## Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)  
Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of descriptors in the receive queue. Enter a number between 64 and 4096.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the receive queue ring size for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set recv-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set recv-queue ring-size 1024
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set recv-queue count	
show eth-policy	
show fc-policy	

# set redundancy

To set up power supply redundancy, use the **set redundancy** command.

**set redundancy { grid | n-plus-1 | non-redund }**

## Syntax Description

<b>grid</b>	Specifies grid redundancy.
<b>n-plus-1</b>	Specifies n+1 redundancy.
<b>non-redund</b>	Specifies no redundancy.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Power supply unit policy (/org/psu-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

In the non-redundant scheme, all installed power supplies are turned on and load balanced evenly. Smaller configurations, requiring less than 2500W, can be powered by a single power supply. However, a single power supply does not provide redundancy. More common configurations require two or more power supplies (if requirements are between 2500 and 5000 watts peak) in non-redundant mode.

In the n+1 scheme implies, the chassis contains the total number of power supplies to satisfy non-redundancy, plus one additional power supply for redundancy. All the power supplies that are participating in n+1 redundancy are turned on, and equally share the power load for the chassis. If any additional power supplies are installed, UCS Manager recognizes these unnecessary power supplies and turns them off.

If a power supply should fail, the surviving supply(s) can provide power to the chassis. In addition, UCS Manager turns on any turned-off power supplies, to bring the system back to n+1 status.

To provide n+1 protection, the following number of power supplies are recommended:

- Chassis requires less than 2500W—Two power supplies
- Chassis requires greater than 2500W—Three power supplies

Adding an additional power supply to either of these configurations will provide an extra level of protection. UCS Manager turns on the extra power supply in the event of a failure, and restores n+1 protection.

The grid redundant configuration is used when you have two power sources to power a chassis, or you require greater than n+1 redundancy. If one source fails, which causes a loss of power to one or two power supplies, the surviving power supplies on the other power circuit continue to provide power to the chassis.

A common reason for using grid redundancy is if the rack power distribution is such that power is provided by two PDUs and you want the grid redundancy protection in the case of a PDU failure.

To provide grid redundancy or greater than n+1 protection, the following number of power supplies are recommended:

- Chassis requires less than 2500W—Two power supplies
- Chassis requires greater than 2500W—Four power supplies

### Examples

This example shows how to set up power supply redundancy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope psu-policy
switch-A /org/psu-policy # set redundancy n-plus-1
switch-A /org/psu-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/psu-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show psu	
show psu-policy	

# set regenerate

To regenerate the keys in the default keyring, use the **set regenerate** command.

**set regenerate {no|yes}**

## Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	Do not regenerate the keys.
<b>yes</b>	Regenerate the keys.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Keyring (/security/keyring)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to regenerate the RSA keys in the default keyring. This command is accepted only in the default keyring.

## Examples

This example shows how to regenerate the keys in the default keyring:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope keyring default
switch-A /security/keyring # set regenerate yes
switch-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/keyring #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	



# set remote-file

To specify the name of a file to be transferred, use the **set remote-file** command.

## set remote-file

**set remote-file** *remote-file*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>remote-file</i> Specifies the file name.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None						
<b>Command Modes</b>	Configuration import (/system/import-config) System backup (/system/backup)						
<b>Command History</b>	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>	Release	Modification	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.		
Release	Modification						
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.						
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify the name of a file to be transferred.						
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example specifies the name of a remote configuration file for importing:</p> <pre>server-A# scope system server-A /system # scope import-config host35 server-A /system/import-config # set remote-file MyConfig13.cfg server-A /system/import-config* # commit-buffer server-A /system/import-config #</pre>						
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>show backup</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>show import-config</td><td></td></tr></table>	Command	Description	show backup		show import-config	
Command	Description						
show backup							
show import-config							

# set reply-to-email

To configure an email address that will appear in the Reply-To field in Call Home email messages, use the **set reply-to-email** command.

**set reply-to-email** *reply-to-email*

Syntax Description	<i>reply-to-email</i>	Email address.
--------------------	-----------------------	----------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)
---------------	---------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to configure an email address that will appear in the Reply-To field in Call Home email messages. Enter up to 512 characters. Specify the email address in the format <name>@<domain name>. If no address is specified, the contact email address is used.
------------------	---

**Examples** This example shows how to configure a Reply-To email address:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set reply-to-email admin@example.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set from-email	
	show callhome	

# set reporting-interval

To specify the interval at which collected statistics are reported, use the **set reporting-interval** command.

**set reporting-interval { 15minutes | 30minutes | 60minutes }**

## Syntax Description

<b>15minutes</b>	Statistics are reported at an interval of 15 minutes.
<b>30minutes</b>	Statistics are reported at an interval of 30 minutes.
<b>60minutes</b>	Statistics are reported at an interval of 60 minutes.

## Command Default

Statistics are reported at an interval of 15 minutes.

## Command Modes

Statistics collection policy (/monitoring/stats-collection-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the interval at which collected statistics are reported. You can specify the reporting interval separately for chassis, port, host, adapter, and server statistics.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the port statistics reporting interval to thirty minutes:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope stats-collection-policy port
switch-A /monitoring/stats-collection-policy # set reporting-interval 30minutes
switch-A /monitoring/stats-collection-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/stats-collection-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set collection-interval	
show stats-collection-policy	

# set retention-interval

To configure the length of time before cleared fault messages are deleted, use the **set retention-interval** command.

**set retention-interval** { **forever** | *days hours minutes seconds* }

## Syntax Description

<b>forever</b>	Specifies that fault messages are never deleted.
<i>days</i>	Specifies the number of days that fault messages are retained. The range is 0 to 65535 days.
<i>hours</i>	Specifies the number of hours that fault messages are retained. The range is 0 to 23 hours; the default is 1 hour
<i>minutes</i>	Specifies the number of minutes that fault messages are retained. The range is 0 to 59 minutes.
<i>seconds</i>	Specifies the number of seconds that fault messages are retained. The range is 0 to 59 seconds.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Fault-policy (/monitoring/fault-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the retention period for fault messages when the **set clear-action** command is configured to retain messages.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the fault message retention period to 30 days:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope fault policy
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy # set clear-action retain
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy* # set retention-interval 30 0 0 0
```

```
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy* # commit-buffer  
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
set clear-action	
show fault policy	

# set retries

To set the number of retries, use the **set retries** command.

**set retries** *number*

## Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Number of retries. The range of valid values is 0 to 5.
---------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

RADIUS (/security/radius)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the number of times to retry communicating with the RADIUS server before noting the server as down.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the number of retries:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch /security # scope radius
switch /security/radius # set retries 3
switch /security/radius* # commit-buffer
switch /security/radius #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show radius	

# set rootdn

To set a root distinguished name, use the **set rootdn** command.

**set rootdn** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Root distinguished name. The range of valid values is 1 to 127.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Server (/security/ldap/server)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the distinguished name for the LDAP database superuser account.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a root distinguished name:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # scope server s100
switch-A /security/ldap/server # set rootdn administrator
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show server	

# set rss receivesidescaling

To enable or disable receive-side scaling (RSS), use the **set rss receivesidescaling** command.

**set rss receivesidescaling** { **disabled** | **enabled** }

## Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	The system does not use RSS.
<b>enabled</b>	The system uses RSS.

## Command Default

Enabled

## Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable receive-side scaling (RSS). RSS enables the efficient distribution of network receive processing across multiple CPUs in multiprocessor systems.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable RSS in an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set rss receivesidescaling enabled
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	



# set scrub-policy

To set the scrub policy, use the **set scrub-policy** command.

**set scrub-policy** *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> Scrub policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
--------------------	--

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Server discovery policy (/org/server-disc-policy)
---------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to associate the specified scrub policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.
------------------	---

Examples	<p>This example shows how to set the scrub policy:</p> <pre>switch-A# scope org org10 switch-A /org # scope server-disc-policy sdp100 switch-A /org/server-disc-policy # set scrub-policy scrub101  switch-A /org/server-disc-policy* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/server-disc-policy #</pre>
----------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show scrub-policy	
	show server-disc-policy	

## set scsi-io count

To configure the number of SCSI I/O queue resources to allocate, use the **set scsi-io count** command.

**set scsi-io count** *count*

### Syntax Description

<i>count</i>	Number of queue resources.
--------------	----------------------------

### Command Default

The SCSI I/O queue count is 1.

### Command Modes

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of SCSI I/O queue resources to allocate. Enter a number between 1 and 8.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure the SCSI I/O queue for a Fibre Channel policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set scsi-io count 4
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # set scsi-io ring-size 128
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
set scsi-io ring-size	
show scsi-io	

## set scsi-io ring-size

To configure the number of descriptors in the SCSI I/O queue, use the **set scsi-io ring-size** command.

**set scsi-io ring-size** *ring-size*

### Syntax Description

<i>ring-size</i>	Number of descriptors.
------------------	------------------------

### Command Default

The SCSI I/O ring size is 512.

### Command Modes

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of descriptors in the SCSI I/O queue. Enter a number between 64 and 512.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure the SCSI I/O queue for a Fibre Channel policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set scsi-io count 4
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # set scsi-io ring-size 128
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
set scsi-io count	
show scsi-io	

# set send

To set send, use the **set send** command.

**set send { off | on }**

## Syntax Description

<b>off</b>	Specifies send off.
<b>on</b>	Specifies send on.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Flow control policy (/eth-uplink/flow-control-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify flow control send options.

When you specify **off**, traffic on the port flows normally regardless of the packet load.

When you specify **on**, the UCS system sends a pause request to the network if the incoming packet rate becomes too high. The pause remains in effect for a few milliseconds before traffic is reset to normal levels.

## Examples

This example shows how to set send:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # scope policy fcpolicy110
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy # set send on
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show stats-threshold-policy	
show policy	

# set send-periodically

To enable the sending of a periodic Call Home inventory message, use the **set send-periodically** command.

**set send-periodically** {off| on}

## Syntax Description

<b>off</b>	Disables a periodic inventory message.
<b>on</b>	Enables a periodic inventory message.

## Command Default

Disabled

## Command Modes

Inventory (monitoring/callhome/inventory)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable the periodic sending of a Call Home inventory message. The periodic message includes hardware inventory information and an inventory of all software services currently enabled. If the periodic message is enabled, the default period is 7 days and the default time of day is 00:00.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable the periodic sending of a Call Home inventory message at 17:30 hours every 14 days:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope inventory
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory # set send-periodically on
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set interval-days 14
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-hour 17
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-minute 30
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set interval-days	
set timeofday-hour	
set timeofday-minute	
show inventory	

# set server

To specify the remote server on which the firmware download file resides, use the **set server** command.

**set server** *server*

## Syntax Description

<i>server</i>	Specifies the remote server name or IP address.
---------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Firmware download task (/firmware/download-task)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the remote server on which the firmware download file resides.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify the remote server:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware # scope download-task ucs-k9-bundle.1.1.0.279.bin
switch-A /firmware/download-task # set server 192.20.1.28
switch-A /firmware/download-task #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show download-task	

# set site-id

To configure customer site identification (ID) information for the monitored equipment, use the **set site-id** command.

**set site-id** *site-id*

## Syntax Description

*site-id*

Site identification text information.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure customer site ID information to be included in Call Home messages for the monitored equipment. Enter up to 512 characters. If the information includes spaces, you must enclose your entry in quotes (" ").

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the customer site ID:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set side-id SanJose
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	

# set size

To specify the size of a disk partition, use the **set size** command.

**set size** { *size* | **unspecified** }

## Syntax Description

<i>size</i>	Specifies the partition size in MBytes.
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies no partition size.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Partition (/org/local-disk-config/partition)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the size of a disk partition in MBytes.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a 10 GB partition:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
server-A /org/service-profile # create local-disk-config
server-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config* # set mode no-raid
server-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config* # create partition
server-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition* # set size 10000
server-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition* # set type ntfs
server-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-disk-config	



# set snmp community

To set up an SNMP community, use the **set snmp community** command.

**set snmp community** *community*

Syntax	Description
<i>community</i>	Community name. The range of valid values is 1 to 512.

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Monitoring (/monitoring)
---------------	--------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.</p> <p>The community name can be any alphanumeric string. Enter this command multiple times to create multiple community strings.</p>
------------------	---

Examples	<p>This example shows how to set up an SNMP community:</p>
----------	--

```
switch-A#scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # set snmp community snmpcom10

switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show snmp	
	show snmp-trap	

# set sol-policy

To set the serial over LAN (SoL) policy, use the **set sol-policy** command.

**set sol-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	SoL policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to associate the specified SoL policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the SoL policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org110
switch-A /org # scope service-profile spEast110
switch-A /org/service-profile # set sol-policy apEast110

switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show sol-config	
show sol-policy	

# set speed

To set the speed, use the **set speed** command.

## memory mode

**set speed** { *speed* | *unspec* }

## sol-config and sol-policy modes

**set speed** { **115200** | **19200** | **38400** | **57600** | **9600** }

### Syntax Description

<i>speed</i>	Baud rate. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
<b>unspec</b>	Specifies unspecified baud rate.
<b>115200</b>	Specifies 115200 baud rate.
<b>19200</b>	Specifies 19200 baud rate.
<b>38400</b>	Specifies 38400 baud rate.
<b>57600</b>	Specifies 57600 baud rate.
<b>9600</b>	Specifies 9600 baud rate.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

/org/server-qual/memory  
/org/service-profile/sol-config  
/org/sol-policy

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the memory data rate.

### Examples

This example shows how to set the speed:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope sol-config
switch-A /org/service-profile/sol-config # set speed 9600
```

```
switch-A /org/service-profile/sol-config* # commit-buffer  
switch-A /org/service-profile/sol-config #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show memory	
show sol-config	

# set src-templ-name

To set the source template name, use the **set src-templ-name** command.

**set src-templ-name** *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> Source template name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
--------------------	---

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Service profile (/org/service-profile)
---------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to associate the specified source template with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.
------------------	--

Examples	<p>This example shows how to set the source template name:</p> <pre>switch-A# scope org org110 switch-A /org # scope service-profile spEast110 switch-A /org/service-profile # set src-templ-name srcTemplateName110  switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/service-profile #</pre>
----------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show service-policy	
	show vhba-templ	

# set sshkey

To set an SSH key, use the **set sshkey** command.

**set sshkey** [*key* | **none**]

## Syntax Description

<i>key</i>	SSH key.
------------	----------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Security (/security)  
Local user (/security/local-user)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the SSH key used for passwordless access.

## Examples

This example shows how to set an SSH key:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # set sshkey "ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAuo9VQ2CmWBI9/S1f30klCWjnV3lgdXMzO0W
U15iPw85lkdQqap+NFuNmHcb4K iaQB8X/PDdmtlxQQcawclj+k8f4VcOelBx1s
Gk5luq5lslob1VOIEwcKEL/h5lrdBNlI8y3SS9I/gGiBZ9ARlop9LDpD m8HPh2
LOgyH7Ei1MI8="
switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	
show trustpoint	

# set ssl

To set up SSL on a server, use the **set ssl** command.

**set ssl { no | yes }**

## Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	Specifies no SSL.
<b>yes</b>	Specifies SSL.

## Command Modes

LDAP Server (/security/ldap/server)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable the use of SSL when communicating with the LDAP server.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up SSL on a server:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # scope server s100
switch-A /security/ldap/server # set ssl yes
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show server	

# set stats-policy

To set the statistics policy, use the **set stats-policy** command.

**set stats-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Statistics policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)  
Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)  
Service profile (/org/service-profile)  
Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)  
Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Use this command to associate the specified statistics policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode, or the template you used to enter virtual NIC template or virtual HBA template modes.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the statistics policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org110
switch-A /org # scope service-profile spEast110
switch-A /org/service-profile # set stats-policy statsEast110

switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show stats-threshold-policy	



# set stepping

To set stepping, use the **set stepping** command.

**set stepping** { *number* | **unspecified** }

## Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Stepping number. The range of valid value is 0 to 4294967295.
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified stepping number.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the processor stepping number.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the minimum number of cores:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set stepping 1
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

# set street-address

To configure a street address that will appear in Call Home messages, use the **set street-address** command.

**set street-address** *street-address*

## Syntax Description

*street-address*

Mailing address text information.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure a mailing address for sending RMA replacement equipment. Enter up to 255 characters. If the information includes spaces, you must enclose your entry in quotes (" ").

## Examples

This example shows how to configure a street address:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set street-address "123 Example St., San Jose, CA 95134"
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	

# set switch-priority

To configure the urgency level for Call Home messages, use the **set switch-priority** command.

```
set switch-priority { emergencies | alerts | critical | errors | warnings | notifications | information |
debugging }
```

## Syntax Description

<b>switch-priority</b> <i>options</i>	Specifies the message urgency threshold for Call Home messages. See Usage Guidelines for the urgency level options.
---------------------------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the message urgency threshold for Call Home messages.

The following table shows the level options in order of decreasing urgency:

<b>emergencies</b>	Emergency level (0)
<b>alerts</b>	Alert level (1)
<b>critical</b>	Critical level (2)
<b>errors</b>	Error level (3)
<b>warnings</b>	Warning level (4)
<b>notifications</b>	Notification level (5)
<b>information</b>	Information level (6)
<b>debugging</b>	Debug level (7)

## Examples

This example shows how to specify the urgency level as Critical:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set switch-priority critical
```

**set switch-priority**

```
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer  
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show callhome	

# set syslog console

To configure the syslog console, use the **set syslog console** command.

**set syslog console { state { disabled | enabled } | level { alerts | critical | emergencies } } +**

## Syntax Description

<b>state</b>	Specifies the state of the syslog console.
<b>disabled</b>	Specifies disable syslog console.
<b>enabled</b>	Specifies enable syslog console.
<b>level</b>	Specifies the message urgency threshold for the syslog console.
<b>emergencies</b>	Specifies Emergency (0) level, the highest urgency messages.
<b>alerts</b>	Specifies Alert (1) level.
<b>critical</b>	Specifies Critical (2) level.

## Command Default

Disabled

## Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable the syslog console. Enabling the console allows the operating to generate system log messages. You can also use this command to set the urgency threshold level for syslog console messages. When you enable the syslog console, the default level is Critical.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the syslog console:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # set syslog console state enabled
switch-A /monitoring *# commit-buffer
switch-A # /monitoring #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show callhome	
show syslog	

# set syslog file

To configure the syslog file, use the **set syslog file** command.

**set syslog file** { **state** { **disabled** | **enabled** } | **level** { **emergencies** | **alerts** | **critical** | **errors** | **warnings** | **notifications** | **information** | **debugging** } | **name** *name* | **size** *size* } +

## Syntax Description

<b>state</b>	Specifies the state of the syslog file.
<b>disabled</b>	Specifies syslog file disabled.
<b>enabled</b>	Specifies syslog file enabled.
<b>level</b>	Specifies the message urgency threshold for the syslog file. See Usage Guidelines for the level options.
<b>name</b>	Specifies the syslog file name.
<i>name</i>	Name of the file. The name can be 1 to 16 characters.
<b>size</b>	Specifies file size.
<i>size</i>	File size in bytes. The range of valid values is 4096 to 10485760.

## Command Default

Disabled

## Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable the syslog file. Enabling the file allows the operating system to place messages in a syslog file. You can also use this command to set the urgency threshold level of syslog file messages.

The following table shows the **level** options in order of decreasing urgency.

<b>emergencies</b>	Emergency level (0)
<b>alerts</b>	Alert level (1)
<b>critical</b>	Critical level (2)
<b>errors</b>	Error level (3)

<b>warnings</b>	Warning level (4)
<b>notifications</b>	Notification level (5)
<b>information</b>	Information level (6)
<b>debugging</b>	Debug level (7)

When you enable the syslog file, the default level is Critical and the default for Size is 10485760.

### Examples

This example shows how to enable the syslog file:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring  
switch-A /monitoring # set syslog file state enabled  
switch-A /monitoring *# commit-buffer  
switch-A /monitoring #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show syslog	



# set syslog min-level

To set the minimum level for syslog messages, use the **set syslog min-level** command.

**set syslog min-level { crit | debug0 | debug1 | debug2 | debug3 | debug4 | info | major | minor | warn }**

## Syntax Description

<b>crit</b>	Specifies minimum level as critical.
<b>debug0</b>	Specifies minimum level as debug 0.
<b>debug1</b>	Specifies minimum level as debug 1.
<b>debug2</b>	Specifies minimum level as debug 2.
<b>debug3</b>	Specifies minimum level as debug 3.
<b>debug4</b>	Specifies minimum level as debug 4.
<b>info</b>	Specifies minimum level as information.
<b>major</b>	Specifies minimum level as major.
<b>minor</b>	Specifies minimum level as minor.
<b>warn</b>	Specifies minimum level as warning.

## Command Default

Minimum level is not set.

## Command Modes

Management logging (/monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the minimum level for syslog messages:

```
switch-A#scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug

switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # scope mgmt-logging
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # set syslog min-level crit
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show fsm	
show syslog	

# set syslog monitor

To configure syslog monitoring, use the **set syslog monitor** command.

```
set syslog monitor { state { disabled | enabled } | level { emergencies | alerts | critical | errors | warnings |
notifications | information | debugging } } +
```

## Syntax Description

<b>state</b>	Specifies the state of the syslog monitor.
<b>disabled</b>	Specifies syslog monitoring disabled.
<b>enabled</b>	Specifies syslog monitoring enabled.
<b>level</b>	Specifies the message urgency threshold for the syslog monitor. See Usage Guidelines for the level options.

## Command Default

Disabled

## Command Modes

Monitoring (monitoring)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable syslog monitoring. Enabling the monitor allows the operating system to monitor syslog messages. You can also use this command to set the urgency threshold level of syslog messages to monitor.

The following table shows the **level** options in order of decreasing urgency.

<b>emergencies</b>	Emergency level (0)
<b>alerts</b>	Alert level (1)
<b>critical</b>	Critical level (2)
<b>errors</b>	Error level (3)
<b>warnings</b>	Warning level (4)
<b>notifications</b>	Notification level (5)
<b>information</b>	Information level (6)

debugging	Debug level (7)
-----------	-----------------

When you enable the syslog monitor, the default level is Critical.

**Note**

Messages at levels below Critical are displayed on the terminal monitor only if you have entered the **terminal monitor** command.

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure the syslog monitor:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # set syslog monitor state enabled
switch-A /monitoring *# set syslog monitor level warnings
switch-A /monitoring *# commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show callhome	
show syslog	
terminal monitor	

# set syslog remote-destination

To configure sending of syslog messages to a remote destination, use the **set syslog remote-destination** command.

**set syslog remote-destination** { **server-1** | **server-2** | **server-3** } { **state** { **disabled** | **enabled** } | **level** { **emergencies** | **alerts** | **critical** | **errors** | **warnings** | **notifications** | **information** | **debugging** } | **hostname** *hostname* | **facility** { **local0** | **local1** | **local2** | **local3** | **local4** | **local5** | **local6** | **local7** } } +

## Syntax Description

<b>server-1</b>	Specifies server 1.
<b>server-2</b>	Specifies server 2.
<b>server-3</b>	Specifies server 3.
<b>state</b>	Specifies the state of syslog remote destination.
<b>disabled</b>	Specifies disable syslog remote destination.
<b>enabled</b>	Specifies enable syslog remote destination.
<b>level</b>	Specifies the message urgency threshold for sending to the remote destination. See Usage Guidelines for the level options.
<b>hostname</b>	Specifies host name.
<i>hostname</i>	Host name. The name can be from 1 to 256 characters.
<b>facility</b>	Specifies the facility number for the messages sent to the remote destination.
<b>local<i>n</i></b>	The local facility number. The range of valid values is local0 through local7.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable the sending of syslog messages to a remote destination. When you enable syslog remote destination, the default for Hostname is None.

The following table shows the **level** options in order of decreasing urgency.

<b>emergencies</b>	Emergency level (0)
<b>alerts</b>	Alert level (1)
<b>critical</b>	Critical level (2)
<b>errors</b>	Error level (3)
<b>warnings</b>	Warning level (4)
<b>notifications</b>	Notification level (5)
<b>information</b>	Information level (6)
<b>debugging</b>	Debug level (7)

The default level is Critical.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure syslog remote destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # set syslog remote-destination server-1 hostname ITEast1
switch-A /monitoring *# commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show syslog	

# set target

To set a target, use the **set target** command.

**set target { a | b } {port slot-id/port-id | port-channel id }**

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies switch A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies switch B.
<b>port</b>	Specifies port.
<b>slot-id/port-id</b>	Specifies the slot and port identification number.
<b>port-channel</b>	Specifies port channel.
<b>id</b>	Specifies the port channel identification number.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Pin group under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/pin-group)

Pin group under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/pin-group)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the Fibre Channel or Ethernet pin target to the specified switch and port, or switch and port channel. Scope to /fc-uplink/pin-group to set the Fibre Channel pin target. Scope to /eth-uplink/pin-group to set the Ethernet pin target.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a target:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope pin-group pinGroupOne

switch-A /eth-uplink/pin-group # set target a port 1/1
switch-A /eth-uplink/pin-group* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/pin-group #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show pin-group	

Command	Description
show target	



# set template

To specify a service profile template, use the **set template** command.

**set template** *template*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>template</i>	Specifies the name of a service profile template. Enter up to 32 characters.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Server automatic configuration policy (/org/server-autoconfig-policy)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify a service profile template for creating a service profile instance for the server.	
<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to specify a service profile template: <pre>switch-A# scope org / switch-A /org # create server-autoconfig-policy AutoConfigFinance switch-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # set destination org finance switch-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # set qualifier ServPoolQual22 switch-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # set template ServTemp2 switch-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy #</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show server-autoconfig-policy	

# set template-name

To set the template name, use the **set template-name** command.

**set template-name** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Template name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

vNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic10
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set template-name temp10
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

# set throttling

To limit the number of Call Home messages received for the same event, use the **set throttling** command.

**set throttling { off | on }**

## Syntax Description

<b>off</b>	Disables limiting of duplicate messages.
<b>on</b>	Enables limiting of duplicate messages.

## Command Default

Enabled

## Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to limit the number of Call Home messages received for the same event. If the number of messages sent exceeds a maximum limit within a preset time frame, further messages for that alert type are discarded within that time frame.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable throttling of duplicate Call Home messages:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set throttling on
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	

# set timeofday-hour

To configure the hour of the day for sending a periodic Call Home inventory message, use the **set timeofday-hour** command.

**set timeofday-hour** *hour*

Syntax Description	<i>hour</i>	The hour of day.
--------------------	-------------	------------------

**Command Default** The default time of day is 00:00.

**Command Modes** Inventory (/monitoring/callhome/inventory)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to configure the hour of day for sending a periodic Call Home inventory message. The range is 0 to 23; the default is 0.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the periodic sending of a Call Home inventory message at 17:30 hours every 14 days:

```
UCS-A# scope monitoring
UCS-A /monitoring # scope callhome
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome # scope inventory
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory # set send-periodically on
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set interval-days 14
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-hour 17
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-minute 30
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set interval-days	
	set send-periodically	
	set timeofday-minute	
	show inventory	

# set timeofday-minute

To configure the minutes field of the time of day for sending a periodic Call Home inventory message, use the **set timeofday-minute** command.

**set timeofday-minute** *minute*

## Syntax Description

<i>minute</i>	The minute of the hour of day.
---------------	--------------------------------

## Command Default

The default time of day is 00:00.

## Command Modes

Inventory (/monitoring/callhome/inventory)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the minutes field of the time of day for sending a periodic Call Home inventory message. The range is 0 to 59; the default is 0.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable the periodic sending of a Call Home inventory message at 17:30 hours every 14 days:

```
UCS-A# scope monitoring
UCS-A /monitoring # scope callhome
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome # scope inventory
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory # set send-periodically on
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set interval-days 14
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-hour 17
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-minute 30
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set interval-days	
set send-periodically	
set timeofday-hour	
show inventory	

# set timeout

To set a timeout, use the **set timeout** command.

**set timeout** *timeout*

## Syntax Description

<i>timeout</i>	Timeout interval, in seconds. The range of valid values is 1 to 60.
----------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

TACACS (/security/tacacs)  
 RADIUS (/security/radius)  
 LDAP (/security/ldap)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a timeout:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # set timeout 30
switch-A /security/ldap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show tacacs	

# set timezone

To set the time zone for system services, use the **set timezone** command.

## set timezone

### Command Default

The time zone is UTC.

### Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the time zone for system services that require time of day. You are prompted with a sequence of choices to select your time zone.

### Examples

This example shows how to select the time zone for Los Angeles:

```
UCS-A# scope system
UCS-A /system # scope services
UCS-A /system/services # set timezone
Please identify a location so that time zone rules can be set correctly.
Please select a continent or ocean.
1) Africa 4) Arctic Ocean 7) Australia 10) Pacific Ocean
2) Americas 5) Asia 8) Europe
3) Antarctica 6) Atlantic Ocean 9) Indian Ocean
#? 2
Please select a country.
1) Anguilla 18) Ecuador 35) Paraguay
[...truncated...]
11) Cayman Islands 28) Jamaica 45) United States
[...truncated...]
#? 45
Please select one of the following time zone regions.
1) Eastern Time
[...truncated...]
15) Mountain Standard Time - Arizona
16) Pacific Time
17) Alaska Time
[...truncated...]
#? 16
The following information has been given:
United States
Pacific Time
Therefore timezone 'America/Los Angeles' will be set.
Local time is now: Fri May 15 07:39:25 PDT 2009.
Universal Time is now: Fri May 15 14:39:25 UTC 2009.
Is the above information OK?
1) Yes
2) No
#? 1
UCS-A /system/services #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show clock	
show timezone	



# set trans-queue count

To configure the number of transmit queue resources to allocate, use the **set trans-queue count** command.

**set trans-queue count** *count*

## Syntax Description

<i>count</i>	Number of queue resources.
--------------	----------------------------

## Command Default

The transmit queue count is 1.

## Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of transmit queue resources to allocate. Enter a number between 1 and 256.

This command replaces the **set work-queue count** command.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the number of transmit queue resources for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set recv-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set trans-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set comp-queue count 200
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set trans-queue ring-size	
show eth-policy	
show fc-policy	

# set trans-queue ring-size

To configure the number of descriptors in the transmit queue, use the **set trans-queue ring-size** command.

**set trans-queue ring-size** *ring-size*

## Syntax Description

<i>ring-size</i>	Number of descriptors.
------------------	------------------------

## Command Default

The transmit queue ring size is 256.

## Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)  
Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of descriptors in the transmit queue. Enter a number between 64 and 4096.

This command replaces the **set work-queue ring-size** command.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the transmit queue ring size for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set trans-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set trans-queue ring-size 1024
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set trans-queue count	
show eth-policy	
show fc-policy	

# set trustpoint

To specify the trustpoint for a keyring, use the **set trustpoint** command.

**set trustpoint** *trustpoint*

Syntax Description	<i>trustpoint</i>	Name of a defined trustpoint.
--------------------	-------------------	-------------------------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Keyring (/security/keyring)
---------------	-----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to specify the trustpoint for a keyring. The trustpoint name can be up to 16 characters.
------------------	---

Examples	<p>This example shows how to specify the trustpoint for a keyring:</p> <pre>switch-A# scope security switch-A /security # scope keyring MyKR05 switch-A /security/keyring # set trustpoint CiscoCA5 switch-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer switch-A /security/keyring #</pre>
----------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create trustpoint	

## set type (backup)

To specify the configuration and state information to be backed up, use the **set type** command.

**set type** { **all-configuration** | **logical-configuration** | **system-configuration** | **full-state** }

### Syntax Description

<b>all-configuration</b>	Backup server, fabric, and system-related configuration.
<b>logical-configuration</b>	Backup fabric and server-related configuration.
<b>system-configuration</b>	Backup system-related configuration.
<b>full-state</b>	Backup full state for disaster recovery.

### Command Default

All configuration information (server, fabric, and system-related) is backed up.

### Command Modes

System backup (/system/backup)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the configuration and state information to be backed up.

### Examples

This example specifies that fabric and server-related configuration are to be backed up:

```
server-A# scope system
server-A /system # create backup ftp: full-state enabled
Password:
server-A /system/backup* # set type logical-configuration
server-A /system/backup* # commit-buffer
server-A /system/backup #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	

# set type (partition)

To specify the file system of a disk partition, use the **set type** command.

**set type** { **ext2** | **ext3** | **fat32** | **none** | **ntfs** | **swap** }

## Syntax Description

<b>ext2</b>	The partition uses the EXT2 file system.
<b>ext3</b>	The partition uses the EXT3 file system.
<b>fat32</b>	The partition uses the FAT32 file system.
<b>none</b>	The partition uses no file system.
<b>ntfs</b>	The partition uses the NTFS file system.
<b>swap</b>	The partition is used as swap space.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Partition (/org/local-disk-config/partition)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the file system of a disk partition.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify the NTFS file system for a new partition:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
UCS-A /org/service-profile # create local-disk-config
UCS-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config* # set mode no-raid
UCS-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config* # create partition
UCS-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition* # set size 10000
UCS-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition* # set type ntfs
UCS-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-disk-config	

# set type (template)

To set the updating policy of a template, use the **set type** command.

**set type** { **initial-template** | **updating-template** }

## Syntax Description

<b>initial-template</b>	Instances created from this template will not automatically update if this template is updated.
<b>updating-template</b>	Instances created from this template will automatically update if this template is updated.

## Command Default

Instances created from this template will not automatically update if this template is updated.

## Command Modes

Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)

Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the updating policy of a vHBA (virtual host bus adapter) or vNIC (virtual network interface card) template.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify that instances created from a vNIC template will automatically update if the template is updated:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vnic-templ sp10
switch-A /org/vnic-templ # set type updating-template
switch-A /org/vnic-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba-templ	
show vnic-templ	

# set units

To set memory units, use the **set units** command.

**set units** { *units* | **unspec** }

## Syntax Description

<i>units</i>	Memory units. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
<b>unspec</b>	Specifies unspecified memory units.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

/org/server-qual/memory  
/org/server-qual/storage

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Memory units refer to the DRAM chips mounted on the PCB.

## Examples

This example shows how to set memory units:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope memory
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory # set units 1000
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show storage	

# set uplink-fail-action

To set an uplink fail action, use the **set uplink-fail-action** command.

**set uplink-fail-action** {link-down| warning}

## Syntax Description

<b>link-down</b>	Specifies that down virtual interfaces are marked link down.
<b>warning</b>	Specifies that a fault is generated for down virtual interfaces.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Network control policy (/org/nwctrl-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This configuration will be applicable only in end host mode (default mode).

Warning is useful when you want to maintain blade-to-blade connectivity inside the UCSM system when all uplink ports go down. You do this, however, at the expense of not providing fabric failover when uplink connectivity is lost.

## Examples

This example shows how to set an uplink fail action:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope nwctrl-policy nCP100
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy # set uplink-fail-action warning
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/nwctrl-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show nwctrl-policy	
show service-policy	



## set user

To specify a user name for logging in to a remote server, use the **set user** command.

**set user** *user*

### Syntax Description

<i>user</i>	Specifies the user name.
-------------	--------------------------

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Configuration import (/system/import-config)  
System backup (/system/backup)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the user name for logging in to a remote server for a file transfer.

### Examples

This example specifies the user name for logging in to a remote file server:

```
server-A# scope system
server-A /system # scope import-config host35
server-A /system/import-config # set user User13
server-A /system/import-config* # commit-buffer
server-A /system/import-config #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	
show import-config	

# set userid

To specify the username the system should use to log in to the remote server, use the **set userid** command.

**set userid** *userid*

## Syntax Description

<i>userid</i>	The login user name for the remote server.
---------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Firmware download task (/firmware/download-task)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the user name the system should use to log in to the remote server. This field does not apply if the protocol is TFTP.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify the user name for logging in to the remote server:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware # scope download-task ucs-k9-bundle.1.1.0.279.bin
switch-A /firmware/download-task # set userid User123
switch-A /firmware/download-task #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show download-task	

# set user-label

To assign an identifying label to the server, use the **set user-label** command.

**set user-label** *label*

## Syntax Description

<i>label</i>	Enter up to 16 characters with no spaces.
--------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to assign an identifying label to a server.

## Examples

This example shows how to assign a label to server 2 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# scope server 1/2
switch-A /chassis/server # set user-label SanJose13
switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show server	

# set uuid-prefix

To specify the prefix for UUID pool values, use the **set uuid-prefix** command.

**set uuid-prefix** {*uuid-prefix*| **derived**}

## Syntax Description

<i>uuid-prefix</i>	Specifies the prefix in the format <i>nnnnnnnnn-nnnn-nnnn</i> .
<b>derived</b>	Use the prefix of the UUID burned into the hardware at manufacture.

## Command Default

The UUID prefix is derived.

## Command Modes

UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) prefix to be combined with UUID suffix pool values for dynamic UUID assignment.

The prefix contains 16 hexadecimal characters in three hyphen-separated groups, in the form *nnnnnnnnn-nnnn-nnnn*.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a UUID prefix for the UUID suffix pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope uuid-suffix-pool usp10a
switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool # set uuid-prefix 12345678-9abc-def0
switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show uuid-suffix-pool	

# set v3privilege

To specify the SNMPv3 security level for the SNMP trap destination, use the **set v3privilege** command.

**set v3privilege** {auth| noauth| priv}

## Syntax Description

<b>auth</b>	Specifies keyed-hash authentication with the trap destination.
<b>noauth</b>	Specifies user name authentication with the trap destination.
<b>priv</b>	Specifies keyed-hash authentication and data encryption (privacy) with the trap destination.

## Command Default

User name authentication (noauth) is used with the trap destination.

## Command Modes

SNMP trap (/monitoring/snmp-trap)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the Simple Network Management Protocol version 3 (SNMPv3) security level for the SNMP trap destination.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the SNMPv3 security level for the SNMP trap destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope snmp-trap 192.20.1.28
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap # set v3privilege auth
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp-trap	

# set vcon

To set up a vCon (virtual adapter), use the **set vcon** command.

**set vcon** {1 | 2} **selection** {all | assigned-only | exclude-dynamic | exclude-assigned}

## Syntax Description

<b>1</b>	Specifies adapter 1.
<b>2</b>	Specifies adapter 2.
<b>selection</b>	Specifies a placement selection.
<b>all</b>	Places all vNICs and vHBAs.
<b>assigned-only</b>	Places assigned vNICs and vHBAs.
<b>exclude-dynamic</b>	Excludes dynamic vNICs and vHBAs from being placed.
<b>exclude-assigned</b>	Excludes assigned vNICs and vHBAs from being placed.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

vCon policy (/org/vcon-policy)  
Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

vCons

## Examples

This example shows how to set up a vCon:

```
switch-A# scope org /
switch-A /org # scope vcon-policy vcp100
switch-A /org/vcon-policy # set vcon 1 selection all
switch-A /org/vcon-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vcon-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcon	
show vcon-policy	

# set vcon-profile

To associate a vCon (virtual adapter) profile, use the **set vcon-profile** command.

**set vcon-profile** *profile-name*

Syntax Description	<i>profile-name</i>	The name of the profile.
--------------------	---------------------	--------------------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Service profile (/org/service-profile)
---------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Associates the specified vNIC/vHBA placement policy with the service profile.
------------------	---

Examples	This example shows how to associate a vCon profile:
----------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # set vcon-profile vcp100
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show vcon	
	show	

# set version

To set the version number, use the **set version** command.

**set version** *number*

## Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Version number.
---------------	-----------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Pack image (/org/fw-host-pack/pack-image)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the package image version number. Changing this number triggers firmware updates on all components using the firmware through a service profile.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the version number:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope fw-host-pack fhp10
switch-A /org/fw-host-pack # scope pack-image pi10
switch-A /org/fw-host-packpack-image # set version 1.3
switch-A /org/fw-host-packpack-image* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fw-host-packpack-image #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show pack-image	
show version	



## set version (snmp-trap)

To specify the SNMP version for the SNMP trap destination, use the **set version** command.

**set version** {v1| v2c| v3}

### Syntax Description

<b>v1</b>	Specifies SNMP version 1.
<b>v2c</b>	Specifies SNMP version 2c.
<b>v3</b>	Specifies SNMP version 3.

### Command Default

SNMP version 2c is used.

### Command Modes

SNMP trap (/monitoring/snmp-trap)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) version for the SNMP trap destination.

### Examples

This example shows how to specify SNMPv3 for the SNMP trap destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope snmp-trap 192.20.1.28
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap # set version v3
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp-trap	

# set vhba

To set a vHBA, use the **set vhba** command.

**set vhba** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	vHBA name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Path (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a vHBA:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy boot1
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope storage
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage # scope san-image primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image # scope path primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path # set vhba vhb100
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vhba	

# set virtual-ip

To set up a virtual IP address, use the **set virtual-ip** command.

**set virtual-ip** *address*

Syntax Description	<i>address</i>	Virtual IP address. Enter the argument in the format A.B.C.D.
--------------------	----------------	---

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	System (/system)
---------------	------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up a virtual IP address:

```
switch# scope system
switch /system # set virtual-ip 209.165.200.225
switch /system* # commit-buffer
switch /system #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show image	
	show vif	

# set vnic

To set the vNIC, use the **set vnic** command.

**set vnic** *vnic*

## Syntax Description

<i>vnic</i>	VNIC name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Path (/org/boot-policy/lan/path)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

A vNIC is a virtualized network interface that is configured on a physical network adapter and appears to be a physical NIC to the operating system of the server. The type of adapter in the system determines how many vNICs you can create. For example, a Cisco UCS CNA M71KR adapter has two NICs, which means you can create a maximum of two vNICs for each of those adapters.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the VNIC:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy boot1
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope lan
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan # scope path
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path # set vnic 101
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show path	
show vnic	

# set weight

To set the weight, use the **set weight** command.

**set weight** { *weight* | **best-effort** | **none** }

## Syntax Description

<i>weight</i>	Weight number. The range of valid values is 0 to 10.
<b>best-effort</b>	Specifies best effort.
<b>none</b>	Specifies no weight.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet best effort (/eth-server/qos/eth--best-effort)  
Ethernet classified (/eth-server/qos/eth-classified)  
Fibre Channel (/eth-server/qos/fc)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the weight:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified # set weight 5
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

# set width

To set the width, use the **set width** command.

**set width** { *width* | **unspec** }

## Syntax Description

<i>width</i>	Width. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
<b>unspec</b>	Specifies width unspecified.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Memory (/org/server-qual/memory)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the bit width of the data bus.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the width:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope memory
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory # set width 1000000
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show storage	

# set work-queue count

To configure the number of work (transmit) queue resources to allocate, use the **set work-queue count** command.

**set work-queue count** *count*

## Syntax Description

<i>count</i>	Number of queue resources.
--------------	----------------------------

## Command Default

The work queue count is 1.

## Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was deprecated in favor of the <b>set trans-queue ring-size</b> command.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of work (transmit) queue resources to allocate. Enter a number between 1 and 256.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the number of queue resources for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set recv-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set work-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set comp-queue count 200
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set work-queue ring-size	
show eth-policy	

# set work-queue ring-size

To configure the number of descriptors in the work (transmit) queue, use the **set work-queue ring-size** command.

**set work-queue ring-size** *ring-size*

## Syntax Description

<i>ring-size</i>	Number of descriptors.
------------------	------------------------

## Command Default

The work queue ring size is 256.

## Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)  
Fibre channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was deprecated in favor of the <b>set trans-queue ring-size</b> command.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of descriptors in the work (transmit) queue. Enter a number between 64 and 4096.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the work (transmit) queue ring size for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set work-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set work-queue ring-size 1024
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set trans-queue ring-size	
set work-queue count	
show eth-policy	
show fc-policy	



## set wwn

To set a World Wide Name (WWN), use the **set wwn** command.

**set wwn** *name*

### Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	WWN name. The name entered must be in hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh format.
-------------	---

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Path (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to set a WWN:

```
switch-A# scope org org10a
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy boot6b
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope storage
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage # scope san-image primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image # scope path primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path # set wwn 20:00:00:00:20:00:00:23
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path* #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show path	
show san-image	

# set wwpn-pool

To specify a pool of world wide port names (WWPN) for a vHBA template, use the **set wwpn-pool** command.

**set wwpn-pool** *wwpn-pool*

## Syntax Description

<i>wwpn-pool</i>	Name of a WWPN pool.
------------------	----------------------

## Command Default

The default WWPN pool is used.

## Command Modes

Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify an existing pool of world wide port names (WWPN) for dynamic assignment to a vHBA (virtual host bus adapter) template.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a WWPN pool for a vHBA:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vhba-templ vhba10
switch-A /org/vhba-templ # set wwpn-pool MyWwpnPool13
switch-A /org/vhba-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vhba-templ #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba-templ	

# show activate status

To display the activation status, use the **show activate status** command.

## show activate status

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Displays the activation status.

**Command Modes**

- Input/output module (/chassis/iom)
- Fabric interconnect (/fabric-interconnect)
- Adapter (/chassis/server/adapter)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

**Examples** This example shows how to display the activation status:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope iom 1
switch-A /chassis/iom # show activate status
State: Ready
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show firmware	
	show status	

# show adapter

To display adapter information, use the **show adapter** command.

**show adapter** [ **detail** | **expand** ] \*

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about all adapters.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details about all adapters.

## Command Default

Displays adapter information.

## Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)  
Server (/chassis/server)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show adapter** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of adapters.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of adapters:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sql0
switch-A /org/server-qual # show adapter
```

```
Server 1/1:
  Adapter PID          Vendor          Serial          Operational State
  -----
    1 N20-AE0002 Cisco Systems Inc EXM12510017 Operable
    2 N20-AE0003 Cisco Systems Inc EXM12510018 Operable
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show chassis</b>	
<b>show server-qual</b>	

# show assoc

To display service profile association information, use the **show assoc** command.

## show assoc

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Displays service profile association information.

**Command Modes** Server (/chassis/server)  
Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

You can also use the **show assoc** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of service profile associations.

**Examples** This example shows how to display service profile associations:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # show assoc
```

Service Profile Name	Association	Server	Server Pool
org10/sp10	Associated	1/1	10
org10/sp100	Associated	1/2	10

```
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show org	
	show service-profile	

# show audit-logs

To display the audit log, use the **show audit-logs** command.

**show audit-logs** [*id* | **detail**] \*

## Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific audit log.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details in the audit log.

## Command Default

Displays the audit log.

## Command Modes

Security (/security)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was released.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This command shows how to display the audit log:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # show audit-logs
```

```
Audit trail logs:
  Creation Time      User      ID      Action      Description
  -----
2009-07-01T15:59:07 internal  905342 Creation    Fabric A: local user admin
logged
2009-07-01T15:58:48 internal  905339 Deletion    Fabric A: user admin terminated
2009-07-01T15:51:02 internal  905275 Creation    Fabric A: local user admin
logged
2009-07-01T15:50:48 internal  905271 Deletion    Fabric A: user admin terminated
2009-07-01T15:49:19 internal  905265 Creation    Fabric A: local user admin
logged
2009-07-01T15:47:48 internal  905254 Deletion    Fabric A: user admin terminated
switch-A /security #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show event</b>	
<b>show remote-user</b>	

# show authentication

To display authentication information, use the **show authentication** command.

## show authentication

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Displays authentication information.

**Command Modes** Security (/security)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

**Examples** This example shows how to display console and default authentication information:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # show authentication

Console authentication: Local
Default authentication: Local
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show radius	
	show tacacs	

# show backup

To display backup information, use the **show backup** command.

**show backup** [ *backup-name* | **detail** | **fsm status** ] \*

## Syntax Description

<i>backup-name</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific backup file.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about all backups.
<b>fsm status</b>	(Optional) Displays FSM status.

## Command Default

Displays backup information.

## Command Modes

System (/system)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show backup** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of backups.

## Examples

This example shows how to display backup information:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # show backup
Backup:
  Hostname   Type                               User           Protocol Administrative State De
scription
-----
10.193.1.29
192.168.1.1  All Configuration                  jennall        Scp            Disabled
192.168.1.1  Full State                          Tftp           Disabled
192.168.1.2  Full State                          jennall        Scp            Disabled
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show firmware</b>	
<b>show system</b>	



# show backup (ep-log-policy)

To display backup information, use the **show backup** command in ep-log-policy mode.

**show backup** [**detail** | **expand**]

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	Displays all backup information, in list format.
<b>expand</b>	Displays some backup information. The command does not display the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clear on backup</li><li>• Interval</li></ul>

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to display all backup information:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # show backup detail
```

```
Log Backup Behavior:
  Format: Ascii
  Hostname: test
  Remote Path: //test/electronic
  User: user100
  Protocol: Ftp
  Backup Action: Timer
  Clear on Backup: No
  Interval: 1 Hour
```

```
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show ep-log-policy	
show	

# show bios

To display BIOS information, use the **show bios** command.

## show bios [detail]

### Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the BIOS.
---------------	---

### Command Default

Displays BIOS information.

### Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to display BIOS information:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # show bios
```

```
Bios Firmware:
  Server  Model      Vendor      Running-Vers
  -----
  1/1      N20-B6620-1 Intel Corp.  S5500.86B.08.00.0022.110620081457
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show firmware</b>	
<b>show server</b>	

# show bmc

To display Baseboard Management Controller (BMC) information, use the **show bmc** command.

**show bmc** [ **detail** | **expand** | **fsm status** ] \*

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the BMC.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the BMC, including the management interface IP address, and the management endpoint log.
<b>fsm status</b>	(Optional) Displays finite state machine information.

## Command Default

Displays BMC information.

## Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

## Command History

Release	Modifications
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display BMC information:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # show bmc
```

```
BMC:
  Product Name: Cisco B200-M1
  PID: N20-B6620-1
  Vendor: Cisco Systems Inc
  Serial (SN): QCI12520009
  HW Revision: 0
  GUID:
  Current Task:
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show chassis</b>	
<b>show server</b>	

# show boot-definition

To display boot definition information, use the **show boot-definition** command.

**show boot-definition** [ **detail** | **expand** ] \*

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the boot definition.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details about the boot definition.

## Command Default

Displays boot definition information.

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the boot definition:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # show boot-definition
```

```
Boot Definition:
  Reboot on Update: Yes
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show boot-policy</b>	
<b>show service-profile</b>	

# show boot-order

To display the boot order, use the **show boot-order** command.

## show boot-order

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Displays the boot order.

**Command Modes** Server (/chassis/server)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

**Examples** This example shows how to display the boot order:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # show boot-order
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show actual-boot-order	
	show chassis	

# show boot-policy

To display boot policy information, use the **show boot-policy** command.

**show boot-policy** [*name* | **detail** | **expand**] \*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) Displays information about a specific boot policy.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about boot policies.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details about boot policies.

## Command Default

Displays boot policy information.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show boot-policy** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of boot policies.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of boot policies:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org# show boot-policy

Boot Policy:
  Name                Purpose      Reboot on Update
  -----
  org10/bp10          Operational No
  org10/bp11          Operational Yes
switch-A /org#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show boot-definition</b>	
<b>show org</b>	

# show callhome

To display callhome information, use the **show callhome** command.

**show callhome** [ **detail** | **expand** | **fsm status** ] \*

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details about callhome.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays details about callhome.
<b>fsm status</b>	(Optional) Displays finite state machine information.

## Command Default

Displays callhome information.

## Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display callhome information:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # show callhome

Callhome:
  Admin State: On
  Throttling State: On
  Contact Information: admin
  Customer Contact Email: tgv@tgv.com
  From Email: ref@tgv.com
  Reply To Email: admin021@tgv.com
  Phone Contact e.g., +1-011-408-555-1212: +16504441234
  Street Address: 12 First St.
  Contract Id:
  Customer Id:
  Site Id:
  Urgency: Debugging
  SMTP Server Address: adminHost
  SMTP Server Port: 25
switch-A /monitoring #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show event</b>	

Command	Description
show snmp-trap	



# show cap-qual

To display capacity qualification information, use the **show cap-qual** command.

**show cap-qual** [ **detail** | **expand** | **fcoe** | **non-virtualized-eth-if** | **non-virtualized-fc-if** | **path-encap-consolidated** | **path-encap-virtual** | **protected-eth-if** | **protected-fc-if** | **protected-fcoe** | **virtualized-eth-if** | **virtualized-fc-if** | **virtualized-scsi-if**] \*

## Syntax Description

<b>fcoe</b>	(Optional) Displays Fibre Channel over Ethernet information.
<b>non-virtualized-eth-if</b>	(Optional) Displays non-virtualized Ethernet interface information.
<b>non-virtualized-fc-if</b>	(Optional) Displays non-virtualized Fibre Channel interface information.
<b>path-encap-consolidated</b>	(Optional) Displays an consolidated encapsulated path information.
<b>path-encap-virtual</b>	(Optional) Displays an virtual encapsulated path information.
<b>protected-eth-if</b>	(Optional) Displays a protected Ethernet interface information.
<b>protected-fc-if</b>	(Optional) Displays a protected Fibre Channel interface information.
<b>protected-fcoe</b>	(Optional) Displays a protected Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface information.
<b>virtualized-eth-if</b>	(Optional) Displays a virtualized Ethernet interface information.
<b>virtualized-fc-if</b>	(Optional) Displays a virtualized Fibre Channel interface information.
<b>virtualized-scsi-if</b>	(Optional) Displays a virtualized SCSI interface information.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded capacity qualification information.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed capacity qualification information.

## Command Default

Displays capacity qualification information.

## Command Modes

Adapter (/org/server-qual/adapter)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display capacity qualification information:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope adapter
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter # show cap-qual
```

```
Adapter Capacity Qualification:
  Type                               Maximum
  -----
  Fcoe                               Unspecified
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show memory	

# show certreq

To display a certificate request, use the **show certreq** command.

**show certreq**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Displays a certificate request.

**Command Modes** Keyring (/security/keyring)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

**Examples** This example shows how to display a certificate request:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /chassis # scope keyring kr10
switch-A /chassis/server # show certreq

Request:
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIIBfzCB6QIBADASMRaWdGyDVQQDEwcxLjEuMS4xMIGfMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUA
A4GNADCBiQKBgQDpXUWUe0PfrBOQevT2Y6vs8E8MOBLVn0kJ1iyGPdcfII9GrMX5
iiF+X1vjZ0kvLpOQ4Z1wGdA3JFIm7lgcgf84140n9vMsFCmqcmoWzX8H0bqnUfw/
YN71NSKJomjSgufhsGBfxH4oAcVP4pg6Ss0dDZpBXch4As1emU7VAD/yuwIDAQAB
oC4wLAYJKoZIhvcNAQkOMR8wHTAbBgNVHREBAf8EETAPggcxLjEuMS4xhwQBAQEB
MA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUAA4GBAB7AqcyPlqWqkZs2T92mLXZ8ApSyjNddhj54zSLY
6L+U4255miPOvCNHo8r3K1zG8jvnL76aBYbWDJfyJEZUIcHs4g1MvztSr0bw8Jcj
pfNVFVhidMgxvMWK1RYM7POcQn6sy3YWZfFajrtXhQisu/KTV8Q6DFzd0b0fSHPu
hX6D
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----

switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show keyring	
	show trustpoint	

# show chassis

To display chassis information, use the **show chassis** command.

**show chassis** [*id* | **decommissioned** | **detail** | **fabric** | **firmware** | **fsm** | **inventory** [**detail** | **expand** | **fabric** | **fan** | **iom** | **psu** | **server**] | **iom** | **version**] \*

## Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	(Optional) Displays information for a specific chassis.
<b>decommissioned</b>	(Optional) Displays information about a decommissioned chassis.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the chassis.
<b>fabric</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the fabric.
<b>firmware</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the firmware.
<b>fsm status</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the finite state machine.
<b>inventory</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the chassis.
<b>iom</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the input/output module.
<b>version</b>	(Optional) Displays the version numbers of all the devices in the chassis.

## Command Default

Displays chassis information.

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show chassis** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of chassis.

The **show iom** command can be run in chassis (/chassis) mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to display chassis information:

```
switch-A# show chassis
```

```
Chassis:
  Chassis      Overall Status      Admin State
```

```
-----  
switch-A#          1 Accessibility Problem      Acknowledged
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show iom	
show server	

# show cimxml

To display Common Information Model (CIM) XML port information, use the **show cimxml** command.

## show cimxml

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

Displays CIM XML port information.

### Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to display CIM XML port information:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # show cimxml
```

```
Name: cimxml
  Admin State: Disabled
  Port: 5988
switch-A /system/services #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show http	
show https	

# show class cpu-stats

To display information about the CPU statistics class, use the **show class cpu-stats** command.

**show class cpu-stats** [ **detail** | **expand** ] \*

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the CPU statistics class.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded information about the CPU statistics class.

## Command Default

Displays information about the CPU statistics class.

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information about the CPU statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # show class cpu-stats expand

Stats Class:
  Stats Class: Cpu Stats

  Stats Property:
    Stats Property: Cpu Stats Cpu Temp
    Norm Value: 0.000000
    Stats Property: Cpu Stats Cpu Temp Avg
    Norm Value: 0.000000
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show class dimm-stats</b>	
<b>show stats-threshold-policy</b>	

# show class ethernet-port-err-stats

To display an Ethernet port error statistics class, use the **show class ethernet-port-err-stats** command.

**show class ethernet-port-err-stats { expand | detail } \***

## Syntax Description

<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details in list form.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)  
 Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display an Ethernet port error statistics class.

## Examples

This example shows how to display an Ethernet port error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class ethernet-port-err-stats

Stats Class:
  Stats Class
  -----
  Ethernet Port Err Stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	



# show class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

To display an Ethernet port multicast statistics class, use the **show class ethernet-port-multicast-stats** command.

**show class ethernet-port-multicast-stats { expand | detail } \***

## Syntax Description

<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details in list form.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)  
Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display an Ethernet port multicast statistics class.

## Examples

This example shows how to display an Ethernet port multicast statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

Stats Class:
  Stats Class
  -----
  Ethernet Port Multicast Stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	

# show class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

To display an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class, use the **show class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats** command.

**show class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats { expand | detail } \***

## Syntax Description

<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details in list form.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)  
 Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class.

## Examples

This example shows how to display an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats
```

```
Stats Class:
  Stats Class
  -----
  Ethernet Port Over Under Sized Stats
```

```
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	

# show class ethernet-port-stats

To display an Ethernet port statistics class, use the **show class ethernet-port-stats** command.

**show class ethernet-port-stats { expand | detail } \***

## Syntax Description

<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details in list form.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)  
Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display an Ethernet port statistics class.

## Examples

This example shows how to display an Ethernet port statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class ethernet-port-stats

Stats Class:
  Stats Class
  -----
  Ethernet Port Stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	

# show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

To display an Ethernet port large packet statistics class, use the **show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets** command.

**show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets { expand | detail } \***

## Syntax Description

<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details in list form.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)  
 Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display an Ethernet port large packet statistics class.

## Examples

This example shows how to display an Ethernet port large packet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

Stats Class:
  Stats Class
  -----
  Ethernet Port Stats By Size Large Packets

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	

# show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

To display an Ethernet port small packet statistics class, use the **show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets** command.

**show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets { expand | detail } \***

## Syntax Description

<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details in list form.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)  
Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display an Ethernet port small packet statistics class.

## Examples

This example shows how to display an Ethernet port small packet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

Stats Class:
  Stats Class
  -----
  Ethernet Port Stats By Size Small Packets

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	

# show cli

To display CLI information, use the **show cli** command.

**show cli** {**command-status** | **history** | **mode-info** | **session-config** | **shell-type**} \*

## Syntax Description

<b>command-status</b>	(Optional) Displays the command status.
<b>history</b>	(Optional) Displays the history of command usage.
<b>mode-info</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the mode you are in.
<b>session-config</b>	(Optional) Displays information about your session configuration.
<b>shell-type</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the command shell type.

## Command Default

Displays CLI information.

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information about your session configuration:

```
switch-A# show cli session-config
```

```
Suppress Headers: off
Suppress Field Spillover: off
Table Field Delimiter: none
switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show configuration</b>	
<b>show system</b>	

# show clock

To display the clock, use the **show clock** command.

## show clock

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Displays the clock.

**Command Modes** Services (/system/services)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

**Examples** This example shows how to display the clock:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # show clock
```

```
Fri Jul 3 08:27:06 PDT 2009
switch-A /system/services #
```

# show cluster

To display cluster information, use the **show cluster** command.

**show cluster**{**extended-state** | **state**}

## Syntax Description

<b>extended-state</b>	Displays extended information about the state of the cluster.
<b>state</b>	Specifies information about the state of the cluster.

## Command Default

Displays cluster information.

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to display extended information about the state of the cluster:

```
switch-A# show cluster extended-state
Cluster Id: 0x7433f72a371511de-0xb90b000decblad44
Start time: Tue Jul  7 09:17:46 2009
Last election time: Tue Jul  7 09:22:17 2009
A: UP, PRIMARY
B: UP, INAPPLICABLE, (Management services: DOWN)
A: memb state UP, lead state PRIMARY, mgmt services state: UP
B: memb state UP, lead state INAPPLICABLE, mgmt services state: DOWN
   heartbeat state PRIMARY_OK
INTERNAL NETWORK INTERFACES:
eth1, UP
eth2, UP
HA NOT READY
Management services are unresponsive on peer switch
No chassis configured
switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show org</b>	
<b>show vif</b>	



# show connectivity

To display connectivity information, use the **show connectivity** command.

**show connectivity**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Displays connectivity information.

**Command Modes** Organization (/org/service-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

**Examples** This example shows how to display connectivity information:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # show connectivity
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show hv-conn	
	show inventory	

# show core-export-target

To display core export target information, use the **show core-export-target** command.

**show core-export-target** [ **detail** | **fsm status** ]

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the core export target.
<b>fsm status</b>	(Optional) Displays the status of the finite state machine.

## Command Default

Displays core export target information.

## Command Modes

Sysdebug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This command shows how to display core export target information:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # show core-export-target

Core Export Target:
  Server Name:
  Port: 69
  Path:
  Administrative State: Disabled
  Description:
  Current Task:
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show cores	
show fsm	

# show cores

To display the core dump file, use the **show cores** command.

**show cores** [ *name* { **a** | **b** } ] [**detail**]

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific core dump file.
<b>a</b>	Displays the core dump file for switch A.
<b>b</b>	Displays the core dump file for switch B.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the core dump file.

## Command Default

Displays the core dump file.

## Command Modes

Sysdebug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines


This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the core dump file:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # show cores
Core Files:
  Name                Fabric ID
  -----
  1266567175_SAM_Pubs-B_svc_sam_bladeAG_log.18412.tar.gz
                        B
  1266270932_SAM_Pubs-B_svc_sam_bladeAG_log.8876.tar.gz
                        B
  1265702128_SAM_Pubs-A_svc_sam_portAG_log.8802.tar.gz
                        A
  1265443496_SAM_Pubs-A_svc_sam_bladeAG_log.22792.tar.gz
                        A
  1265130233_SAM_Pubs-A_svc_sam_bladeAG_log.8801.tar.gz
                        A
  1264676542_SAM_Pubs-A_svc_sam_portAG_log.12062.tar.gz
                        A
  1263728238_SAM_Pubs-A_svc_sam_portAG_log.3266.tar.gz
                        A

switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

 show cores**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show core-export-target	

# show cpu

To display CPU information, use the **show cpu** command.

**show cpu [detail]**

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the CPU.
---------------	--

## Command Default

Displays CPU information.

## Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display CPU details:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1
switch-A /chassis/server # show cpu
Server 1/1:
  ID  Presence           Architecture  Socket Cores      Speed (GHz)
  ---  -
    1  Equipped            Xeon         CPU1    4                2.266000
    2  Equipped            Xeon         CPU2    4                2.266000
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

# show destination

To display destination information, use the **show destination** command.

**show destination** [*email-address* | **detail** | **expand**]

## Syntax Description

<i>email-address</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific email address.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays a list of email addresses.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays a list of email addresses.

## Command Default

Displays destination information.

## Command Modes

Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show destination** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of email addresses.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of email addresses:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring# scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # show destination detail
```

```
Destination:
  Email: bob@cisco.com
  Email: sally@cisco.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show profile	

# show disk

To display disk information, use the **show disk** command.

**show disk** [*vendor model revision* | **detail** | **expand**] \*

## Syntax Description

<i>vendor</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific vendor name.
<i>model</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific model number.
<i>revision</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific revision number.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays some details about each disk.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays complete details about each disk.

## Command Default

Displays disk information.

## Command Modes

Capability (/system/capability)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show disk** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of disks.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of disks:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope capability
switch-A /system/capability # show disk
```

```
Disk Capacity:
Vendor              Model              HW Revision
-----
DiskManufacturer    73-LocalDiskPN-02  01
FUJITSU              MBB2147RC          0
FUJITSU              MBC2073RC           0
SEAGATE              ST9146802SS         0
SEAGATE              ST973402SS          0
SEAGATE              ST973451SS          0
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show cpu	
show memory	



# show distributed-virtual-switch

To display distributed virtual switch information, use the **show distributed-virtual-switch** command in folder mode.

**show distributed-virtual-switch** [*dvs-name* | **detail**]

## Syntax Description

<i>dvs-name</i>	The name of the distributed virtual switch.
<b>detail</b>	Specifies detailed distributed virtual switch information, in list format.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to display distributed virtual switch information:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # scope folder f10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # show distributed-virtual-switch dvs10
```

```
Distributed Virtual Switch:
  Name      Admin State
  -----
  dvs10     Disable

switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show folder	

# show dns

To display DNS information, use the **show dns** command.

## show dns

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

Displays DNS information.

### Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to display DNS information:

```
switch-A# scope system  
switch-A /system # scope services
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show http	
show ntp	

# show download-task

To display download task information, use the **show download-task** command.

**show download-task** [*file-name* | **detail** | **fsm**] \*

## Syntax Description

<i>file-name</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific download.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays complete details about each download.
<b>fsm</b>	(Optional)

## Command Default

Displays download task information.

## Command Modes

Firmware (/firmware)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show download-task** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of downloads.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of downloads:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware # show download-task
Download task:
  File Name Protocol Server      Userid      State
  -----
  ucs-dplug.4.0.1a.N2.1.1.61.gbin
    Scp      10.193.1.28    jaunderw    Failed
  ucs-k9-bundle.1.0.1.61.gbin
    Scp      t1.nuovasystems jaunderw    Failed
  ucs-k9-bundle.1.0.1.71.gbin
    Scp      t1.nuovasystems jaunderw    Failed
switch-A /firmware #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fsm	
show image	

# show dynamic-conn-policy

To display dynamic vNIC connection policy information, use the **show dynamic-conn-policy** command.

**show dynamic-conn-policy** [ *vnic-name* | **detail**]

## Syntax Description

<i>vnic-name</i>	(Optional) Displays information about a specific vNIC.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about all vNICs.

## Command Default

Displays dynamic vNIC connection policy information.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of dynamic vNIC connection policies.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of dynamic vNIC connection policies:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # show dynamic-vnic-conn-policy
```

```
Dynamic vNIC Connectivity Policy:
  Name                               Dynamic Eth  Enforcement  Protection  Adapter Profile  Pin Group
  -----
  org10/dvcpl0                       60           Best Effort  Protected
  org10/dvcpl1                       61           Best Effort  Protected
switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba-templ	
show vnic-templ	

# show egress-policy

To display egress-policy information, use the **show egress-policy** command in qos-policy mode.

**show egress-policy** [**detail** | **expand**]

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	Displays all egress policy information, in list format.
<b>expand</b>	Displays all egress policy information, in table format.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

QoS-policy (/org/qos-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to display expanded egress policy information:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /system # scope qos-policy
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # show egress-policy expand
```

```
Egress QoS Policy:
  Prio      Rate      Burst
  -----
  Best Effort 100000   10000
```

```
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show folder	

# show environment

To display environment information, use the **show environment** command.

**show environment** [ **adapter** | **board** | **cpu** | **detail** | **expand** | **memory** ]

## Syntax Description

<b>adapter</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the adapter.
<b>board</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the motherboard.
<b>cpu</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the CPU.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional)
<b>expand</b>	(Optional)
<b>memory</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the memory.

## Command Default

Displays environment information.

## Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show environment** command without any arguments or keywords to display the state of the server.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information about the motherboard:

```
switch-A#scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # show environment
```

```
Server 1/1:
  Oper Power: On
  Motherboard:
  Threshold Status: OK
  Power State: N/A
  Thermal Status: OK
  Voltage Status: OK
  CMOS Battery Voltage Status: OK
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show memory	
show server	

# show epuser

To display end-point user information, use the **show epuser** command.

**show epuser** [*epuser-name* | **detail** | **expand**] \*

## Syntax Description

<i>epuser-name</i>	(Optional) Displays information about a specific end-point user.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about all end-point users.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details about all end-point users.

## Command Default

Displays end-point user information.

## Command Modes

IPMI access profile (/org/ipmi-access-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show epuser** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of end-point users.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of end-point users:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ipmiAP10

switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # show epuser

End point user:
  User Name  End point user privilege Password
  -----
    epul0    Readonly
    epul1    Readonly
switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show epuser	
show ipmi-access-profile	



# show error-recovery

To display error recovery information, use the **show error-recovery** command.

**show error-recovery** [ **detail** | **expand** ] \*

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about error recovery.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details about error recovery.

## Command Default

Displays error recovery information.

## Command Modes

Fibre Channel host (/chassis/server/adapter/host-fc)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display

```
switch-A /org # scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope adapter 1/1/1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-fc 1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if # show error-recovery
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show port	

# show eth-classified

To Ethernet classified information, use the **show eth-classified** command.

**show error-recovery** [ **bronze** | **detail** | **gold** | **platinum** | **silver** ]

## Syntax Description

<b>bronze</b>	(Optional) Displays the bronze class.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays all the classes.
<b>gold</b>	(Optional) Displays the gold class.
<b>platinum</b>	(Optional) Displays the platinum class.
<b>silver</b>	(Optional) Displays the silver class.

## Command Default

Displays Ethernet classified class information.

## Command Modes

QoS (/eth-server/qos)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the platinum Ethernet classified class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # show eth-classified platinum

Ethernet Classified Class
  Priority: Platinum
  Cos: 5
  Weight: 10
  Bw Percent: Not Applicable
  Drop: No Drop
  Mtu: Normal
  Multicast Optimize: No
  Admin State: Disabled
switch-A /eth-server/qos #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	

Command	Description
show fc	

# show eth-if

To display Ethernet interface information, use the **show eth-if** command.

**show eth-if** [*interface-name* | **detail** | **expand**] \*

## Syntax Description

<i>interface-name</i>	(Optional) Displays information about a specific interface.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed Ethernet interface information.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited Ethernet interface information.

## Command Default

Displays Ethernet interface information.

## Command Modes

Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display Ethernet interface information:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic10

switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # show eth-if

Ethernet Interface:
  Name: default
  Dynamic MAC Addr: 00:00:00:00:00:00
  Default Network: Yes
  VLAN ID: 1
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-if	
show vnic	

# show eth-profile

To display Ethernet profile information, use the **show eth-profile** command.

**show eth-profile** [ *profile-name* | **detail** | **expand** ] \*

## Syntax Description

<i>profile-name</i>	(Optional) Displays information about a specific Ethernet profile.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about all Ethernet profiles.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details about all Ethernet profiles.

## Command Default

Displays Ethernet profile information.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show eth-profile** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of Ethernet profiles.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of Ethernet profiles:

```
switch# scope org org10
switch /org # show eth-profile
```

```
Eth Profile:
  Name
  ----
  org10/ep10
  org10/ep11
  org10/ep12
switch /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-profile	
show service-profile	

# show eth-uplink

To display Ethernet uplink information, use the **show eth-uplink** command.

**show eth-profile** [ **detail** | **expand** | **fsm status** ] \*

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays some detail about the Ethernet uplink.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays all details about the Ethernet uplink.
<b>fsm status</b>	(Optional) Displays the finite state machine.

## Command Default

Displays Ethernet uplink information.

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display Ethernet uplink information:

```
switch# show eth-uplink expand

Ethernet Uplink:
  Mode: End Host
  Fabric:
    Id: A
    Id: B
  Stats Threshold Policy:
    Full Name: fabric/lan/thr-policy-default
  VLAN:
    Name      VLAN ID  Fabric ID Native VLAN
    -----
    default   1          Dual      Yes
switch#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-profile	
show fabric-interconnect	

# show event

To display event information, use the **show event** command.

**show event** [*event-id* | **detail**]

## Syntax Description

<i>event-id</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific event.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays all events.

## Command Default

Displays event information.

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show event** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of events.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of events:

```
switch-A# show event
```

```

Creation Time      ID      Description
-----
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162  33117 [FSM:STAGE:END]: unprovisioning the Virtual
media bootable device for blade 1/1(
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162  33118 [FSM:STAGE:SKIP]: Disconnect pre-boot environment
agent for server 1/1(FSM-STAGE
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162  33119 [FSM:STAGE:END]: Disconnect pre-boot environment
agent for server 1/1(FSM-STAGE:
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162  33120 [FSM:STAGE:SKIP]: Shutdown the server 1/1; deep
discovery completed(FSM-STAGE:sam
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162  33121 [FSM:STAGE:END]: Shutdown the server 1/1; deep
discovery completed(FSM-STAGE:sam
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162  33122 [FSM:STAGE:SKIP]: Invoke post-discovery policies
on server 1/1(FSM-STAGE:sam:dme
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162  33123 [FSM:STAGE:END]: Invoke post-discovery policies
on server 1/1(FSM-STAGE:sam:dme:
switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fault	
show sel	

# show extension-key

To display extension key information, use the **show extension-key** command in vmware mode.

**show extension-key** [**detail** | **fsm status**]

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	Specifies detailed extension key information, in list format.
<b>fsm status</b>	Specifies the extension key finite state machine status.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to display extension key information:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # show extension-key detail
```

```
Extension Key:
  Key: Cisco-UCSM-DOC-TEAM-EXT-KEY
  Current Task: Busy
```

```
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```



# show ext-eth-if

To display external Ethernet interface information, use the **show ext-eth-if** command.

**show ext-eth-if** [ *interface-id* | **detail** | **expand** ]

## Syntax Description

<i>interface-id</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific interface.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about all interfaces.
<b>expand</b>	Displays a list of interfaces.

## Command Default

Displays information about the external Ethernet interfaces.

## Command Modes

Adapter (/chassis/server/adapter)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show ext-eth-if** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of interfaces.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of interfaces:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope adapter 1/1/1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # show ext-eth-if

Ext Interface:
  Adapter Id Id          Mac                      Fabric ID Oper State
  -----
           1           1 00:23:04:C6:A2:8C A              Link Up
           1           2 00:23:04:C6:A2:8D B              Link Up
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show host-eth-if	
show host-fc-if	

# show ext-ipv6-rss-hash

To display IPv6 RSS hash profile information, use the **show ext-ipv6-rss-hash** command.

**show ext-ipv6-rss-hash** [ **detail** | **expand** ]

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the external IPv6 RSS hash profile.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the external IPv6 RSS hash profile.

## Command Default

Displays information about the external IPv6 RSS hash profile.

## Command Modes

Host Ethernet (/chassis/server/adapter/host-eth)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the external IPv6 RSS hash profile:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope adapter 1/1/1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-eth 1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if # show ext-ipv6-rss-hash

External IPv6 RSS Hash Profile:
  IP Hash: Disabled
  TCP Hash: Disabled
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipv4-rss-hash	
show ipv6-rss-hash	

# show fabric

To display fabric interconnect information, use the **show fabric** command.

## fc-uplink mode

**show fabric** [ **a** | **b** | **detail** | **expand** ]

## chassis mode

**show fabric** [ **detail** ]

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric A.
<b>b</b>	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric B.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the fabric interconnect.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the fabric interconnect.

### Command Default

Displays information about the fabric interconnect.

### Command Modes

Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)

Chassis (/chassis)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show fabric** command in chassis mode, without any arguments or keywords, to display a list of fabrics.

### Examples

This example shows how to display a list of fabrics:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # show fabric
```

```
Locale:
Id Name      C Type      Transport Side Slot Id  Locale  Type
-----
A           Mux To Host Ether    Left   1 Server  Lan
B           Mux To Host Ether    Right  1 Server  Lan
A           Mux To Host Ether    Left   2 Server  Lan
B           Mux To Host Ether    Right  2 Server  Lan
A           Mux To Host Ether    Left   3 Server  Lan
B           Mux To Host Ether    Right  3 Server  Lan
```

**show fabric**

```
A          Mux Fabric  Ether  Left      1 Chassis  Lan
B          Mux Fabric  Ether  Right     2 Chassis  Lan
switch-A /fc-uplink #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show interface	
show pin-group	

# show fabric-interconnect

To display fabric interconnect information, use the **show fabric-interconnect** command.

**show fabric-interconnect** [ **a** | **b** ] [ **detail** | **fsm status** ]

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric A.
<b>b</b>	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric B.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the fabric interconnect.
<b>fsm status</b>	(Optional) Displays finite state machine information.

## Command Default

Displays information about the fabric interconnect.

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of fabric interconnects:

```
switch-A# show fabric-interconnect
```

```
Fabric Interconnect:
  ID OOB IP Addr      OOB Gateway      OOB Netmask      Operability
  --  ---
  A   10.193.66.91      10.193.64.1      255.255.248.0    Operable
  B   10.193.66.92      10.193.64.1      255.255.248.0    Operable
```

```
switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fabric-interconnect inventory	
show fabric-interconnect mode	

# show fabric-interconnect inventory

To display fabric interconnect hardware information, use the **show fabric-interconnect inventory** command.

**show fabric-interconnect inventory** [**id** { **a** | **b** }] [**expand**] [**detail**]

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric A.
<b>b</b>	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric B.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the fabric interconnect hardware.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the fabric interconnect hardware.

## Command Default

Displays information about the fabric interconnect hardware.

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of fabric interconnect hardware:

```
switch-A# show fabric-interconnect inventory
```

ID	PID	Vendor	Serial (SN)	HW Revision	Total Memory (MB)
A	N10-S6100	Cisco Systems, In	SSI12480266	0	3549
B	N10-S6100	Cisco Systems, In	SSI12520C81	0	3549

```
switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fabric-interconnect	
show fabric-interconnect mode	

# show fabric-interconnect mode

To display the fabric interconnect mode, use the **show fabric-interconnect mode** command.

**show fabric-interconnect mode**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

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

**Examples** This example shows how to display the fabric interconnect mode:

```
switch-A# show fabric-interconnect mode
```

```
Ethernet switching mode:  
Mode: End Host
```

```
switch-A#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show fabric-interconnect	

# show failover

To display failover timeout information, use the **show failover** command.

**show failover** [ **detail** | **expand** ]

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed failover timeout information.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed failover timeout information.

## Command Default

Displays information about the failover timeout.

## Command Modes

Host Ethernet (/chassis/server/adapter/host-eth)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display detailed failover timeout information:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope adapter 1/1/1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-eth 1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth # show failover
```

```
Ethernet Failover Profile:
  Timeout (sec): 5
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show event	
show fault	



# show fan

To display fan information, use the **show fan** command.

## capability mode

**show fan** [*vendor model hardware-rev* | **detail** | **expand**]

## fan-module mode

**show fan** [**detail** | **expand**]

### Syntax Description

<i>vendor</i>	(Optional) Displays the vendor name.
<i>model</i>	(Optional) Displays the model number.
<i>hw-rev</i>	(Optional) Displays the hardware revision number.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed fan information.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded fan information.

### Command Default

Displays information about the fan.

### Command Modes

Capability (/system/capability)

Fan module (/chassis/fan-module)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show fan** command without any arguments or keywords, in capability mode, to display a list of fans.

### Examples

This command shows how to display a list of fans:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope capability
switch-A /system/capability # show fan
```

```
Fan Module:
  Vendor                Model                HW Revision
-----
  Cisco                 73-11624-02         04
  Cisco Systems         N5K-C5010-FAN       0
```

 show fan

```
Cisco Systems          N5K-C5020-FAN          0
Cisco Systems Inc      N10-FAN1=              0
Cisco Systems Inc      N10-FAN2=              0
Cisco Systems Inc      N20-FAN5               0
N/A                    N10-FAN1               0
N/A                    N10-FAN2               0
switch-A /system/capability #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

# show fan-module

To display fan module information, use the **show fan-module** command.

**show fan** [ *tray module* ] [ **detail** ][ **expand** ]

## Syntax Description

<i>tray module</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific module in a specific tray.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information about all fans.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited information about all fans.

## Command Default

Displays information about the fan module.

## Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show fan-module** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of fan modules.

## Examples

This command shows how to display a list of fan modules:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /system/capability # show fan-module
```

```
Fan Module:
  Tray      Module      Overall Status
  -----
          1          1 Operable
          1          2 Operable
          1          3 Operable
          1          4 Operable
          1          5 Operable
          1          6 Operable
          1          7 Operable
          1          8 Operable
switch-A /system/capability #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fan	
show iom	

# show fault policy

To display fault policy information, use the **show fault policy** command.

## show fault policy [detail]

### Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the fault policy.
---------------	--

### Command Default

Displays information about the fault policy.

### Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to display the fault policy:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # show fault policy
```

```
Fault Policy:
  Clear Action: Retain
  Retention Interval: 00:01:00:00
  Flap Interval (sec): 10
switch-A /monitoring # show fault policy
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show fault	
show syslog	

# show fc

To display Fibre Channel class information, use the **show fc** command.

**show fc [detail]**

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed Fibre Channel class information.
---------------	---

## Command Default

Displays information about the Fibre Channel class.

## Command Modes

QoS (/eth-server/qos)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display Fibre Channel class information:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # show fc
```

```
FC Class:
  Priority: 1
  Cos: 3
  Weight: 5
  Bw Percent: 50
  Drop: No Drop
  Mtu: Fc
  Admin State: Enabled
switch-A /eth-server/qos #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

# show fc-if

To display Fibre Channel interface information, use the **show fc-if** command.

**show fc-if** [ **detail** ] [ **expand** ]

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed Fibre Channel interface information.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded Fibre Channel interface information.

## Command Default

Displays information about Fibre Channel interfaces.

## Command Modes

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display Fibre Channel interface information:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhba10

switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba # show fc-if

Fibre Channel Interface:
  Name: default
  vSAN ID: 1
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-if	
show vhba	

# show fc-profile

To display Fibre Channel profile information, use the **show fc-profile** command.

**show fc-profile** [ *profile-name* ] [ **detail** ][ **expand** ]

## Syntax Description

<i>profile-name</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific Fibre Channel profile.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details about all Fibre Channel profiles.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded information about all Fibre Channel profiles.

## Command Default

Displays information about Fibre Channel profiles.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show fc-profile** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of Fibre Channel profiles.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of Fibre Channel profiles:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org/ # show fc-profile
```

```
FC Profile:
  Name
  ----
  org10/fcp10
  org10/fcp11
switch-A /org/ #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-profile	
show org	

# show identity (server)

To display identity information for a server, use the **show identity** command.

**show identity**

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display identity information for a server:

```
switch-A# scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # show identity

Server 1/1:
  Burned-In UUID: 6bf4c501-d3a9-11dd-b4d9-000bab01bfd6
  Dynamic UUID: 6bf4c501-d3a9-11dd-b4d9-000bab01bfd6

  Ext Interface:

  Adapter Interface Mac
  -----
      1          1 00:24:97:1F:5B:F2
      1          2 00:24:97:1F:5B:F3

switch-A /chassis/server #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	



# show identity (service-profile)

To display identifier information for a service profile, use the **show identity** command.

## show identity

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to display identifier information for a service profile:

```
switch-A# scope org /org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # show identity
```

```
Service Profile Name: org100/sp100
UUID Suffix Pool:
Dynamic UUID: Derived
```

```
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	

# show identity mac-addr

To display the MAC address identity information for a system, use the **show identity mac-addr** command.

**show identity mac-addr** [ *id* ] [ **pool-info** | **profile-info** ]+ [ **detail** ]

## Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	Displays identity information for a specific MAC address. Specify a MAC address in the format NN:NN:NN:NN:NN:NN.
<b>pool-info</b>	(Optional) Displays identity information for the pool.
<b>profile-info</b>	(Optional) Displays identity information for the profile.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the identity information in list format.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the MAC address identity information for a system:

```
switch-A# scope org /org100
switch-A /org # show identity mac-addr
MAC Address      Assigned Owner    Assigned Service Profile
-----
00:25:B5:00:00:00 Yes      Pool      org-root/ls-Blade6-Default/ether-eth1
00:25:B5:00:00:01 No       Pool
00:25:B5:00:00:02 No       Pool
00:25:B5:00:00:03 No       Pool
--More--

switch-A /org # show identity mac-addr pool-info
MAC Address      Assigned Owner    Pool DN
-----
00:25:B5:00:00:00 Yes      Pool      org-root/mac-pool-default/00:25:B5:00:00:00
00:25:B5:00:00:01 No       Pool      org-root/mac-pool-p100/00:25:B5:00:00:01
00:25:B5:00:00:02 No       Pool      org-root/mac-pool-p100/00:25:B5:00:00:02
00:25:B5:00:00:03 No       Pool      org-root/mac-pool-p100/00:25:B5:00:00:03
--More--

switch-A /org #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show org	

# show identity uuid

To display the universally unique identifier (UUID) identity information for a system, use the **show identity uuid** command.

**show identity uuid** [ *id* ] [ **pool-info** | **profile-info** ]+ [ **detail** ]

## Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	Displays identity information for a specific UUID. Specify a UUID in the form NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNNNN.
<b>pool-info</b>	(Optional) Displays identity information for the pool.
<b>profile-info</b>	(Optional) Displays identity information for the profile.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the identity information in list format.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the UUID identity information for a system:

```
switch-A# scope org /org100
switch-A /org # show identity uuid

UUID                Assigned Owner    Assigned Service Profile
-----
0000-0000000000001 No          Pool

switch-A /org # show identity uuid pool-info
UUID                Assigned Owner    Pool DN
-----
0000-0000000000001 No          Pool    org-root/uuid-pool-p100/0000-0000000000001

switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show org	

# show identity wwn

To display the world-wide name (WWN) identity information for a system, use the **show identity wwn** command.

**show identity wwn** [*id*] [**pool-info**|**profile-info**]+ [**detail**]

## Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	Displays identity information for a specific WWN. Specify a unique WWN in the form HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH.
<b>pool-info</b>	(Optional) Displays identity information for the pool.
<b>profile-info</b>	(Optional) Displays identity information for the profile.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the identity information in list format.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines


This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the WWN identity information for a system:

```
switch-A# scope org /org100
switch-A /org # show identity wwn
WWN                Assigned Owner    Assigned Service Profile
-----
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00 No      Pool
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:01 No      Pool
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:02 No      Pool
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:03 No      Pool
--More--

switch-A /org # show identity wwn pool-info
WWN                Assigned Owner    Pool DN
-----
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00 No      Pool    org-root/wnn-pool-p44/20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:01 No      Pool
org-root/wnn-pool-oneWWtwoNN/20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:01
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:02 No      Pool    org-root/wnn-pool-default/20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:02
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:03 No      Pool    org-root/wnn-pool-default/20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:03
--More--
```

 show identity wwn

```
switch-A /org #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show org	

# show license brief

To display a list of license files, use the **show license brief** command.

**show license brief**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

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

**Examples** This example shows how to display a list of license files:

```
switch-A# show license brief
Enterprise.lic
FibreChannel.lic

switch-A#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	connect local-mgmt	

# show license default

To display services using the default license, use the **show license default** command.

## show license default

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to display the services using the default license:

```
switch-A# show license default
```

```
Feature                               Default License Count
-----
FM_SERVER_PKG                         -
ENTERPRISE_PKG                       -
FC_FEATURES_PKG                      -
ETH_PORT_ACTIVATION_PKG              8
ETH_MODULE_ACTIVATION_PKG            0
-----
```

```
switch-A#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	



# show license file

To display the contents of a license file, use the **show license file** command.

**show license file** [ *license-file-name* ]

Syntax Description	<i>license-file-name</i>	Displays the contents of the specified file.
--------------------	--------------------------	--

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

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

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

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

Examples	This example shows how to display the contents of a license file:
----------	---

```
switch-A# show license file enter.lic
```

```
enter.lic:
SERVER this_host ANY
VENDOR cisco
INCREMENT ENTERPRISE_PKG cisco 1.0 permanent uncounted \
  VENDOR_STRING=<LIC_SOURCE>UCS_SWIFT</LIC_SOURCE><SKU>ENTERPRISE_PKG=</SKU> \
  HOSTID=VDH=FLC12360025 \
  NOTICE="<LicFileID>20090519230254773</LicFileID><LicLineID>1</LicLineID> \
  <PAK></PAK>" SIGN=134D2848E9B0
```

```
switch-A#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	connect local-mgmt	

# show license host-id

To display the ID of this host for licensing, use the **show license host-id** command.

**show license host-id**

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

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

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

<b>Command History</b>	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

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

<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to display the ID of this host for licensing:</p> <pre>switch-A# show license host-id License hostid: VDH=FOX064317SQ  switch-A#</pre>
-----------------	--

<b>Related Commands</b>	Command	Description
	connect local-mgmt	

# show license usage

To display the usage of some or all license packages, use the **show license usage** command.

**show license usage** [**enterprise-pkg**| **eth-module-activation-pkg**| **eth-port-activation-pkg**| **fc-features-pkg**| **fm-server-pkg**]

## Syntax Description

<b>enterprise-pkg</b>	(Optional) Displays the contents of only the Enterprise package license files.
<b>eth-module-activation-pkg</b>	(Optional) Displays the contents of only the Ethernet module activation package license files.
<b>eth-port-activation-pkg</b>	(Optional) Displays the contents of only the Ethernet port activation package license files.
<b>fc-features-pkg</b>	(Optional) Displays the contents of only the Fibre Channel features package license files.
<b>fm-server-pkg</b>	(Optional) Displays the contents of only the Enterprise package license files.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the usage of the license packages:

```
switch-A# show license usage
```

Feature	Ins	Lic	Status	Expiry	Date	Comments
		Count				
FM_SERVER_PKG	No	-	Unused			-

## show license usage

```
ENTERPRISE_PKG          Yes  -  Unused Never  -  
FC_FEATURES_PKG         Yes  -  Unused Never  -  
ETH_PORT_ACTIVATION_PKG Yes 25  Unused Never  -  
ETH_MODULE_ACTIVATION_PKG No  0  Unused       -  
-----
```

```
switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# show nwctrl-policy

To display network control policy information, use the **show nwctrl-policy** command.

**show nwctrl-policy** [*policy-name*]

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	Policy name.
--------------------	--------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to display network control policy information:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # show nCP100
```

```
Network Control Policy:
  Name      CDP      Uplink fail action
  -----
  nCP100    Enabled  Warning
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-policy	
show qos-policy	

# show psu-policy

To display PSU policy information, use the **show psu-policy** command in org mode.

**show psu-policy [detail]**

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	Displays the full policy, in list format.
---------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the full policy:

```
switch-A # scope org org100
switch-A /org # show psu-policy psup100
```

```
PSU Policy:
  Redundancy: n-plus-1
  Description: psup100
```

```
switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set redundancy	
show psu	

# show security fsm status

To display security-related finite state machine information, use the **show security fsm status** command.

**show security fsm status**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

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

**Examples** This example shows how to display security-related finite state machine information:

```
switch-A# show security fsm status

FSM 1:
  Remote Result: Not Applicable
  Remote Error Code: None
  Remote Error Description:
  Status: Nop
  Previous Status: Update User Ep Success
  Timestamp: 2010-02-18T05:19:05.705
  Try: 0
  Progress (%): 100
  Current Task:

switch-A#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description

# show sel

To display the contents of the system event log (SEL) of a server, use the **show sel** command.

**show sel** *server-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>server-id</i>	The server identifier, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.
------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the contents of the SEL for server 1 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show sel 1/1
 1 | 02/15/2010 17:23:27 | BIOS | System Event #0x83 | Timestamp clock synch | SEL
timestamp clock updated, event is first of pair | Asserted
 2 | 02/15/2010 17:23:28 | BMC | Drive slot(Bay) SAS0_LINK_STATUS #0x21 | Transition
to Degraded | Asserted
 3 | 02/15/2010 17:23:28 | BMC | Drive slot(Bay) SAS0_LINK_STATUS #0x21 | Transition
to On Line | Deasserted
 4 | 02/15/2010 17:23:28 | BMC | Platform alert LED_SAS0_FAULT #0x59 | LED is blinking
fast | Asserted
 5 | 02/15/2010 17:23:28 | BMC | Platform alert LED_SAS0_FAULT #0x59 | LED is on |
Deasserted
 6 | 02/15/2010 17:23:28 | BMC | Platform alert LED_FPID #0x5b | LED is on | Asserted
 7 | 02/15/2010 17:23:28 | BMC | Platform alert LED_FPID #0x5b | LED is off | Deasserted

 8 | 02/15/2010 17:23:29 | BMC | Entity presence MAIN_POWER #0x52 | Device Absent |
Asserted
 9 | 02/15/2010 17:23:29 | BMC | Entity presence MAIN_POWER #0x52 | Device Present |
Deasserted
 a | 02/15/2010 17:23:29 | BMC | Platform alert LED_SAS0_FAULT #0x59 | LED is on |
Asserted
 b | 02/15/2010 17:23:29 | BMC | Platform alert LED_SAS0_FAULT #0x59 | LED color is
green | Asserted
--More--

switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
---------	-------------



# show server actual-boot-order

To display the actual boot order of a server, use the **show server actual-boot-order** command.

**show server actual-boot-order**[*uuid dynamic-uuid* | *server-id*]

## Syntax Description

<b>uuid</b> <i>dynamic-uuid</i>	(Optional) Displays the actual boot order for a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
<i>server-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the actual boot order for a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.


## Examples

This example shows how to display the actual boot order of server 3 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server actual-boot-order 1/3

Server 1/3:
  Last Update: 2010-02-18T05:20:33.603
  Network Device
    (1) Cisco NIC 11:0.0
    (2) Cisco NIC 12:0.0
  CD/DVD
    (1) Cisco   Virtual CD/DVD  1.19
  HDD
    (1) #0100 ID00 LUN0 FUJITSU  MBC207
  FDD
    (1) Cisco   Virtual HDD      1.19
    (2) Cisco   Virtual Floppy   1.19
  Internal EFI Shell

switch-A#
```

 show server actual-boot-order**Related Commands**

Command	Description

# show server adapter

To display information about network adapters in a server, use the **show server adapter** command.

**show server adapter** [ **uuid** *dynamic-uuid* | *server-id* ] [**detail**]

## Syntax Description

<b>uuid</b> <i>dynamic-uuid</i>	(Optional) Displays information about network adapters in a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form NNNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.
<i>server-id</i>	(Optional) Displays information about network adapters in a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information about network adapters in server 3 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server adapter 1/3
```

```
Server 1/3:
  Adapter  PID          Vendor          Serial          Overall Status
  -----  -
      1  N20-AC0002  Cisco Systems Inc  QCI13110017  Operable
switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description

# show server adapter identity

To display identity information about network adapters in a server, use the **show server adapter identity** command.

**show server adapter identity** [ **uuid** *dynamic-uuid* | *server-id* ]

## Syntax Description

<b>uuid</b> <i>dynamic-uuid</i>	(Optional) Displays identity information about network adapters in a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form NNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.
<i>server-id</i>	(Optional) Displays identity information about network adapters in a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display identity information about network adapters in server 3 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server adapter identity 1/3

Server 1/3:
  Burned-In UUID: 12345678-abcd-ef12-3456-0123456789ab
  Dynamic  UUID: 12345678-abcd-ef12-abcd-0000000015d9
  Adapter 1:
    Product Name: Cisco UCS VIC M81KR Virtual Interface Card
    PID: N20-AC0002
    VID: V01
    Vendor: Cisco Systems Inc
    Serial: QCI13110017
    Revision: 0

    Ext Interface:

    Adapter Interface Mac
    -----
      1          1 00:24:97:1F:5C:34
      1          2 00:24:97:1F:5C:35

switch-A#
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description

# show server adapter inventory

To display inventory information about network adapters in a server, use the **show server adapter inventory** command.

**show server adapter inventory** [ **uuid** *dynamic-uuid* | *server-id* ] [**detail**]

## Syntax Description

<b>uuid</b> <i>dynamic-uuid</i>	(Optional) Displays inventory information about network adapters in a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form NNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.
<i>server-id</i>	(Optional) Displays inventory information about network adapters in a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display inventory information about network adapters in server 3 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server adapter inventory 1/3
```

```
Server 1/3:
```

Adapter	PID	Vendor	Serial	Overall Status
1	N20-AC0002	Cisco Systems Inc	QCI13110017	Operable

```
switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description

# show server adapter layer2

To display Layer 2 information about the network adapters, use the **show server adapter layer2** command.

**show server adapter layer2 [detail]**

Syntax Description	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.
--------------------	--

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

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

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

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

**Examples** This example shows how to display Layer 2 information about the network adapters:

```
switch-A# scope server 1/5
switch-A /chassis/server # show server adapter layer2

Ext Interface:

Adapter Interface Mac
-----
      1          1 00:26:51:0A:A3:0C
      1          2 00:26:51:0A:A3:0D

switch-A#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description

# show server adapter status

To display status information about network adapters in a server, use the **show server adapter status** command.

**show server adapter status** [ **uuid** *dynamic-uuid* | *server-id* ] [**detail**]

## Syntax Description

<b>uuid</b> <i>dynamic-uuid</i>	(Optional) Displays status information about network adapters in a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form NNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.
<i>server-id</i>	(Optional) Displays status information about network adapters in a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display status information about network adapters in server 3 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server adapter status 1/3

Server 1/3:
  Overall Status
  -----
  Operable

switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description



# show server boot-order

To display the boot order of a server, use the **show server boot-order** command.

**show server boot-order** [ **uuid** *dynamic-uuid* | *server-id* ]

## Syntax Description

<b>uuid</b> <i>dynamic-uuid</i>	(Optional) Displays the boot order for a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
<i>server-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the boot order for a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the boot order of server 5 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server boot-order 1/5
```

```
Boot Definition:
```

```
  Full Name: sys/chassis-1/blade-5/boot-policy
  Reboot on Update: No
```

```
  Boot LAN:
```

```
    Order: 1
```

```
    LAN Image Path:
```

```
      Type: Primary
      VNIC: default
```

```
switch-A#
```

 show server boot-order**Related Commands**

Command	Description

# show server cpu

To display information about the CPUs in a server, use the **show server cpu** command.

**show server cpu** [ **uuid** *dynamic-uuid* | *server-id* ] [**detail**]

## Syntax Description

<b>uuid</b> <i>dynamic-uuid</i>	(Optional) Displays information about the CPUs in a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form NNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.
<i>server-id</i>	(Optional) Displays information about the CPUs in a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information about the CPUs in server 5 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server cpu 1/5
```

```
Server 1/5:
```

ID	Presence	Architecture	Socket	Cores	Speed (GHz)
1	Equipped	Xeon	CPU1	4	2.666000
2	Equipped	Xeon	CPU2	4	2.666000

```
switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description

# show server identity

To display identity information about a server, use the **show server identity** command.

**show server identity** [ **uuid** *dynamic-uuid* | *server-id* ]

## Syntax Description

<b>uuid</b> <i>dynamic-uuid</i>	(Optional) Displays identity information about a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form NNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.
<i>server-id</i>	(Optional) Displays identity information about a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display identity information about server 5 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server identity 1/5

Server 1/5:
  Burned-In UUID: 0d05e5b2-0707-11df-b252-000bab01c0fb
  Dynamic UUID: 0d05e5b2-0707-11df-b252-000bab01c0fb

  Ext Interface:

  Adapter Interface Mac
  -----
      1          1 00:26:51:0A:A3:0C
      1          2 00:26:51:0A:A3:0D

switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description

# show snmp-user

To display SNMPv3 user information, use the **show snmp-user** command.

**show snmp-user** [*user-name*]

Syntax Description	<i>user-name</i>	User name.
--------------------	------------------	------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Monitoring (/monitoring)
---------------	--------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to display SNMPv3 user information:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # show snmp-user

switch-A /monitoring # SNMPv3 User:
      Name                      Authentication type
      -----
      su100                     Md5
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show snmp	
	show snmp-trap	

# show sshkey

To display the SSH public key of the host, use the **show sshkey** command in local management mode.

## show sshkey

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the SSH public key of the host.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

### Examples

This example shows how to display the SSH public key of the host:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt) # show sshkey
*****
SSH RSA Public Key
*****

ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAxlyfe7GDtmCdgZ2TfQivPrQmXh6E808oOofhqqMBA72b
ACu/QJxYeR+S7yqfHJYl1P/Uu+XC3GPueAk5sC3aMMbocwYVt58BsmXeeRubao051t1GcQjwwEivQRgI
JGK2dyulZWzfiGgaYku3gCYqC59PS7F2TYIoJCWnXwIRI58= root@

switch-A(local-mgmt) #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# show vcenter

To display VCenter information, use the **show vcenter** command in vmware mode.

**show vcenter** [*vcenter-name* | **detail** | **fsm status**]

## Syntax Description

<i>vcenter-name</i>	The name of the VCenter.
<b>detail</b>	Displays all VCenter information, in list format.
<b>fsm status</b>	Displays all VCenter finite state machine information, in list format.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to display VCenter information:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # show vcenter vc10

vCenter:
  Name: vc10
  Description: test
  Hostname or IP address:
  Certificate:
  vCenter Server Version:

switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show folder	

# show vcon

To display vCon information, use the **show vcon** command.

**show vcon** [**1** | **2** | **detail** | **expand**]

## Syntax Description

<b>1</b>	Displays vCon information for virtual network interface 1.
<b>2</b>	Displays vCon information for virtual network interface 2.
<b>detail</b>	Displays all vCons.
<b>expand</b>	Displays all vCons.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

vCon policy (/org/vcon-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to display vCon information:

```
switch-A # scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile* # show vcon 1
```

```
Virtual Network Interfaces:
  Virtual Network Interfaces ID: 1
  Selection Preference: All
```

```
Pubs-A /org/service-profile* #
```



# show vcon-policy

To display vCon policy information, use the **show vcon-policy** command.

**show vcon-policy** [*policy-name* | **detail** | **expand**]

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the policy. Displays the specified vCon policy.
<b>detail</b>	Displays the vCon policy that is associated with the service profile that you entered.
<b>expand</b>	Displays all vCon policies.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to display vCon policy information:

```
switch-A # scope org org100
switch-A /org # show vcon-policy vcp100

vNIC/vHBA Placement Profile:
  Name
  ----
  org100/vcp100

Pubs-A /org #
```

# show virtual-machine

To display virtual machine information, use the **show virtual-machine** command in vmware mode.

**show virtual-machine** [*uuid* | **detail** | **expand**]

## Syntax Description

<i>uuid</i>	The UUID of the virtual machine.
<b>detail</b>	Specifies detailed virtual machine information, in list format.
<b>expand</b>	Specifies expanded virtual machine information, in table format.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to display virtual machine information:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # show virtual-machine
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcenter	

# ssh

To log in to a host that supports SSH, use the **ssh** command.

**ssh** *host-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>host-name</i>	Host name or IP address. Specify the IP address in the format A.B.C.D.
------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to log in to a host that supports SSH.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

## Examples

This example shows how to open an SSH connection to a host:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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switch-A(local-mgmt) # ssh 192.0.2.111
samdme@192.0.2.111's password:
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# tail-mgmt-log

To display the last ten lines of a management log file and monitor new entries, use the **tail-mgmt-log** command in local management command mode.

**tail-mgmt-log** *filebase*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>filebase</i>	Base name of a management log file. See Usage Guidelines for valid base names.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Local management (local-mgmt)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to display the ten most recent lines of a management log file and monitor new entries.

Using the *filebase* argument, this command accesses the management log file at **/var/sysmgr/sam\_logs/*filebase*.log**, displaying the ten most recent lines of the log file. After displaying the stored lines, the command remains open, displaying any new lines until you press the Ctrl-C key combination.

The following list shows the valid values for the *filebase* argument:

- httpd
- svc\_sam\_bladeAG
- svc\_sam\_cliD
- svc\_sam\_controller
- svc\_sam\_dcosAG
- svc\_sam\_dme
- svc\_sam\_extvmmAG
- svc\_sam\_hostagentAG
- svc\_sam\_nicAG
- svc\_sam\_pamProxy
- svc\_sam\_portAG

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

## Examples

This example shows how to monitor the most recent entries of a management log file:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# tail-mgmt-log svc_sam_cliD
[INFO][0xaddbbbb0][Jan  6 13:36:56.216][sam_cliD:newSessionCb] received a vsh session
announce message for terminal: /dev/pts/0(11908)
[INFO][0xae13bbb0][Jan  6 14:48:28.072][sam_cliD:auditSessions] audit: removing terminal
9512
[INFO][0xae13bbb0][Jan  6 14:48:28.073][sam_cliD:auditSessions] audit: removing terminal
11908
[INFO][0xaddbbbb0][Jan  6 16:34:14.019][sam_cliD:newSessionCb] received a vsh session
announce message for terminal: /dev/pts/1(23013)
[INFO][0xae13bbb0][Jan  6 17:01:28.100][sam_cliD:auditSessions] audit: removing terminal
23013
[INFO][0xaddbbbb0][Jan 12 16:07:28.315][sam_cliD:newSessionCb] received a vsh session
announce message for terminal: /dev/pts/2(8612)
[INFO][0xaddbbbb0][Jan 12 16:09:45.404][sam_cliD:newSessionCb] received a vsh session
announce message for terminal: /dev/pts/3(8794)
[INFO][0xae13bbb0][Jan 12 16:09:58.073][sam_cliD:auditSessions] audit: removing terminal
8612
[INFO][0xae13bbb0][Jan 12 16:17:58.072][sam_cliD:auditSessions] audit: removing terminal
8794
[INFO][0xaddbbbb0][Jan 13 09:41:08.052][sam_cliD:newSessionCb] received a vsh session
announce message for terminal: /dev/pts/4(8618)
Ctrl-C
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# telnet

To log in to a host that supports Telnet, use the **telnet** command in local management command mode.

**telnet** *host-name* [ *port-num* ]

## Syntax Description

<i>host-name</i>	Host name or IP address. Specify the IP address in the format A.B.C.D.
<i>port-num</i>	(Optional) TCP port number. The default is 23.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to log in to a host that supports Telnet.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

## Examples

This example shows how to open a Telnet connection to a host:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# telnet 10.193.66.111
Trying 10.20.30.111...
Connected to 10.20.30.111.
Escape character is '^]'.

SanJose login:
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# terminal length

To set the number of lines to be displayed in the terminal window, use the **terminal length** command.

**terminal length** *lines*

## Syntax Description

<i>lines</i>	Specifies the number of lines to be displayed in the terminal window.
--------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the number of lines to be displayed in the terminal window. The range for *lines* is 0 to 511 lines. Enter 0 to eliminate pausing.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the terminal length to 12 lines:

```
switch-A# terminal length 12
switch-A *# commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
terminal width	



# terminal monitor

To enable the display of syslog messages in the terminal window, use the **terminal monitor** command.

**terminal** [**no**] **monitor**

## Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	Disables the display of syslog messages in the terminal window.
-----------	---

## Command Default

Disabled

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display syslog messages in the terminal window. To prevent the display of syslog messages in the terminal window, enter the **terminal no monitor** command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable the display of syslog messages in the terminal window:

```
switch-A# terminal monitor
switch-A *# commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set syslog monitor	

# terminal session-timeout

To configure an inactivity timeout for terminal window sessions, use the **terminal session-timeout** command.

**terminal session-timeout** *minutes*

## Syntax Description

*minutes*

Specifies the number of minutes of inactivity before the terminal session disconnects.

## Command Default

Disabled

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the inactivity timeout for terminal window sessions. The range of *minutes* is 0 to 525600 minutes. To prevent the session from disconnecting due to inactivity, enter 0 minutes.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure an inactivity timeout of 60 minutes for a terminal window session:

```
switch-A# terminal session-timeout 60
switch-A *# commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

# terminal width

To set the number of characters per line to be displayed in the terminal window, use the **terminal width** command.

**terminal width** *characters*

## Syntax Description

<i>characters</i>	Specifies the number of characters per line to be displayed in the terminal window.
-------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the number of characters per line to be displayed in the terminal window. The range for *characters* is 24 to 511 characters.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the terminal display width to 40 characters per line:

```
switch-A# terminal width 40
switch-A *# commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
terminal length	

# top

To enter root from any mode, use the **top** command.

## top

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter root from any mode:

```
switch /system/services # top
switch#
```

# traceroute

To view the route to a network host, use the **traceroute** command in local management command mode.

**traceroute** *host-name* [**source** *source* ]

## Syntax Description

<i>host-name</i>	The host name or IP address of the destination network host.
<b>source</b> <i>source</i>	(Optional) Specifies the IP address to be used as the source address in outgoing probe packets.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to trace the route of IP packets to a network host.

You can use the optional **source** keyword to force the source address of the probe packets to be another IP address of the sending host.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

## Examples

This example shows how to trace the route to a network host:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect
```

```
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
```

```
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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
```

```
switch-A(local-mgmt) # traceroute 64.102.255.44
```

```
traceroute to 64.102.255.44 (64.102.255.44), 30 hops max, 38 byte packets
 1  10.19.64.1 (10.19.64.1)  2.243 ms  3.317 ms  4.054 ms
 2  10.19.15.1 (10.19.15.1)  4.003 ms  3.823 ms  4.042 ms
 3  172.28.177.129 (172.28.177.129)  4.022 ms  3.824 ms  4.051 ms
```

```

 4  172.16.152.13 (172.16.152.13)  4.023 ms  3.815 ms  4.063 ms
 5  192.168.241.162 (192.168.241.162)  4.026 ms  3.839 ms  4.075 ms
 6  192.168.241.254 (192.168.241.254)  3.969 ms  3.801 ms  4.043 ms
 7  10.112.4.157 (10.112.4.157)  4.007 ms  3.846 ms  4.044 ms
 8  10.112.4.162 (10.112.4.162)  77.778 ms  77.646 ms  77.852 ms
 9  10.112.4.110 (10.112.4.110)  77.851 ms  77.612 ms  77.848 ms
10  192.0.2.158 (192.0.2.158)  77.908 ms  77.553 ms  77.810 ms
11  64.102.241.134 (64.102.241.134)  77.851 ms  77.583 ms  77.807 ms
12  64.102.244.14 (64.102.244.14)  77.854 ms  77.534 ms  77.838 ms
13  64.102.255.44 (64.102.255.44)  77.874 ms  77.590 ms  77.800 ms

```

```
switch-A(local-mgmt) #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# up

To move up one mode, use the **up** command.

## up

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to move up one mode:

```
switch-A /org/service-profile # up
switch-A /org #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
top	

# update firmware

To update the firmware, use the **update firmware** command.

**update firmware** *version* **activate**[**force**] **set-startup**

## Syntax Description

<i>version</i>	Version number.
<b>activate</b>	(Optional) Specifies activation of firmware.
<b>force</b>	(Optional) Specifies force of firmware update.
<b>set-startup</b>	(Optional) Specifies set the firmware update on startup.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Input/output module (/chassis/iom)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to update the firmware:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope iom 2
switch-A# /chassis/iom # update firmware 1.0(0.988)
switch-A# /chassis/iom* # activate firmware 1.0(0.988)

switch-A# /chassis/iom* # commit-buffer
switch-A# /chassis/iom #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware	
show image	



# where

To determine where you are in the CLI, use the **where** command.

## where

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to determine where you are in the CLI:

```
switch-A /org/service-profile # where
Mode: /org/service-profile
Mode Data:
  scope org
  enter org org10
  enter service-profile sp10 instance
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

 where



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